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ANDERSON & Co's

SEEDS AND PLANTS

399 GEORGE ST.
SYDNEY.

Our Gold Medal Seeds.

What Customers Say.

"The various Seeds and Bulbs received from you on former occasions have given great satisfaction."—H. A. GEPP, Uraguay, South America. 3/1/00.

"I must congratulate you on the quality and fertility of your Seeds. Anything in the way of Fruit Trees or Vegetable and Flower Seeds I always procure from your firm, and have always had great satisfaction. I have just had a remarkable proof of their fertility; in turning over some packets of seed I came across a packet of Mikado Tomato, marked 'season 1893,' and, for curiosity, I set some of it, and had the satisfaction of obtaining a dozen strong plants, which, considering the age of the seed (six years), I think, was a record."—W. DEVENE, Mortdale. 21/9/99.

WE have erected a Handsome Pavilion on the Show Ground of the

Royal Agricultural Society of N.S.W.,

Moore Park, and at the last Exhibition, held in Easter Week, we were awarded a

GOLD MEDAL

for the general excellence of our Seeds.

What Our Clients Think.

"I cannot speak too highly of the splendid way the trees were packed; they would keep a fortnight or longer, and arrived in splendid condition; there is not a leaf on the Pepper Tree broken."—S. ORGAN, Narromine. 26/6/99.

"By the way, we think that we might give you a few words of commendation *re* your Seeds, not that we think any person or firms deserve praise for supplying good Seeds, or whatever the case may be, for cash received, for it is their duty to give in all cases honest value for money received. This we can say of Messrs. Anderson & Co., that they have at least done their duty to us in any transaction which we have had with them. Last season we purchased Seed Oats and Seed Potatoes from another firm; result bastard Potatoes not fit scarcely in any case to give to pigs. The Oats were full of sorrell, dock seed, wild turnip, and some other weed seed; but the Oats we purchased from your firm are a clear and pure sample of the kind required, also the Rape Seed last year, and thus it is a pleasure to do business with a firm we have proved to be honest."—GILES BROS., Mt. Druitt. 11/5/99.

Gold Medal Seeds.

Gold Medal Seeds.

"By rail to-day I am forwarding you a case containing a specimen of 'Succession' Cabbage grown from your seed. The crop is a magnificent one, the Cabbages being very even in size, and of first-class quality."—HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Richmond. 12/6/99.

"Received the seeds safely; many thanks for your prompt attention in filling my order so carefully. I would like to mention that the seeds I got from you last year came up splendidly; they were the best I put in."—L. WEEDING, Mount Seymour, Tasmania. 14/9/99.

"I have been buying your Seeds for about 17 years, and always found them the best of all."—MRS. EVANS, Narrawa. 7/6/99.

We offer **£20** *in Prizes for the* **Largest Pumpkins** *Grown from Our Seed.*

SEE COLOURED SHEETS.

"I grew some splendid Pumpkins from your 'Mammoth' Seed, one weighed 145 lbs. I was nearly sending it to the Sydney Show, but thought it hardly heavy enough to win. I grew it on land without manure or watering it. On another vine, from a single seed, I took 11 Pumpkins averaging 70 lbs. each."—T. J. ABBOTT, Golden Grove. 23/3/99.

"I have been dealing with your house for Seeds for over 10 years, and shall recommend you on every possible occasion."—J. F. BURROWS, Rookwood. 12/7/99.

"The 100 Fruit Trees I had from you last year are all doing well. I am glad to tell you I did not lose one, they were so well and carefully packed."—JNO. TAYLOR, Longstone House, Glenorie. 22/9/99.

Also **£2** *for the* **Largest Succession Cabbage.**

SEE PAGE 6.

OUR PAVILION ON ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GROUND.

FOR INDEX, SEE FACING INSIDE OF BACK COVER.

SEASON

1900

Anderson & Co.

399 George St., Sydney.

. and at . .

Toowoomba, Queensland.

A New Era in the . . . Progress of our Business.

THE opening of our new premises is an event in the history of our business which calls for a brief statement of the reasons for our leaving 216 and 218 Pitt Street, which has been associated with the name of our firm for considerably over a quarter of a century.

Thirty-six years ago we first opened our doors to the public, and during that period we have built up the largest wholesale and retail seed business in Australasia. To make provision for our ever-increasing trade, we were compelled during those years to add to our building from time to time, but as another demand for additional floor space would mean most extensive alterations in an old building, we determined to throw up the old site and seek a more central position, and were fortunate in securing one of the finest sites in the city, No. 399 George Street, directly opposite that old land mark, the Royal Hotel.

On the land we have erected a palatial building of five stories, fitted with every modern convenience; a hydraulic lift carries our goods to the top floors of our tall building, electric light has been installed all over it, our cleaning machines are driven by electric power, and a large fire-proof room enables us to protect many of our more valuable seeds from fire. The new electric trams pass our door every few minutes: thus, while our old premises were a little out of the way, our new warehouse is in the most central position in the city.

With all the advantages of a first-class site, and much improved appliances and conveniences, we intend largely to increase our trade in Seeds and Plants, both wholesale and retail, and will give special attention to the latter, and keep an up-to-date stock of all Garden Requisites—in fact "Everything for the Garden."

We wish to assure our customers that the same intelligent supervision and careful attention to orders, which has always marked the management of our business, will continue to guard their interests, and they may always depend that any seeds they purchase from us will be the best that money can buy.

We have also built a handsome pavilion for our annual exhibition at the Royal Agricultural Society's grounds, Moore Park, which carries our house-flag, and we have planted a garden around it, which makes our exhibit one of the most attractive on the show-ground, and our customers and friends are invited to call. We were awarded a Gold Medal at the last exhibition.

QUEENSLAND BRANCH.—We have also to announce that our Branch Establishment in Toowoomba, Darling Downs, which was opened two years ago, is now in full working, and all orders addressed to ANDERSON & CO., RUTHVEN STREET, TOOWOOMBA, will have prompt attention.

The present issue of our catalogue has received most careful revision. We are offering more advantages to buyers, and prices are being cheapened, whilst the quality is maintained, and we are determined to make 1900 a red-letter year in the history of our business. We thank the thousands of customers who have favoured us with their business, and many testimonials appear on the pages of this catalogue; and we hope to maintain the large measure of public confidence which we have enjoyed for so many years, and make our statement so often quoted, that "Anderson's Seeds are always the best that money can buy," a fact well known throughout the length and breadth of United Australia.

Anderson & Co.

Anderson & Co. Seedsmen, 399 George St., Sydney.

THIS IS NO IDLE BOAST.

Anderson's Seeds are always the best.

We do not wish it to be understood that we consider our seeds superior to those sold by some of our competitors, but we maintain that they are **the best that money can buy,** and that they are vastly superior in quality to seeds generally sold by seedsmen.

We have a very large trade to supply, and consequently our orders have to be specially provided for. Our seeds are grown from stocks selected for us, by most careful growers, and they are tested and proved as to their purity of strain and germinating quality; and are, in fact, the **product of the best practical skill** and supervision.

To buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest may be an excellent guide to money-making in some trades, but does not apply to the seed business, as a small saving in the cost of seeds sold, might mean ruin to a seedsman's reputation, as seeds which are not carefully grown often produce plants so widely different from the parent stock, that they can scarcely be recognised as belonging to it. This is accounted for by the tendency of hybridised stocks to throw back to one or other of the less developed original parents, and this can only be avoided by constant selection of the finest specimens of the improved type, and the raising of the stock seed from these only; in that way we obtain what may be termed pedigree stock, and are enabled to say **Anderson's Seeds are always the best.**

SOW GOOD SEEDS TO OBTAIN GOOD RESULTS.

Although it is possible to obtain poor results from good seeds, it is absolutely impossible to obtain good results from poor seeds. In the following pages we have given our customers the benefit of long practical experience in horticultural practice, but there is no rule which has not an exception, and no guide which is infallible, therefore whatever rules we have laid down are always to be considered liable to variation under special circumstances.

WHY GOOD SEEDS SOMETIMES FAIL TO GROW.

Occasionally during the season we receive extraordinary letters, and in these our correspondents sometimes assure us that out of all the last parcel of seeds sent, not one single seed germinated. The writers do not pause to consider what a vast amount of trouble we must have taken to secure such a choice collection of dead seeds, neither do they ask themselves what object we might have had in view in selling such seeds, or think of the certain injury to our business reputation. All that they know is that not one seed came up, and that the natural conclusion is that the seeds were bad. We have, therefore, in self-defence, to try and guide them to a knowledge of the cause of failure, and convince them that they are in error, and we mention the following as fruitful sources of failure, and now commend them to the consideration of the non-successful.

The capriciousness of our climate, with sudden changes of temperature from extreme heat to comparative cold.

Drought and consequent evaporation of subsoil moisture, which is the life of plants and is all important when surface watering is resorted to.

Scalding after watering, or malting of the young germs which have been started into growth by watering, and burnt up by the summer heat before they have shown above ground.

The effects of insects, such as ants, who will often carry seeds to their nests, and slugs, who will in a single night eat off a young growth of seedlings just as they are coming through the ground.

Sowing seed too deep, which is a frequent cause of failure.

Sowing at the wrong season, when no good results can be expected.

Sowing in unsuitable unprepared soil in an unfavorable position.

Unskilful treatment, etc., etc.

Although we have discovered some of nature's secrets there are vast mysteries into which we have not yet penetrated, and the inner life of the vegetable kingdom has yet to be written, for although we can trace the progress and wonderful development of the species into varieties which so far outshine their parents as to be hardly recognisable as belonging to the same family, we cannot in all cases positively state the cause of failure or success of a single plant. We may say there is something in the soil or season which will account for its condition, but we cannot say what that *something* is.

Nature is working always, but silently; you place a live seed in the soil, and if the proper conditions for its growth are supplied it will respond and start into life, but if they are absent it will fail to grow and you may think it dead, although the life principle only remains dormant, for if that seed is transferred to a position congenial to its needs it will start into growth at once.

We give no guarantee with the seeds we sell.

It must be clearly understood that we give no guarantee as to the correctness of name, description, or product of the seeds we sell, and any purchaser who does not accept our seeds on these conditions, is at liberty to return them, at our cost, within seven days from date of purchase.

It may seem strange that while we declare our seeds to be the best that money can buy, we refuse to give a guarantee that they are what we declare them to be, but if our customers will only think what this guarantee might mean, they will see how impossible it would be for us to accept such a responsibility, as we are not infallible.

Every care is taken in growing our seeds and in handling them, but it is at the same time possible that a mistake can be made, and our customers must accept the risk as we decline to take it, the responsibility being altogether out of proportion to the prices charged for seeds.

For example, 3 lbs. Turnip Seed will sow an acre, and we would supply the seed for 4s. 6d.; an acre in a good season should produce at least 20 tons of Turnips, which at a minimum cost of £3 per ton would realize £60. Therefore, if we gave a guarantee with the seeds we sell, for the amount of 4s. 6d. received in payment of the seed, we would be liable for £60. We are not prepared to enter into such a contract.

The Scope of our Business

Market Gardeners' . . Trade.

Wholesale Packet Seed Trade.

Wholesale Bulk Trade.

Squatters' and Farmers' Trade.

Direct Retail Trade.

Nursery Trade.

Market Gardeners' Trade.—We supply two-thirds of the seeds used by market gardeners who furnish the city with vegetables, and it would surprise our customers to know the very large quantity of seeds required for this branch of our business.

Wholesale Packet Seed Trade.—Our seeds are to be bought in nearly every township in the colony, and in some towns we have half a dozen representatives. We have all old seeds, which are left over at the end of the year, sent back to us to make sure they are not being offered to the public; and besides, we stamp the date of issue on all packets.

Wholesale Bulk Trade.—We also supply large quantities of our seeds to storekeepers, who distribute them all over the colony to the Chinese market gardeners.

Squatters' and Farmers' Trade.—This is a large business with us; to one squatter alone we supplied 7 tons Lucerne for his own sowing, and the demand for Grasses, Clovers, and Fodder Plant Seeds is largely on the increase, now that the dairying industry is making such rapid strides.

Our Direct Retail Trade.—This is an immense business, and we annually sell hundreds of thousands of packets of our seeds, and we are doing our very best to increase it. The very finest stocks of seeds the world can produce are provided for it, and the latest novelties are culled with the greatest care from all parts of the world; and we are distributing gratis 30,000 copies of the largest and most comprehensive catalogue published in the Australian Colonies. This issue weighs over 10 tons of printed matter.

Our Nursery Trade in Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, and other plants is the largest in the colony, and we enjoy special facilities for doing the business well. We have special lines grown for us by men who devote their whole attention to some particular branch of the trade, and the result is that we can supply orders in the very best style. No one nurseryman can grow well the immense variety of plants required to supply our orders, and if he tried to do so, much of the stock would be inferior; we have found that out, and are therefore in a very strong position, as, having much of our stock grown specially for us, it is as if we had a dozen nurseries in various parts of the colonies managed by specialists in the various lines, growing our stock for us.

Inspection of Plants . . . .

Entering other Colonies.

Inspection of Plants entering the neighbouring Colonies.—The Plant Diseases Act now in force in Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand renders all plants entering these colonies from New South Wales liable to inspection and fumigation if found necessary by Government Officials. As we are most careful to send out only clean plants we have suffered very little loss, and that has been entirely due to the severity of the fumigation in some cases, but we wish our customers outside N.S.W. to understand that all orders for Plants and Trees, even post parcels, have to be inspected, and that the inspection can only be done at certain ports of entry.

Things to be remembered

When Ordering Seeds and Plants.

Plant Orders.

Send Cash with Orders.

Our Credit Terms.

When Ordering Seeds and Plants from us customers should use the Order-sheets provided in this Catalogue, and be careful to write their names and addresses plainly, and fill in all the information asked for on the printed form, with full instructions how to send, as unless we are directed we can only do our best. We are well up in despatch work, but do not know every district in the colony.

Plant Orders cannot be despatched the same day as received, and we require two days' clear notice to have them carefully selected and packed at the nursery. Fruit Tree Orders are usually despatched in rotation as received, and are got away as soon as the rush of business in planting season will permit; but orders when they must be delayed are always acknowledged by post-card and date of probable despatch named.

We Pay Carriage on all retail orders for Vegetable and Flower Seeds and Bulbs, but not on Agricultural Seeds, Seed Grain, Implements, Trees, or Plants.

Send Cash with Orders.—All customers should do so; it saves us an immense amount of work, and they secure a liberal discount of 5 % off retail orders for Vegetable Seeds, Flower Seeds, Bulbs, and Plants—or extra Seeds, Bulbs, or Plants to amount of discount; depend upon it the cash buyer is always well served.

Our Credit Terms are Quarterly Accounts, but we have no desire to extend this business, and we require very satisfactory references before opening any new Accounts. Our old and esteemed customers are still welcome to have the convenience of an open Account.

How to Remit.—We will receive remittances in any form, but prefer crossed cheques, bank drafts or postal notes; for small amounts postage stamps can be sent.

Appetising Home-Grown Vegetables

Such as money can't buy.

THERE is an immense fund of quiet healthful pleasure to be obtained from the vegetable garden, as the interest is never failing. Crop follows crop in quick succession and vegetables of different stages of growth, with their deep, green, vigorous foliage hastening to maturity must be intensely interesting to the amateur, who is for the first time looking into the wonderful book of nature on the vegetable kingdom. He will be surprised at the immense results which can be obtained from a small packet of seed and to note what an interesting family it may produce, all true to the parent stock perhaps, but some of them showing a little variation or strange freaks as in the human family.

If he is an experimentalist he will probably try the effect of manures in large and small quantities, and will be surprised to note how plants respond to their touch and are transformed in a few weeks. He will find that all plants have their season, and then and only then will they grow to perfection.

Another pleasure which he will derive will be, being able to supply fresh, crisp vegetables for his own table, and probably enough to present some to his friends, who do not enjoy the advantages of a garden. When we invite our friends to dinner we give them the best the butcher or poulterer can supply, but without the product of the garden, vegetables, fruit and flowers, the dinner table would lack all the delicacies which are now considered to be essential, and as high-class vegetables are the exception, not the rule, you are presenting a rare treat to your guests when you serve up the product of your own garden.

Such vegetables cannot be bought; you must grow them yourself, and having once taken up this interesting hobby you are never likely to abandon it when the necessary land is available.

In a climate like ours where beef and mutton are so largely consumed, vegetables, the natural accompaniment, cannot be too abundantly supplied, as they go a long way to counteract the injurious effects of the over-consumption of meat.

In this calendar we have given instructions as to what to sow, and in the following pages, under the heading of each vegetable, will be found instructions for planting and sowing, and a list of the best varieties in each class, and as we have taken the climate of Sydney and neighbourhood as a basis, all that will be necessary for those living in districts which are earlier or later than Sydney, will be to make the allowance of a fortnight or three weeks as the case may be, and then turn to the calendar for guidance by altering the date slightly.

General Directions.

Useful Hints. . . .

Keep down weeds. Remove all crops as soon as they are past their best. Dig over vacant land frequently even if it is not wanted for a crop.

When you water, do it well.

Mulching such plants as Melons, Cucumbers, and Tomatoes with grass, weeds, or manure during summer, is good practice, especially if they are to be watered, and it will prolong the bearing season.

Stir the soil frequently between growing crops with the hoe, it helps to retain the moisture. Do not make sowings or plantings larger than is required; rather make more frequent sowings and secure a succession of crops. Never plant or sow a crop on land from which the same class of vegetable has just been harvested; root crops should be followed by surface crops and *vice versa*.

Plant or sow just before or after rain if possible, but do not attempt to work heavy soil while it is wet and sticky. Before sowing a crop always dig over the soil thoroughly, manure it, and then reduce it to a fine tilth. Always sow in rows in preference to broadcast sowing, as this method has many advantages. Avoid deep sowing, a slight covering is enough for small seeds; Cabbage, Turnip, Lettuce, etc., about ½ inch is sufficient; Beet, about 1 inch; Peas, about 2 inches according to the size of the seed.

The Soil and its Treatment.

While it is quite true that rich, virgin land, strong loam, or a rich sandy loam of good depth is by far the best for vegetable production, it is also a fact that any average or even comparatively poor soil, if properly worked and treated, can be made to produce abundant crops from year to year.

How is that done?

By supplying it artificially with what it lacks naturally. When land is rich and of good depth with an open sub-soil it may be said to possess all the properties for the production of good vegetables, but when we are dealing with average or poor soil of rather shallow depth we have to improve and alter its character, so as to bring it up to a higher standard, and place it midway between virgin soil and poor land.

Calendar for the

Large type indicates that a full crop can be sown during the month.

JANUARY.

WEATHER being suitable, or with irrigation, sow **French Beans,** Cucumber, Borecole, **Turnips,** Peas, Lettuce (broadcast in a moist place; to be thinned but not transplanted), **Celery** (in boxes), **Cabbage, Cauliflower,** Bush Squash (for succession), Radish, Broccoli, Parsley, Onion, Carrot, Leek, Spinach.

Plant out from Seed beds, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery (in trenches); stop Cucumber Vines when setting fruit by pinching off the points of shoots.

FEBRUARY.

Sow **Turnips (White, Yellow** and **Swede,)** Celery, Lettuce, Carrot, Onion, **Cabbage,** Spinach, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Peas, Kidney Beans, Radish, Parsnip, Beet, Savoy, Mustard and Cress, Cauliflower.

Plant from Seed bed, **Cauliflower, Cabbage, Celery;** plant Garlic and Eschallots (bulbs), Early Rose Potatoes.

MARCH.

Sow **Cabbage** (imported seed), Turnip, **Radish, Spinach, Lettuce, Onion, Broad Beans. Parsley,** Mustard and Cress, Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, Peas, **Water Cress,** French Beans.

Plant out from the Seed bed, Celery, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Cabbage, Leek; also plant Early Rose Potatoes, Eschallots, and Tree Onions (bulbs).

APRIL.

Sow **Lettuce, Onion, Radish, Turnip, Herbs, Cabbage,** Leek, Water Cress, **Peas, Broad Beans,** Mustard and Cress, Spinach, Broccoli, Carrot, and Parsnip.

Plant out Cabbage, Celery, Winter Rhubarb (roots), Garlic and Eschallots, **Tree Onions,** (bulbs), Early Rose Potatoes, if good seed sets are obtainable. Our general stock will not be ready before June.

MAY.

Sow **Peas, Broad Beans,** Lettuce, Onion, Turnip, Spinach, **Radish,** and **Cabbage.**

Plant out Herb (plants), **Potato Onions, Tree Onions,** Winter Rhubarb (roots), Horse Radish (roots), Garlic and Eschallots (bulbs), Celery (plants in trenches), Asparagus (roots).

We offer splendid plants of Asparagus this season, and give special directions for culture on page 25.

JUNE.

Sow **Peas, Broad Beans,** Carrot, **Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts,** Leek, **Broccoli,** Turnip, Spinach, Borecole, Cucumber (in heat for forcing), Tomato, Cape Gooseberry; Capsicums and Egg Plants may now also be sown in heat in a frame; Borecole, Lettuce, Spinach, Radish.

Plant out **Winter Rhubarb,** and **Asparagus (roots), Herbs,** Eschallots and Garlic, Horse Radish (roots), also Potato and Tree Onions.

We will explain.

All vegetable plants during the period of their growth take from the soil only such of the chemical elements of which it is composed as they can assimilate or feed upon, and if they fail to find the necessary food they must suffer and produce poor crops only, but by the application of selected manures nearly all the natural deficiencies of poor soil can be supplied, and even poor land can be rendered productive, provided that it has been thoroughly broken up and worked as we will direct.

If the land is naturally of a light and well drained texture to a considerable depth, say 18 inches to 2 feet, the roots of the plants growing upon it will penetrate it unrestrained in search of food and moisture, and their being able to do so will greatly add to their strength and vigor; if the land should, however, be shallow with a stiff subsoil through which the moisture cannot be drained off we must begin at once to improve it.

How is it done?

In the first place it must be drained so as to carry off all superfluous moisture, as no land which is not perfectly sweet can ever produce first-class crops, but as soon as the drains are put in or the hard bottom belt has been broken up, the sub-soil will begin directly to improve by the action of the atmosphere, and it will do so much more quickly if it can be exposed to the action of the air by allowing the trenches to remain open for some time before the pipes are put in.

By the application of the treatment which we have recommended poor thin land will be greatly improved, and even badly drained land can be reclaimed and rendered fertile in course of time, but improvement will be gradual, and the object of the gardener must be to keep on steadily improving his land, always giving it more than he takes from it, until it has reached a high productive standard.

Poor White Sand . . .

must only be looked upon as a vehicle to convey to the plants the food supplied by the gardener for their use, and the fertilizing properties conveyed to the soil by the elements in the shape of rain. White sand contains but little organic matter and speedily eats up whatever is supplied to it in the shape of manure, but it will produce large crops if it is well and regularly fed. One great advantage it possesses is perfect drainage, and its properties for absorbing large quantities of moisture, but these are counterbalanced to a great degree by the action of the sun upon it during summer, as it demands a constant supply of moisture, either from the sub-soil or artificially from the surface. The best method of improving sand is to add organic matter to it in the shape of loamy soil or peat soil which is found in lagoons or swamp lands, or by the use of green manuring, which has a wonderful effect upon the succeeding crops, but if nothing better can be found, add stiff or clayey soil to it which will give it a body, but never lose an opportunity of adding vegetable matter in the shape of manure, decayed leaves, charcoal, etc.

Stiff clayey soil should be exposed to the action of the sun and weather as much as possible by being dug over roughly, and when it is dry and crumbling, sand, charcoal, or any other light material can be mixed with it to advantage, and if it is very stiff and adhesive it can be wonderfully improved by calcining. This is done by placing a thick layer of clay lumps over a good big timber log fire, repeating the alternate layers of timber and clay until a great pile is built up; then start the fire, and when once alight keep making good the cracks or breaches through which the fire is escaping; in this way the clay will burn freely and the result will be a heap of good friable soil.

Kitchen Garden.

Small type indicates that a small sowing can be made for succession.

JULY.

Sow **Peas, Broad Beans, Carrot, Beet, Rhubarb,** Cabbage, **Onion,** Parsley, Asparagus, Broccoli, Peas, Radish, Sea Kale, Cucumbers, Melons (in a frame).

Plant out from Seed beds, Onion, plant roots of **Herbs, Asparagus, Horse Radish,** and **Rhubarb,** and bulbs of Eschallots, Garlic, **Tree** and **Potato Onion,** also Potatoes *(see List published July).*

AUGUST.

Sow **Onion, Leek,** Swede, **Parsnip, Beet, Carrot;** full crops of Lettuce, Squash, Broad Beans, Cucumber, Melons Peas, Pumpkins, Kidney Beans, Herbs, **Tomatoes,** Capsicums, Cabbage (for succession), Parsley, Broccoli, Egg Plants, Rhubarb, Brussels Sprouts, Turnips, Radish, Spinach.

Plant out **Jerusalem Artichokes,** Sweet Potatoes, Eschallots, and Garlic, Potato, and Tree Onions, Rhubarb and Asparagus (roots), Potatoes.

SEPTEMBER.

CONTINUE all principal sowings of August which have not yet been completed, also sow **Cucumber, Melons, Spinach, Sweet Corn, Kidney Beans,** Egg Plant, **Celery, Cape Gooseberry, Capsicum, Rhubarb** (a full sowing); also in smaller quantities, Pumpkin and **Vegetable Marrow,** Tomato, Peas, Turnips, Beet, Lettuce, Radish, Carrot, Parsnip, Onions, Swede Turnips.

OCTOBER.

Sow **French Beans,** Peas, Celery, **Sweet Corn, Pumpkin, Melons, Cucumber,** Cabbage, Leek, Radish, Lettuce, Carrot, Parsnip, Onion, Turnip, **Vegetable Marrow,** and **Squash,** Tomato, Spinach, Beet, Parsley, Leek, Capsicum, Lima Beans.

Butter Beans will do well if sown this month; Anderson's Wonder Yellow Pod, and Burpee's Green Pod Stringless are two of the best.

NOVEMBER.

Sow Peas, Lettuce, Celery, **Cucumber, French Beans,** Cabbage, Beet, **Water Melons,** Radish, Turnip, Pumpkin, and Brussels Sprouts, Squash and Vegetable Marrow.

Plant out Tomatoes.

This is the best month to sow Lima Beans; Burpee's Dwarf and King of the Garden Tall are most excellent varieties, they will bear continuously until cold weather comes.

DECEMBER.

Sow **Cauliflower, French Beans,** (a full crop), Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Beet, Cabbage, Savoy, Carrot, Water Melons, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Vegetable Marrow, Celery, Radish, Turnip, (White and Swede varieties), Mustard and Cress, Lettuce.

Plant Eschallots.

Our new Butter Lettuce can be sown now in shallow trenches, mulched with manure and watered; thin out but do not transplant.

Trenching. . . . . .

This method of cultivation is adopted for two reasons—the first is to break up the stiff or hard sub-soil, and if it should prove to be clay, shale, or gravel, it only requires to be broken up roughly and left in the bottom of the trench, where it will do good work, as the roots of plants will penetrate it freely when it has been drained and sweetened by the action of the atmosphere; the second reason for trenching is to bring to the surface new, rich, and unworked soil when it is found, to take the place of the surface soil which may be worn out by constant cropping, but this should not be resorted to if the top soil is of fairly good quality.

The trenches should be 3 ft. wide and should run the whole length of the ground which it is proposed to trench, and the soil removed from the first trench should be taken to the extreme extent of the land, so that it may fill up the last trench when the work is completed. If it is the intention to bring the subsoil to the surface it will first be necessary to clean out the first trench to the required depth, but if it is only intended to break up the bottom spit, it will, of course, be left in its position, the top soil being merely removed from one trench to another. The depth of the trench will altogether depend upon the character of the subsoil; 18 inches to 2 feet is considered a good depth, and 3 feet trenching is quite exceptional.

Draining. . . . . .

This all important matter should be a first consideration of any one about to lay out a garden, for no land which is wet or swampy, or that has any stagnant water either above or below its surface, can be sweet, wholesome and attractive to plant life. Land with a stiff clay subsoil is sure to require draining, and after it has been trenched in the manner we have recommended, the drains should be laid at least six inches below the worked land.

Having determined the lowest point, cut a main drain right across the land from the highest to the lowest level, and lay cross drains into it in the form of the veins in a large leaf, all of which should be at least 20 ft. apart. Red clay pipes are by far the best; 3 inch for the main drain and 1½ inches for the branches. These should be laid closely on a firm bed, having a fall from one end of the drains to the other; cover the joints and blind end with a stone, piece of wood, brick, hard clay, or rubble, so as to keep the joints clear to allow the water to percolate through into the drains. Then the soil can be filled in and the drains are complete. Stones can also be used where available by either building a rough drain or by throwing the stones roughly in the bottom of the trench, so that the water can percolate through them, and take the place of the pipes, or rough hard-wood rails or slabs will form a good open drain by placing one on each side of the trench and one on top.

Drains not only carry off superfluous water but they admit the air to the lower depths of the land, and carry off injurious gases, and thus sweeten and fertilize the soil.

Manuring. . . . . .

The large selection of valuable fertilizers now before the public renders it somewhat difficult for the amateur to make a selection from the many artificial manures offered, but for the guidance of our readers we may state that nearly all the gardeners who produce the large supply of vegetables required for the Sydney market, use Sugar Co.'s Manures, prepared in such a way as to be immediate in their action and wonderful in their effect as fertilizers. These fine manures can be used at the rate of 2 cwt. per acre, and can be dug in or put in the drills when the crops are sown or planted. Horse manure is of course also excellent for vegetable crops provided it is not perished by being exposed to the action of the atmosphere, which speedily extracts all the ammonia and other fertilizing properties which it may possess. The best horse manure is that which is taken from the stable and placed in a heap or pit daily, and which is the droppings of well-fed healthy horses. Cow manure is much less valuable for most crops and is generally full of weed-seeds, so, for market gardeners it is to be avoided. With manures may be classed such chemicals as salt, lime, potash, all of which are most valuable for the improvement of soils requiring particular treatment.

Watering and Mulching.

When watering is practised in the vegetable garden it must be done thoroughly, as occasional sprinklings do more harm than good; and it is much more advantageous to water plants thoroughly when the soil has been loosened on the surface and mulched with two or three inches of stable manure, grass, or any other light material, which will not only keep the ground cool, but will prevent excessive evaporation of moisture during hot, dry weather. Such crops as Marrows, Melons, Cucumbers, Lettuce and Tomatoes, so treated, will give wonderful results, and if the ground has been deeply worked, such mulching will do much to prevent the evaporation of any reserved moisture stored in the soil, and which the plants can feed upon during dry weather.

Insect Pests and Insecticides.

Year by year the insect pests and fungoid blights seem to increase, and it is more than ever necessary that every gardener should know how to attack them successfully before they have obtained full development or done any great damage, and we have added a list of a few of the pests and the best remedies for their destruction. These can be applied with a spray pump—"Common Sense Sprayer"—or syringe, according to the size of the garden. Care must be taken that every portion of the plants is wetted with the wash, and therefore it must be forced underneath the leaves so as to destroy all the larvæ of the insects.

Shelter. . . . . .

This is an all important item when the vegetable garden is in an exposed position, and a row of quick growing shelter trees should be planted to break the force of the wind from the exposed side, and give protection from the bleak winds of winter or the hot winds of summer. Cross breaks of passion fruit, where suitable, running over 6 feet trellises, will be found of great service, as they not only provide excellent shelter, but yield large crops of excellent fruit.

Sowing and Thinning.

If you know your seeds to be good, it is the greatest mistake to sow thickly as it necessitates heavy thinning which might have been avoided, besides, the plants which are allowed to remain are not so strong as they would have been if they had had more room in the seed bed. It is a great mistake to allow any vegetable plants to crowd one another, and if you want a first-class crop you must thin out the plants in the earlier stages of their growth; you will have a larger return from a given extent of land by so doing.

War against Weeds.

A continual fight must be maintained against the weeds; as they appear they must be attacked at once otherwise they will grow with wonderful rapidity, and flower and seed before you discover the splendid crop of trouble they have sown for you, which will claim your attention and time later on; keep the hoe going freely so as to stir the soil which will give new life to the plants. Have no odd corners about your garden to harbour weeds, and never allow any weeds to go to seed.

Rotation and Exhausting Crops.

As in all Agricultural practice a rotation of crops is highly desirable, that is, Lettuce or Cabbage may follow Carrot or Parsnip, but not Beet-root, which is also a root crop, and draws from the soil the same elements as those extracted by the previous crop of Carrot or Parsnip; a change of crop means a rest to the land.

Whenever you have finished with a crop out with it at once and dig over the land; it is a common practice to allow Cabbage stumps to remain after the hearts have been cut; they immediately begin to make fresh shoots, and as Cabbage is a very exhausting crop great injury is done to the soil; also be careful not to allow a crop to seed unless it is required, as plants draw more from the soil during that period than at any other.

Anderson & Co. Seedsmen and Plant Merchants, Sydney.

Exhibits of Special Merit.

We will be pleased to hear from any of our customers who have grown any very fine specimens of Vegetables or Flowers from our Seeds, or who have any new, rare, or curious variety of Plant or Vegetable in their garden, with a view to its exhibition in our show window.

We will pay for exhibits.

We will pay for such exhibits on a liberal scale, either in cash or in seeds or plants, which can be selected by the exhibitor, and we will also pay all charges for carriage and delivery to our store.

Thousands see our Show Window

399 George Street, Sydney.

These exhibits will be seen.

These exhibits will be seen daily by thousands of visitors, and we will give publicity to the names of the growers. Correspondents should send particulars to us before forwarding exhibits, so that we may determine if the specimens described are remarkable, and if so, advise regarding packing and despatch.

Confer a favour upon us.

Our customers by sending us their exhibits will confer a favour upon us, and help the advancement of horticulture.

£50 WORTH of . . ANDERSON & CO'S SEEDS WAITING ACCEPTANCE

FOR the encouragement of horticulture and the production of high-class vegetables we offer the following prizes on the conditions named :—

To each of the first 50 Horticultural Societies in N.S.W. who apply, we will allot £1 worth of our Vegetable or Flower Seeds as a Special Prize for the best collection of Vegetables grown from Anderson & Co.'s Seeds, to be competed for at their first Exhibition.

The following are the conditions attached to the prizes which we offer :—

"The winner must sign a declaration that the Vegetables shown are grown from Anderson & Co.'s Seeds.

"There must not be less than six varieties of Vegetables in each collection exhibited.

"There must not be less than two competitors for each prize.

"The judges have power to refuse to award the prize if they consider the exhibits are unworthy of it."

The Secretaries of the various Horticultural Societies should write to us at once and secure one of these prizes for their next exhibition. We will supply copies of the certificates required.

Something worth winning.

ANDERSON & CO.,
399 George Street, Sydney.

A Big "Succession" Cabbage, value £2 2s.

WE offer the following prizes for the largest specimens of our "Succession" Cabbage, grown from our seed during 1900 :—

1st prize, for the heaviest specimen, £2 2s.
2nd „ „ next „ „ £1 1s.

Wishing to allow our customers in the most distant parts of the colony to compete for these prizes, and as they could not without great inconvenience send their exhibits to Sydney, we have arranged that all competitors can have their exhibits weighed by some responsible person at home, but to protect bona fide exhibitors against the action of unscrupulous people it will be necessary for two persons to weigh the exhibits, and to give the grower a certificate setting forth the weight of his Cabbage, such certificate to be signed by the two persons.

The certificate should then be forwarded to us, and on receipt we will advise the grower if he has any chance of the prizes by sending him the highest weight reported up to date, and in the event of his being in the front rank and a prize winner, he must make a declaration before a J.P., setting forth that the competing Cabbage was grown by him from our seeds, and stating that the weight as given in the weight certificate is correct.

In the event of any dispute or doubt as to the correctness of the certificates we reserve to ourselves the right to appoint an agent to represent us. No grower will be allowed more than one prize.

Entries will close on 30th April, 1901. A list of the names and addresses of the first twelve, together with the weights of their respective exhibits, will also be posted to each competitor.

The following is the form of the certificate which we have referred to :—

WEIGHING CERTIFICATE.

WE hereby certify that we have weighed a Cabbage said to be grown by and referred to by him as "Succession," and find its weight to be lbs. without roots.

SIGNATURE.....

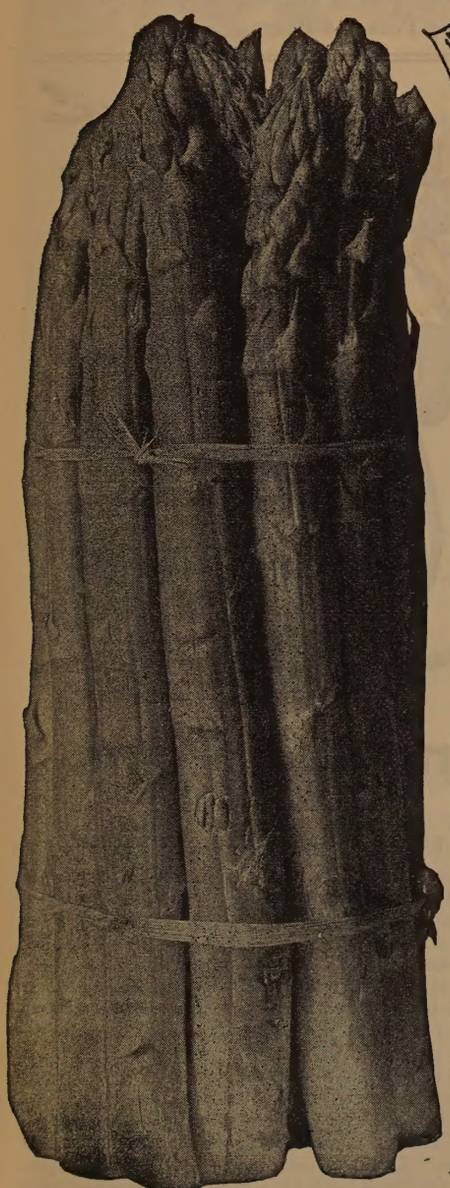
SIGNATURE.....

Our Seeds ARE ALWAYS the Best.

SELECT Vegetable Seeds SEASON 1900.

We deliver all Retail Garden Seed & Flowering Bulb Orders FREE by post or rail, at the prices named *(except when otherwise noted)*

ALL PACKET SEEDS POST FREE EVERYWHERE



Asparagus.

Globe Artichoke.

Large Green.
Large Purple.

6d. and 3d. per packet.

CULTURE.—The soil requires to be as deeply trenched as for Asparagus, and well enriched with manure. Sow in beds of light soil, in March or September, and transplant during the following autumn or spring in rows four to six feet apart, and about four feet in the rows. They will then produce flower-heads fit for use during the following season; the fleshy part at the base of the leaves of the crowns or flower-heads only are used. **For Plants, see page 25.**

Jerusalem Artichoke.

See page 25 for price of Tubers.

Jerusalem Artichoke, New White.

The difficulty of removing the black skin from the ordinary variety without great loss is entirely overcome by the introduction of the New White Artichoke. Very early, and of fine quality.

Asparagus.

6d. and 3d. per packet.

Connover's Colossal.
Camden Park Strain.
Purple Dutch.
The Palmetto.

CULTURE.—Plants are easily obtained from seed sown in July or August in good, rich soil. The plants should be thinned out in the seed bed to six inches apart, and in the autumn, after sowing, the bed should be heavily manured with stable manure, and a good dressing of salt or nitrate of soda should be spread over it. In the autumn of the second year, after sowing, the roots should be lifted and replanted. **Price of Roots and Cultivation, see page 25.**

"It gives me great pleasure to speak of the trueness to name of your seeds; they have always given me the greatest satisfaction. I have just been cutting some Burpee's and St. John's Cabbage this morning for market, and they are regular beauties, the form er weighing 8 lbs. and the latter 10 lbs."—JAS. GALLAGHER, *Kemps Creek.—11-11-99.*

Asparagus Pea

Lotus Tetragonolobus.

6d. and 3d. per packet.

The habit of this plant is dwarf and trailing, and it produces an abundance of crimson pea-shaped flowers; these are succeeded by strangely shaped pods, which, when cooked, possess a most delicate flavour like Asparagus. Well worthy a trial.

Asparagus Pea.

Anderson's Blood Red Beet.

Beet.

1s. per oz.
6d. and 3d. per packet.

Anderson's Extra Early Turnip Rooted.—A beautiful deep crimson round variety. Grown largely by Market Gardeners.

Burpee's Improved Blood Turnip.—Globular shape, bright blood red; flesh close and excellent texture, tops small; a valuable introduction.

Eclipse.—A very early variety, dark red, perfectly round, excellent for domestic use. Close grained and fine quality.

Egyptian Turnip-Rooted.—This is an extra early Beet, growing very fast; rather flat in shape, with blood red flesh.

All the Turnip Rooted varieties are much earlier than the long shaped sorts, and quite equal in quality.

Anderson's Long Blood Red.—One of the finest table Beets grown. Short and crisp in the grain; beautiful deep rich colour; tender, of fine flavour. 12 inches long.

Nutting's Dwarf Long Red.—An old favourite sort, of medium size, solid and fine coloured. 12 inches long.

Spinach Beet.

1s. per oz.
6d. and 3d. per packet.

THIS is quite a distinct class, grown for the leaves only, the roots being worthless. The green leaves, if cooked like spinach, are nearly equal to it, and the broad white stems, when served with white sauce, are delicious when flavoured with celery seed.

Silver Spinach Beet.—The old favourite variety which yields a continuous supply of Spinach Leaves during the summer.

Giant Seakale Beet.—An improvement on the Silver Beet, and has larger leaves, and broader mid-ribs. Its pure white stalks, when cooked, are not unlike Seakale.

CULTURE.—Beet should follow some crop for which the land has been well manured, because the symmetrical form of the root cannot be preserved if fresh manure is used. Sow in rows 18 to 24 inches apart; thin out to 10 or 12 inches, and be careful to "single" the plants—generally two plants spring from a single seed vessel. Strong soil suits best for Beet, but it is not particular. Make a sowing about July; the next November or December; and a third about February or March, should the weather prove favourable.

To Market Gardeners.

We make special quotations for Vegetable Seeds by the pound, and our prices quoted on page 26 include carriage by parcels post or rail, the only exceptions being Peas and Beans.

Borecole or Kale.

9d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Dwarf Green Curled.—Only suitable for the colder districts of the Colony. An excellent winter vegetable, highly esteemed in England for winter greens, as it is rendered more tender by frosts and snow lying upon it.

CULTURE.—Sow in seed beds in January and June, and treat as Cabbage. It requires well-worked rich soil, with liberal manuring. Should be planted in rows two feet apart, and twelve to eighteen inches in the rows.

Brussels Sprouts.

"The 'Burpee's Stringless' Beans are the best, without doubt, I have grown, or anyone else about here, and are all you claim for them."—CHAS. HOELSCHER, *Aramac.—20-10-99.*

Beans, Snake or Yard Long.

Broccoli.

1s. 6d. per oz.
6d. and 3d. pkt.

Adams' Early White.
Elletson's Mammoth.
Knight's Protecting. Walcheren.

CULTURE.—Sow for the main crop in December, January and February, and again in June or July, and plant out as soon as the plants are ready, and the weather suitable. Good, strong, richly manured soil is necessary to produce Broccoli in perfection.

Brussels Sprouts.

1s. per oz.
6d. and 3d. pkt.

Rosebery.—Early; very fine and tender.
Common.—A large fine-growing variety.

CULTURE.—This is a favourite vegetable in England; sow in June and August for midsummer use, and again in November and February for early and late winter use. Plant out in rows two feet apart.

BEANS of sorts

Broad Beans.

1s. per quart (post free, 1s. 6d.);
6d. and 3d. per packet.

Anderson's Giant Long Pod.—An abundant bearer, excellent flavour.

Broad Windsor.—Largest seeded Broad Bean grown; bears immense crops.

Johnson's Wonderful.—Fine variety of Long Pod.

Early Long Pod ("Hangdown").—Favourite with Market Gardeners.

We do not wish to multiply sorts; the above are the leading varieties in cultivation.

CULTURE.—Strong loam, and even somewhat clayey soil, suits this useful vegetable. It does not require much manure, particularly when the land has been manured for the previous crop. Sow in May, June, July and August, in drills three to four feet apart, and twelve inches in the rows.

Snake Beans or Yard Long.

6d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

THIS Bean bears pods about two feet in length, in pairs. They are stringless and of good flavour, like French Beans, and used in exactly the same way. This is a tall variety. We cannot speak too highly of this excellent Bean, as all through the drought, when all other sorts were burnt up, the Snake Bean continued to bear right on to the approach of winter, although the plants never had water given to them. The pods grow with remarkable rapidity, and must be picked regularly, so that the Beans are prevented from ripening their seed. Should any pods be allowed to do so, remove them as soon as discovered, as by maturing their seed they check the bearing of fresh Pods. There is no trouble in the preparation of the Snake Bean for table; it is stringless, and only requires to be cut into sections.

FRENCH BEAN.

French Beans.

1s. 6d. quart (post free, **2s.**) ; **6d.** and **3d.** packet.

DWARF VARIETIES.

Canadian Wonder.—Very long pods, excellent flavour, wonderful bearer, very hardy, always grown by Market Gardeners. The best green pod French Bean grown.

Negro Long Pod.—Very productive and of fine quality.

Pale Dun.—Old favourite ; productive ; medium pods.

Governor Denison.—Excellent flavour and productive; large pods.

Burpee's New Stringless Green Pod.—The pods are stringless, long, and nearly straight. A first-class Bean, very little labour being required in preparation for the table. Very early and prolific bearer, excellent quality, quite distinct. **2s. per quart (post free, 2s. 6d.)**

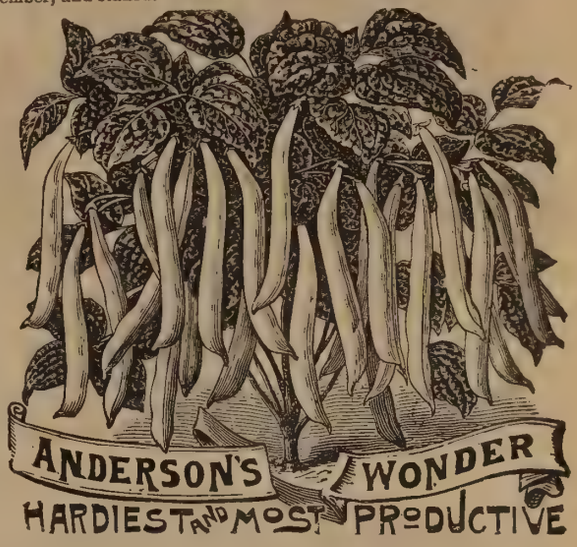
RUNNER VARIETIES.

White Dutch.—Large and fine. Tall grower.

Zebra, or Napoleon.—A good variety, not much grown.

Scarlet Runner.—Suitable for the colder districts of the Colony ; of fine quality, tall grower.

CULTURE.—Sow the dwarf sorts every two or three weeks, from September to February inclusive, in rows two feet apart and four to six inches from plant to plant. The Runners should have a space of from three to four feet between the rows, and about twelve inches in the rows. These should be sown in September, October, or November, and staked. The soil should not be too rich.



BUTTER BEAN.

Butter Beans.

or Stringless French.

1s. 6d. per quart (post free **2s.**) ; **6d.** and **3d.** packet.

THIS selection from the old French Beans is a great acquisition, because not only are the pods perfectly stringless, and can therefore be cooked whole, but it has given us a new vegetable, with quite a distinct flavour ; the pods when cooked are tender, and of a buttery, mellow taste, which will be highly appreciated.

Anderson's Wonder (Golden Pods).—A strong bushy-growing dwarf variety, very vigorous and productive, quite stringless, and fine flavour; one of the best. Plants fifteen inches high.

The "Startler" (Golden Pods).—Six inches long, perfectly stringless, delightful buttery flavour; plants about twelve to eighteen inches high ; abundantly prolific.

Yosemite Mammoth.—Strong grower; pods golden colour; ten to fourteen inches long ; tender and very productive.

Mont d'Or or Golden Butter (Tall).—This Bean, known as "Wax Pod," grows about six feet ; pods of great substance, remarkably tender, and fine flavour. Pods need not be sliced before cooking.

CULTURE.—Same as ordinary French Bean. See above.

The Cook's Favourites.

Every housewife knows the trouble entailed in putting a properly prepared dish of the ordinary French Beans on the table; the strings have to be removed and the pods sliced very fine; in the case of Butter Beans, which are stringless, all that is necessary is to cut them into sections, or they can be cooked whole; besides, their flavour is delicious.

Lima Beans.

2s. per quart (post free, **2s. 6d.**) ; **6d.** and **3d.** per packet.

Burpee's Dwarf.—The best dwarf type of this delicious vegetable. Plants from eighteen to twenty inches high ; they spread into some three feet in diameter.

Henderson's Dwarf.—A bush variety (eighteen inches high) selected from the Tall Lima ; keeps on bearing during the summer if the pods are kept well picked.

King of the Garden (Tall).—The best of the tall growing varieties ; pods are large and well filled, and are produced in great abundance. The quality is all that can be desired.

CULTURE.—Sow the Beans in October, November, or December, in good loamy soil if possible, which has been well enriched. Sandy soil will also produce good crops if it is liberally treated. Plant the tall varieties in rows four feet, and the dwarf sorts eighteen inches, apart. The tall sorts require stakes about five feet high. The Beans bear their pods in great abundance, and if carefully picked, will continue to bear all through the summer. This is a most valuable addition to our culinary vegetables, as the flavour is most delicious and quite distinct from any other vegetable. The Beans are shelled before cooking and served with butter. In America no garden is complete without Lima Beans.

Burpee's Dwarf Lima Beans.

. . . All . . .
Our Packet Seeds
are Post Free
everywhere.

Our Seeds always the Best.

2,000 Cabbages for 6d.

"We have pleasure in testifying as to the fertility of your 'Improved St. John's Day' cabbage seed. From two of your 3d. packets we have raised, and have growing well, over 2,000 plants. The seed was grown in a bed 3 x 3 of fowl-yard compost, with an exceptional heavy rainfall while in seed-bed."—T. & J. DONNELLY, *Chatsworth I.—25-9-99.*

"I may say the 'St. John's Day Cabbage' and 'Succession Seed' I received from you last gave every satisfaction."—J. WILLIAMS, *Waratah.—26-6-99.*

Cabbage.

9d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

For Special Prices to Market Gardeners and Large Growers see page 26.

Large York Cabbage.

Succession.—Original Stock—See opposite for description and prices.

Burpee's All Head Early.—This fine variety is very short stemmed, a compact grower, has few spreading leaves. The heads are large, flat, and closely packed; the quality is of the best, and the density of its growth renders it less liable to the attacks of insects. Can be grown all the year round. We place it alongside of our celebrated Succession, with merits of its own. It has been highly appreciated by our gardeners.

Anderson's Improved St. John's Day.—One of the finest summer Cabbages; will heart during the hottest months and produce large solid heads. It can be sown at any time of the year, although it is better and larger in summer. It turns in quickly, and is all heart; leaves are dark green; short stemmed.

St. John's Day, Early.—Comes in very quickly and stands well; one of the best; fair size; hearts well. Has all the good qualities of Improved St. John's Day, only is not so large, but it has the great advantage of being a little earlier.

East Ham and West Ham.—Excellent market varieties for autumn and winter crop; large, firm, and white hearted.

London Market and Enfield Market.—Splendid sorts for general crops, white firm hearts.

Early Dwarf York.—Small but very early, good flavour, for private use.

Large York.—Medium size and of fine quality, and very early.

Winningstadt.—Cone-shaped; good sort to market; very heavy, excellent keeper, resists aphis.

Sugarloaf.—Most delicate flavour, for private use, excellent.

Early Jersey Wakefield.—Great favourite; early, medium size; a fine table sort.

Marble Head Mammoth.—Magnificent large Cabbage, hardy, and of immense size.

Large Schweinfurt.—Very Large, fine white hearts, excellent quality.

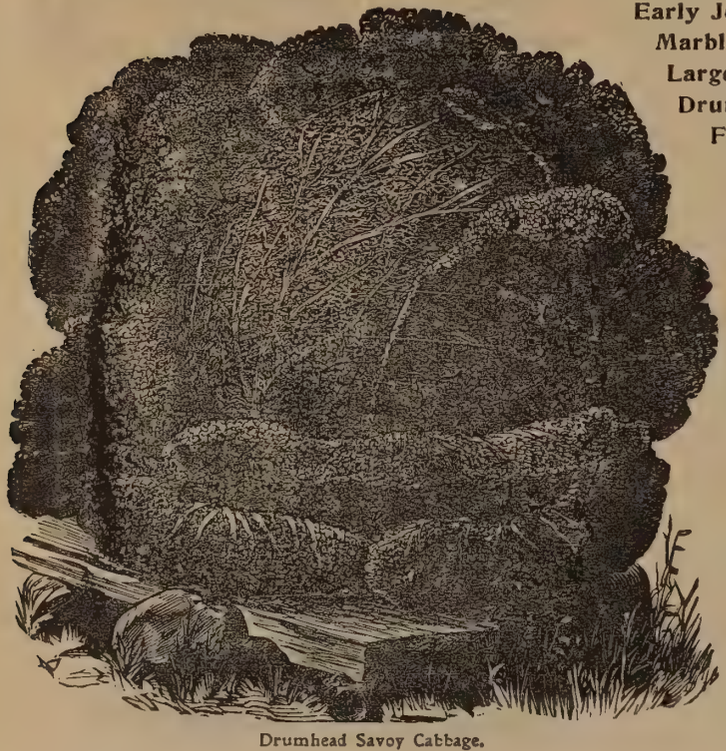
Drumhead.—Large, late Cabbage, immense size, a fine Winter Cabbage.

Flat Dutch.—Winter variety, late, flat and solid.

Large White Brunswick.—A splendid large summer variety, which is not so subject to aphis and grubs as the other sorts. A favourite with market gardeners on that account.

Anderson's Defiance Red Pickling Cabbage.—A grand variety, large solid heads, weighing 10 to 12 lbs. Colour, intense blood red; excellent strain.

CULTURE.—Strong loam produces the finest Cabbage; but all soils, from clay to sand, if deeply worked and manured, will produce good Cabbage. There should be at least three main sowings in the year. In June, store beds of all kinds may be sown, and if the beds be on poor unmanured soils, as for this sowing they should be, they will furnish fine hardy robust plants for putting out for several months. The two other main sowings, in December and March, should be made in richly manured beds, and will generally require mulching and watering. Two successive crops must not be planted in the same ground, or after turnips, or any of the Brassica tribe. For dwarf kinds the rows may be twenty inches, and the plants in the rows fifteen inches, apart. The distance apart to be increased according to the size of variety planted. For the March sowing, only English or other imported seed should be used, otherwise the crop will run to seed in July and August.



Drumhead Savoy Cabbage.

Savoy Cabbage.

9d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Drum Head. **Dwarf Green Curled.**

AN excellent curled Cabbage, does remarkably well in the cooler parts of our Colony, has a distinct flavour of its own. Is at its best during cold frosty weather.

CULTURE.—Same as Cabbage. See above.

Cabbage Plants

can be supplied from January till September. For particulars see . . page 25.

"SUCCESSION" CABBAGE.

THIS celebrated Cabbage has held its proud place in front of all other varieties for many years, and our sales have been annually increasing.

Our stock of "Succession" takes a large number of prizes at the horticultural exhibitions all over the Colony, and its immense size and weight, fine, clean, healthy appearance, and splendid quality, always render it a most attractive exhibit. For an autumn and spring crop it cannot be surpassed, but many of our customers declare that it is a splendid all-the-year-round variety.

It is a flat-headed Cabbage, and produces enormous solid heads, it having been grown to weigh as much as 25lbs., although our illustration was taken from a specimen of 21lbs. in weight. It turns in quickly and evenly, and the Cabbages are of the first quality and flavour. The heads are very solid and hard, and consequently stand well. They produce but few outside leaves, incorrectly described as dark green in place of a light green in our last year's Catalogue; in fact the "Succession" has a peculiar shade of its own, which is found in "Burpee's All-head Early" only. It is short-stemmed and grows close to the ground. It cannot be surpassed for market garden purposes or for private use.

12s. 6d. lb.; 3s. 6d. ¼-lb.; 1s. oz.; 6d. & 3d. packet. Post Free.

We this year offer . . .

Special Prizes

for the largest specimens of

"Succession"

For particulars see page 6.

What Growers of the "Succession" Cabbage say about its merits:--

"In Oct. last I tried 'Succession' Cabbage for the first time, obtaining the plants from you, and the trial was very satisfactory. They were planted when the country was being swept by hot, dry, westerly winds, and I almost despaired of seeing any of them grow; but in spite of the continued drought (of course they were artificially watered) and generally unfavorable season some weighed 16 lbs."—J. G. MARTYN, *Armidale.—10-3-99.*

"We are very pleased with the 'Succession' Cabbage Seed we got from you, and for the first time in Q. had nice cabbages all through the summer; they stand the heat better than any kind we know of, and we have a fine lot."—J. SHANNON, *Saltbush Park.—10-3-99.*

"I had a bed of 'Succession' Cabbage from your seed, and each Cabbage was from 18 to 20 lbs."—W. J. NEWING, *Berry.—5-1-00.*

Early Short Horn Carrot.

Improved Intermediate Carrot.

Scarlet Long Horn Carrot.

OUR SEEDS - ALWAYS THE BEST.

Packet Seeds POST FREE. Everywhere.

Carrot.

9d. per oz.;
6d. and **3d.** per packet.

Improved Scarlet Intermediate.—Of fine size and shape, with short top; early and excellent.

Scarlet Long Horn.—Medium length, very early, good colour and flavour.

Early Short Horn.—Good colour and quality; very early and a favourite.

St. Valery.—An excellent scarlet carrot, of good length; longer and thinner than Intermediate—gardeners' favourite.

Long Red Surrey.—Very long variety, grows to perfection on deep rich land.

Large Red Altringham.—Long red, coarse for domestic use, but an excellent field carrot for horse feed.

CULTURE.—Make a sowing in July, and the main crop in September, in drills eighteen inches apart, and when fit thin out to five or six inches. Sand and sandy loam produce the best Carrots, but they will grow in any common garden soil if not stony. Carrots like a rich soil, but will fork if grown on freshly manured land; they should, therefore, follow Cauliflower, Cabbage, Turnip, or some crop for which the land has been well manured. The beds should be both deeply and finely dug—not turned over roughly. Small intermediate sowings may be made in January or February; the Carrots will not grow large, but will be suitable for soups, etc. Plants need not be thinned to more than three to four inches apart.

"TALK" ABOUT CAULIFLOWERS.

From Seed to Plants in 60 hours!

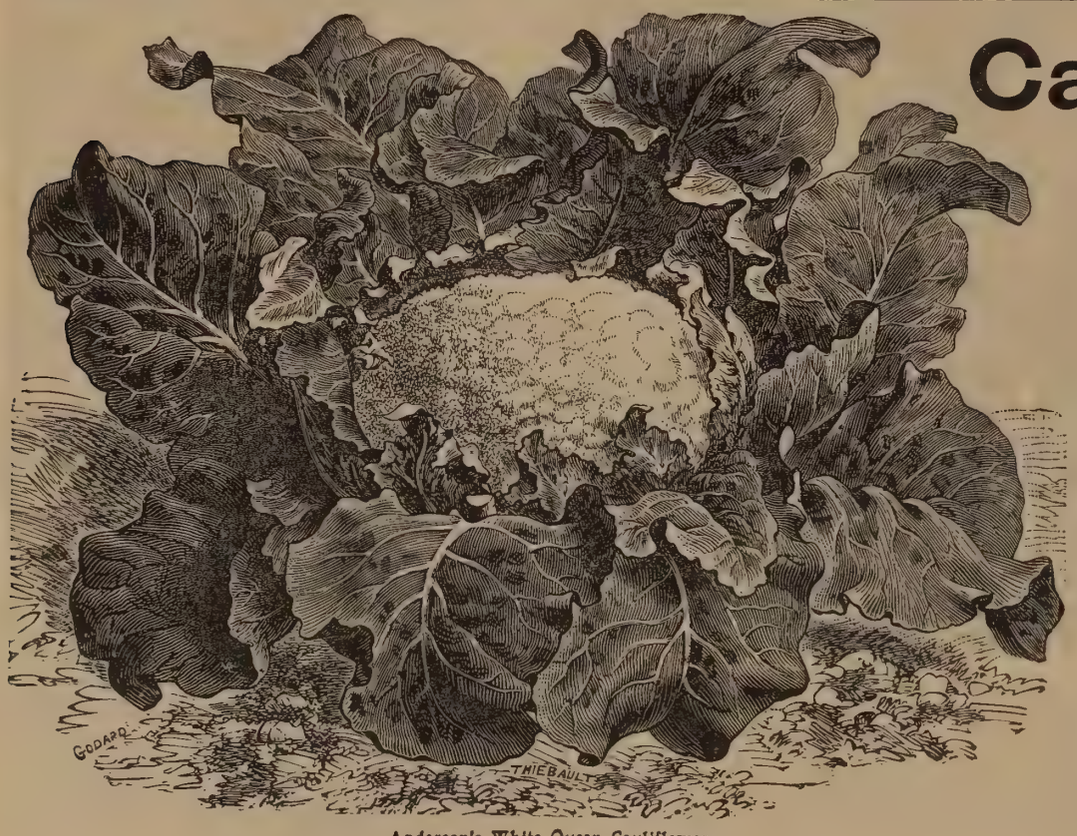
"The Cauliflower Seed received on Saturday, and planted at once, is now (Monday) all coming up, hardly a grain missing under 60 hours."—A. A. DUNNICLIFF, *Government Experimental Farm, Bathurst.—12-12-99.*

"White Queens" at 6d. per head!

"The White Queen Cauliflower Seed I got from you has turned out lovely; I am getting 6d. per head for them."—H. KONG POW, *Mundarlow.—10-7-99.*

Notwithstanding the severe dry weather!

"The Cauliflower Plants turned out splendidly, notwithstanding the severe dry weather, and were the admiration of the district, there being no other locally grown Winter Cauliflowers, not even by the Chinese."—F. BRABY, *Quirindi.—23-6-99.*



Anderson's White Queen Cauliflower.

Cauliflower.

1s. 6d. per oz.; **6d.** and **3d.** per packet.

Veitch's Autumn Giant.—Splendid variety, producing magnificent very large snow-white firm heads, of vigorous growth, requiring more room than any other variety. Hundreds of tons of this splendid variety are annually sold in the Sydney market. It is not an early variety, but the heads when full grown are enormous. Best months to sow are December, January, and February.

Anderson's White Queen.—Very early, very dwarf, produces large firm closely set heads, beautifully white and tender, luxuriant foliage, excellent flavour. One of the finest grown. **3s. 6d.** oz.

Early London.—A first-class early variety. Fine white heads, not liable to button; for private gardens one of the best.

Large Asiatic.—A large variety, of fine quality, for private use and for market.

Walcheren.—Good reliable sort, and a favourite with some growers; medium, early.

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, light soil, in December and January, slightly shading with boughs and watering. The plants should not be allowed to crowd each other, or to become stunted. During dull or showery weather plant out in rows three feet by two, in liberally manured land; water the plants for a few days unless the weather is showery. If Cauliflower plants once get a severe check they will never produce fine heads. Cauliflowers should never follow a Cabbage crop, nor be grown two seasons following on the same land.

* Novelties for 1900 *

(See Coloured Sheets).

New Cabbage . . . .
Autumn King.

New Celery . . . . .
Rose Ribbed.
(Self-blanching)

New French Bean . .
Inexhaustible.

New Water Melon . .
Kleckley's Sweet.

New Tomatoes . . .
Golden Champion.
Combination.

New Mushroom Spawn
Virgin French.

White Plume Celery.

Celery.

1s. per oz.;
6d. and 3d. per packet.

WHITE VARIETIES.

White Plume.—First-class variety. The stalks, portions of the inner leaves and heart are white, which simplifies the blanching process.
White Solid Paschal.—This fine Celery has remarkable breadth of stalk; fine flavour, fleshy and very tender; a self-blanching variety.
Cole's Crystal White.—Large and fine quality; crisp and well flavoured.
Wright's Selected Giant White.—A leading variety; excellent quality.
Turner's Incomparable White.—Old favourite; of very fine quality.
Winter Queen.—The plants have a fine appearance, heart closely, and the ribs are solid, crisp, and of nutty flavour; and when blanched are a fine cream white colour.

RED VARIETIES.

Pink Plume.—Beautiful Pink variety of the White Plume. Stalks tender, but of a pale pink colour and delicate flavour; self-blanching.
Cole's Red Solid.—Very fine, pink colour; large solid stems.
Laing's Mammoth Red.—Large growing, with large strong stalks.

CULTURE.—Sow for main crop in September and October. Seed beds for this sowing should not be over rich. So as to furnish plants for putting out for several months, a later sowing (say in December or January) may be made; in this case sow the seed in shallow boxes and place in a shaded situation or bush-house. To grow Celery to perfection, choose a bed that has been richly manured for a previous crop, such as a cauliflower bed. The soil should be of a friable nature and well pulverised. Open the trenches eighteen inches wide and of a like depth; stack the soil on either side, to be ready for drawing back into the trenches as the plants progress. In the bottom of trenches place about six inches of stable manure partially rotted, and fork it well into the soil. Cover this with a couple of inches of the soil previously thrown out, and water copiously the night before planting. Then carefully raise the plants from the seed bed, and plant along the centre of the trench, about nine inches apart. Weed often, and draw in soil as the plants advance, taking care that the hearts of the plants are not buried; continue to do so until the plants are full grown and the trench is nearly filled up. Keep plants going with water, when in a young state, if necessary, and use liquid manure.

Plants of Celery can generally be supplied from January to July.
See page 25 for price.

White Solid Paschal Celery.

Cape Gooseberry.

Cape Gooseberry

6d. and 3d. per packet.

CULTURE.—The fruit can be used for dessert; it also makes a delicious jelly. Its proper place is the kitchen garden. Sow in September, and prick out in one row along a warm sheltered border in rich soil, two feet apart. The plants should be stopped by pinching out the top of the shoots occasionally, to induce a sturdy and bushy growth.

Japanese . . Winter Cherry

Giant Cape Gooseberry (Physalis Francheti)

6d. and 3d. per packet.

A NEW variety of CAPE GOOSEBERRY from Japan, of erect habit, from 1½ to 2 feet high, with beautiful foliage. The fruit, which is edible, and makes a choice preserve, is of a bright cherry red, enclosed in a large calyx, which is first green, changing to yellow, orange, and bright crimson as the fruit ripens; it takes a long time to mature, and it will ripen after it is cut. Any soil will suit its cultivation. The plants make long runners under ground after the first season, but they are easily destroyed.

Water Cress.

Cress.

6d. and 3d. per packet.

Triple Curled.—Grown with mustard; excellent salad.
Water Cress.—Sow in moist land, or on a creek bank. 1s. 6d. per oz.
American or Land Cress.—Used as a Water Cress during winter. 1s. per oz.

CULTURE.—Sow **Curled Cress** every two or three weeks, with or without a dash of Mustard seed. In summer months shade is necessary to produce a crisp and tender growth. This wholesome salad can be grown in any rich soil, either in shaded beds or in boxes; must have plenty of moisture. **Water Cress** can be raised from seed sown in a situation where it can be flooded or freely watered. If planted on the banks of gently flowing shallow streams, or ponds, it will soon spread and afford a continuous supply.

VEGETABLE
SEED NOVELTIES
for **1900**
See Coloured Sheets.

Sweet or Table Corn.

9d. per pint (post free, 1s.); 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Anderson's Table Queen.—Great improvement on the Cory Corn, producing much larger cobs and white grains of extra quality; deliciously sweet.

Early Cory. **Crosby's Early.**
Early Mammoth. **Triumph.**

CULTURE.—This delicious vegetable, so largely grown in America, is not sufficiently appreciated here. Plant in September and October, in rows three or four feet apart, and one foot in the rows. Rich soil is most suitable; but Sweet Corn will succeed in any moderately fertile garden soil. It should be hoed and hilled when about a foot high.

Pop Corn. 6d. and 3d. per packet.

THIS is a favourite sweet in America. Allow the cobs to ripen thoroughly, and then roast the grains in a close iron vessel until they "pop," shaking the vessel meantime. This is produced by the explosion of the gas in the grain, generated by the heat. The "Pop Corn" is then taken out and slightly dusted with flour sugar, when they form a delicious sweet.

CULTURE.—The same as Sweet Corn.

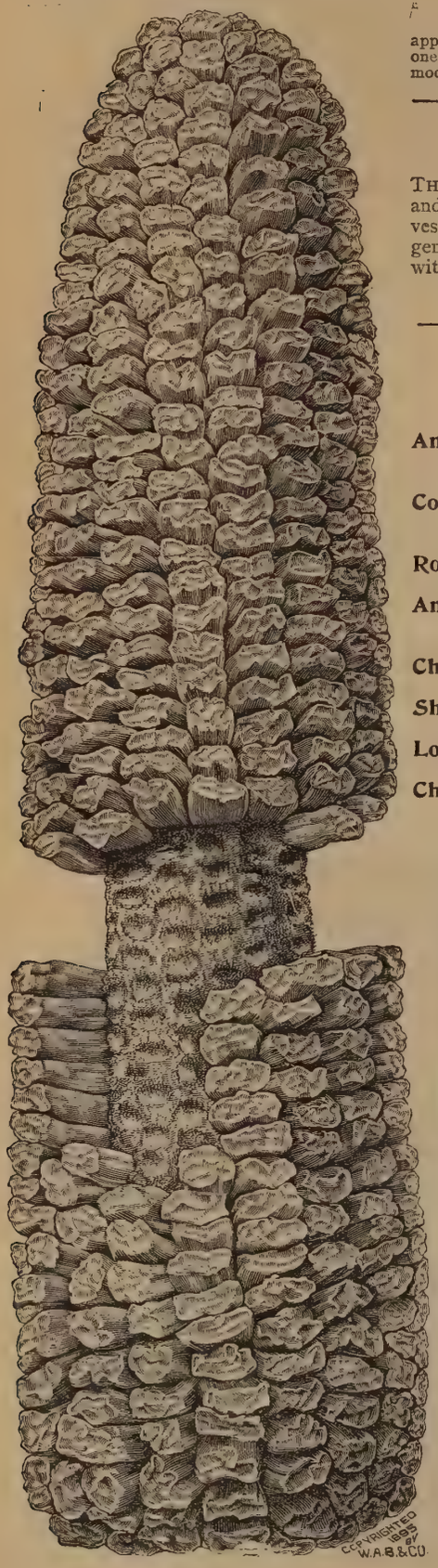
.. HOW TO .. Cook Sweet Corn

BOILED IN THE COB.

Corn should be used as quickly as possible after it is gathered, and this should be when the cobs are soft. Before cooking remove the husks and every thread of silk, throw the corn into a pot of fresh boiled water, boil five minutes. Serve immediately, wrapped in a cloth on a dish, or like Asparagus.

ROASTED . . . .

Husk the corn and remove the silk. Brush each cob with melted butter, and dust with salt and pepper, line a baking dish with paper, place the cobs in it, and put in a very quick oven 10 or 15 minutes to brown. Serve on a table napkin.



Triumph Sweet Corn.

Cucumber. 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Anderson's Best of All.—Magnificent white spined Cucumber, two feet long, close grained, rich flavour, few seeds. **1s. per packet.**

Commercial.—Early, hardy, very productive; dark green fruit, fine flavour; six to eight inches long; market gardeners' favourite; does not run much to vine.

Rollison's Telegraph.—Beautiful long, green variety, splendid fruit, excellent quality, dark green skin.

Anderson's Market King.—Fine strain of long prickly Cucumber, even in size, and beautiful dark green colour.

Choice Long Green.—Excellent variety; fruit eighteen inches long, of fine flavour.

Short Green Prickly.—A favourite with some growers; very hardy, good sort for small gardens.

Long Green Prickly.—Fine size, deep green colour, crisp, and delicious; a favourite.

Chatsworth White Spine.—Fruit dark green, two feet long, beautiful shape, solid white flesh, few seeds.

Crystal White.—White skin, firm flesh, good keeper, early.

Fordhook Pickling.—Considered by some growers the best pickling Cucumber; a strong vine, and fruits produced in enormous quantities. Thin skin and fine quality flesh; few seeds.

Thorburn's Everbearing.—Also an excellent pickling variety, with short vine and very early fruiting qualities; continues to produce till late in the autumn.

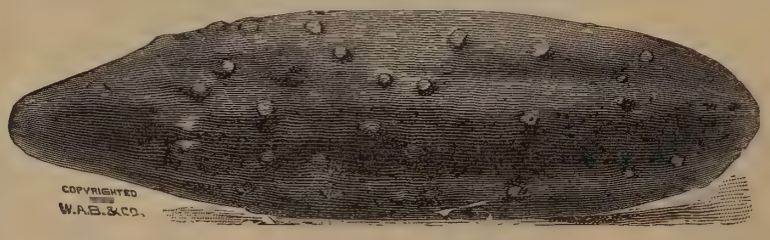
Green Gherkin.—Very small fruit, used only for pickling.

Apple-shaped Cucumber.—Singular variety, round in shape, fine white tender flesh; a profuse bearer.

Japanese Climbing (Green).—Very early, prolific, rapid climber; splendid, well adapted for pickling or slicing.

Japanese Climbing (White).—Similar in all respects to the green, excepting colour of fruit, which is pure white.

CULTURE.—Make a first sowing in the open ground about the middle of August, successional sowings can be made in September and October, but at Bathurst or Goulburn, and the colder districts, for six weeks later. The soil must be well and deeply worked, and made very rich to produce fine Cucumbers; three plants to each hill will be enough, and these should be about six feet apart; the ground should be mulched with manure, and the plants watered if necessary. In all cases the points of the shoots should be pinched out, when the plants are in flower, to secure a compact growth and fruitful yield. To obtain very early Cucumbers, plants must be raised in artificial heat. The usual plan is to place a glazed frame on a hotbed of stable manure, in June and July. Over the hotbed a foot or so of light rich soil is placed in which the seed is sown. When in the rough leaf, plants should be moved into large-sized pots and grown until September, when they may be planted in the open borders, and covered by a hand-glass at night to keep off frost, and by day in rough weather, until well established.



Fordhook Pickling Cucumber.

Thorburn's Everbearing Cucumber.

Over 2 feet long!

"The last seed I had, as usual, gave the greatest satisfaction. We had some splendid Cucumbers from 'Anderson's Best of All' —over 2 feet long—the seeds never fail. Such a satisfaction to plant when there is a surety of getting good plants."—E. GORTON, . . . *Yandaran.*—4-5-99.

They were splendid!

"We are only amateur gardeners, but all the seeds we have had from you have been successful. The great drought this year prevented us from having different plants, etc., come to perfection; in a cooler climate we were in they were splendid." MRS. EGAN, *Trundle.*—26-6-99.

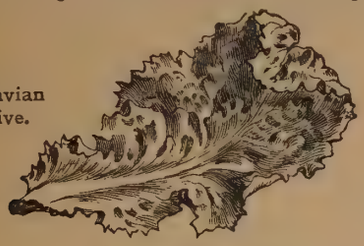
Endive.

Winter substitute for Lettuce.

1s. per oz.; **6d.** and **3d.** per packet.

Batavian. **Green Curled.**

CULTURE.—This salad plant, when well grown and blanched, is by some preferred to Lettuce. Sow in February and March, and plant out when fit, in rows two feet apart, and one foot plant from plant; hoe, and when the plants are well advanced, tie the leaves into a bunch surrounding the hearts, to blanch and keep them tender. Rich soil is indispensable.



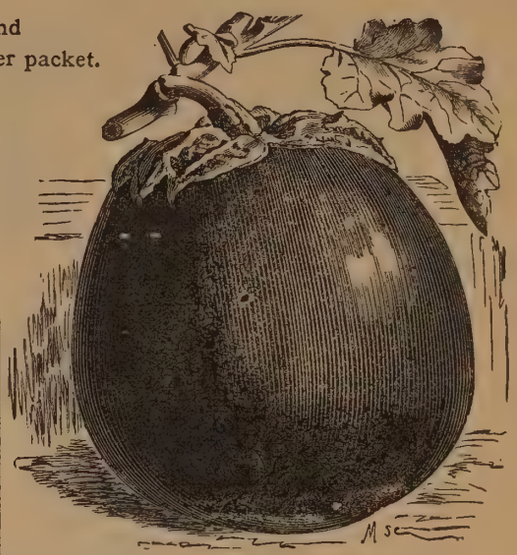
Batavian Endive.

Egg Plant.

6d. and **3d.** per packet.

Improved New York Purple.
Long White China.
Improved White.—Large egg-shaped fruit.

CULTURE.—Sow in September, and plant out in rows two feet apart, and the same distance plant from plant. Shade and water until the plants are established. When the fruits are set, remove all but from eight to twelve on each plant—that is, allow only a single fruit to mature on each shoot. The young plants should be stopped to induce branching.



New York Purple Egg Plant.

Far above any others.

"I have been using your seeds for a long time and find them far above any others; the two lots of Turnip, Cauliflower and Lettuce came up in 4 days, and the White Turnips were fit to pull in 7 weeks, in the dry weather too. We had some of your St. John's Day Cabbage, weighing 3 lbs. when just 3 months."—JAS. GALLAGHER, *Kemps Creek.—14-6-99.*

Kohl-Rabi.

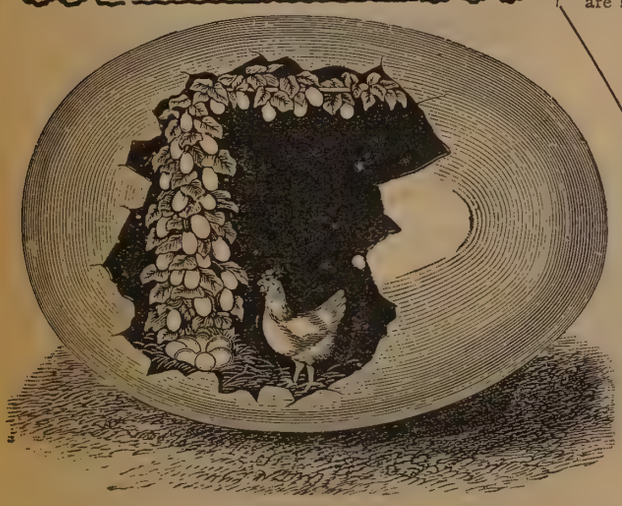
Turnip-rooted Cabbage.

1s. per oz.; **6d.** and **3d.** packet.

Large Green. **Large Purple.**

CULTURE.—A delicious vegetable, but must be tasted in good condition to be appreciated. Sow in beds like cabbage, from December till March, and plant out in rows eighteen inches apart. Any garden soil, well manured, will suit this vegetable.

. . . All our . . .
. PACKET SEEDS POST FREE .
Everywhere.



Nest Egg Gourd.

Sweet Basil.

Hyssop.

Lavender.

Sweet Marjoram.

Culinary Herb Seeds.

6d. and **3d.** per packet.

Anise	**Chervil**	**Lavender**	**Rue**
Balm	**Coriander**	**Marigold**	**Sage**
Basil (Sweet)	**Dandelion**	**Marjoram (Pot)**	**Savory (Winter)**
Basil (Bush)	**Dill**	**Marjoram (Sweet)**	**Savory (Summer)**
Borage	**Fennel**	**Purslane**	**Sorrel**
Caraway	**Hyssop**	**Rosemary**	**Thyme**

CULTURE.—No garden is complete without a bed of Herbs. Their culture is exceedingly simple. Sow seed in autumn and spring; and for the most of them it is advisable to sow in pans or boxes, or in some place where attention and water can be given them, and where they can be gradually hardened off and planted out as soon as they are strong enough.

Plants of **Sage, Thyme, Mint** and **Sweet Marjoram** can be supplied at **6s.** per dozen.

Ornamental Gourds.

6d. and **3d.** per packet.

THIS curious family, the fruit of which is most fantastic in shape, should be more largely grown. The foliage is handsome, and the plants are of rapid growth; highly ornamental climbers, and the Dish Cloth bears a fruit which is most useful.

Mixed Gourds.—All the best sorts, including ORANGE, PEAR, PORTMANTEAU, and CLUB.

Nest Egg Gourd.—A very pretty climbing plant for trellis or verandah, bearing very profusely, fruit the size, shape and colour of the ordinary hen's egg. Can also be used as Vegetable Marrow. A very ornamental plant.

Dish Cloth Gourd (Loofa, or Vegetable Sponge).—This Gourd has lovely dark green foliage, with large yellow blossoms; the fruit is about two feet in length, and the woody fibre lining of the inside of the fruit when ripe is the Dish Cloth. These are also most useful in the bath as a flesh rubber, and far superior to any other flesh glove.

Cos Lettuce.

Lettuce.

1s. per oz.
6d. and 3d. per packet.

CABBAGE VARIETIES.

Neapolitan } These are the most popular varieties among Sydney market gardeners, producing white
Drumhead } solid hearts during winter and spring; crisp and of fine flavour. Drumhead is very similar to Neapolitan.

Yellow Seeded Butter.—This is one of the best summer Lettuces offered. It has immense solid heads of a bright yellow colour, handsome appearance, crisp, and well flavoured.

Hanson.—A remarkable solid-hearting variety, which is not liable to run to seed; the outside leaves are a lively green, but the hearts when cut are white and remarkably crisp and tender.

Deacon.—This is a variety of the now famous Butter Lettuces, and will be found to be one of the best; large heads; leaves pale green without, with beautiful rich cream yellow within; delicious buttery flavour, making a fine, fresh, crisp salad. Stand heat of summer without becoming bitter or running to seed.

Californian Butter.—The distinctive feature regarding this variety is that the outside leaves are of a fresh green colour, slightly marked with brown spots, but the inside leaves are of the same rich cream yellow so peculiar to this family. Stands heat well.

Tender and True.—A splendid early crisp variety, fine curled leaves, pale green; flavour excellent.

Ohio.—A new variety of Cabbage Lettuce, early and hardy, beautifully crisp, and hearts freely when young, finely curled leaves, medium size.

Boston Curled.—Quite a picture in the vegetable garden, crisp, of good flavour. Extra curled leaves, resemble Endive, of a globular shape and large size.

Tom Thumb.—A small compact variety, of good quality, and does not go to seed quickly.

Golden Beauty.—Very crisp, tender, and of fine quality. Its colour is unique, heads small and compact, leaves golden; a very handsome Lettuce on table.

Grand Rapids.—A strong grower, and keeps tender and crisp. An excellent sort, and both leaves and ribs are very brittle; an excellent all-round Lettuce.

Iceberg.—A quick grower, with hard handsome heads, of exquisite flavour. A variety that we can highly recommend. A decided advance on the old sorts.

Mignonette.—Beautiful russet-coloured variety, of unique appearance, small, but very solid and compact, very hardy; an A1 variety.

New York.—Of unusual size and solidity, with but little tendency to run to seed, often growing to 18 inches in diameter, and weighing 4 lbs.; perfectly solid, crisp, tender, and of excellent flavour.

Mammoth Salamander.—This Lettuce has wonderful heat resisting qualities, and will yield fine solid heads of large size when other varieties are only a bundle of loose leaves. During our hot summers we all know how much a fresh salad is appreciated, and the Mammoth Salamander provides such a delicacy.

UPRIGHT or COS VARIETIES.

Paris Green Cos } Favourite sorts, suitable for cold districts; but will grow anywhere provided
Paris White Cos } the soil is rich and moist, with good drainage.

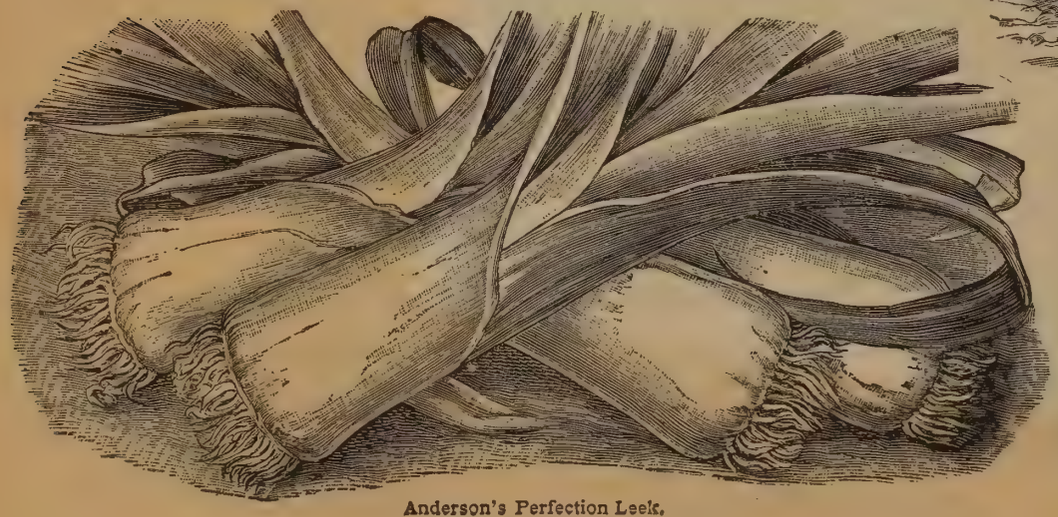
Asparagus Lettuce.

ASPARAGUS VARIETY.

Of upright growth, with strong ribs through the centre of the leaves, crisp and tender; they make a delicious vegetable; cooked and served like Asparagus. The young plants can be used as salad, and when past their prime the leaves can be cooked like spinach.

CULTURE.—With rich light soil, and a supply of water, these salad plants can be placed upon the table daily throughout the year. All the varieties may be sown from January to June, and transplanted, when fit, into rows at distances from each other suitable to the size of the variety. From June to January only sorts least liable to run to seed should be sown in drills where they are intended to remain for the crop. The Neapolitan and Drumhead are two of the best kinds for summer use. The Cos, and other non solid sorts, will be improved by having the leaves loosely bound together round the heart when about two thirds grown. In planting out Lettuce they should be lifted without breaking the roots; and planted during dull and showery weather.

Deacon Lettuce.



Anderson's Perfection Leek.

Leek.

9d. per oz.
6d. and 3d. packet.

Anderson's Perfection.—Very handsome Leek, blanches beautifully; most desirable variety.

London Flag.—A favourite Leek and largely grown; much cultivated by growers for market.

Musselburgh.—A very large variety; when transplanted grows to an immense size.

CULTURE.—This well-known vegetable suits our climate admirably. No culinary vegetable is of easier culture, if only the proper seasons for sowing and planting be observed. Sow in prepared beds in April, May, or June at the latest, and plant out in rows eighteen inches apart and eight inches in the rows, if the soil is rich and a large Leek desired. When the plants are six inches high they are fit for planting out.

Messrs. Anderson & Co.

Seed and Plant Merchants,

(NEW ADDRESS) 399 George Street,

Sydney.

Anderson & Co.,

Seedsmen and Plant Merchants, Sydney.

ORDER SHEET, 1900.

Please send us the names and addresses of any of your neighbours using Seeds, to whom we can send a copy of this Catalogue.

PLEASE FORWARD the following Order, and despatch Goods

per ..... (State if by Rail, Steamer or Parcel Post) to ..... (State Name of Station, Port or Post Town.)

c/o ..... (Name of Agent, if any.) and address to me in full as under

I enclose £ ..... in payment.

Signature .....

Address in full ..... (with Post Town)

Date ..... 1900.

VEGETABLE SEED ORDER.

Quantity.	Variety.	£	s.	d.	Quantity.	Variety.	£	s.	d.

Please write Flower Seed Order and requirements in Sundries on other side.

FLOWER SEED ORDER.

When ordering Flower Seeds it is only necessary to give the numbers opposite the variety appearing in this Catalogue.

Number of Packets.	Number in Catalogue.	s.	d.	Number of Packets.	Number in Catalogue.	s.	d.	Number of Packets.	Number in Catalogue.	s.	d.	Number of Packets.	Number in Catalogue.	s.	d.

FRUIT TREE AND PLANT ORDER.

When ordering Fruit Trees the numbers appearing opposite each variety will be sufficient.

SEASON 1900

Novelties in Flower Seeds

Aster, Christmas Tree.

PLEASE NOTE.

As the demand for the most recent novelties compels us to send them out concurrently with the introducers, we have no opportunity of testing, before sale, the quality or excellence of the new varieties offered, and are obliged to send them out with the introducers' description; but as we do business only with houses who have a high European reputation, our customers have a guarantee that the novelties offered are as described. The following descriptions are taken from the raisers' catalogues.

The .. Butterfly Cyclamen.

Cyclamen Persicum "Papilio."

Christmas Tree Aster. 1s. per packet.

"The charm of this new variety is the peculiarity of its growth; in form it resembles a branching tree, the flower shoots growing almost horizontally from the main stem and increasing in length as they reach the base of the plant. The large flowers are produced on the points of the shoots, and smaller ones on the whole length of them. The height of the plant is about 20 inches, and the base diameter measurement is about 24 inches. The plants present a wealth of bloom, which has suggested the name of the **Christmas Tree Aster.** The raiser of this fine variety states that he has had plants in his nursery with from 70 to 100 flowers on them at one time."

4 to 5 inches in Diameter.

Borne on .... Long Stems.

Aster, "Ostrich Feather."

THE NEW BUTTERFLY CYCLAMEN.

Cyclamen Persicum, "Papilio."

"The new Butterfly Cyclamen, which owe their origin to one of the cleverest of Belgian specialists, and were offered for the first time two years ago, may fairly be termed the most striking novelty of recent years among florists' flowers. The raiser states that he wished 'to replace the rather narrow shape and somewhat stiff bearing of the flower by a more graceful habit,' and he has succeeded in enriching the genus Cyclamen by large flowering varieties, which not only differ radically in form from those hitherto existing, but also show a series of new colours of surprising beauty." **2s. 6d. per packet.**

Aster, "Ostrich Feather."

"A beautiful class of Asters, of which the white variety was offered two years ago. The plants grow 15 to 18 inches high, and are of a strong, luxurious, branching habit, the flowers measuring 4 to 5 inches in diameter, borne on long stems. The petals are long, wavy, and so twisted as to give an extreme Comet effect. This strain of Asters is of real value both for garden decoration and for cutting." **1s. packet.**

Anderson & Co. Seedsmen and Plant Merchants, Sydney.

Gloxinia, "New Giant Flowered."

Novelties in Flower Seeds

. . . FOR SEASON 1900 . . .

Gloxinia, "New Giant Flowered."

"By careful selection this magnificent strain of Gloxinia has been produced. The plants, with their large velvety leaves, should be grown singly in pots 5 inches in diameter to attain their full development. The gigantic flowers, borne erect, measuring 4 inches in diameter, are always well formed, being bell-shaped, and displaying to best advantage the rich shadings and tigered markings of the throats. The varied combinations of richest colours are most gorgeously beautiful." **1s. 6d. per packet.**

Stock, "Empress Elizabeth."

"This splendid Stock grows about 18 inches high; the plants throw up a very strong main stem similar to that of a Tree Wallflower, and branch out in candelabra form. Both main and side stems are covered with large rose-shaped flowers of the brightest imaginable tint of carmine rose, the same resplendent colour of the Dwarf Winter Stock, **'Sunrise.'** The whole plant forms a grand pyramidal-shaped bouquet, the effect of which is enhanced by the bright green foliage, which is a feature of this variety. It comes in early, stands well, and produces 70 per cent. of double flowers. An excellent plant for cut flowers." Illustrated on back cover. **1s. per packet.**

Pansy, "Parisian Giant Improved."

"A remarkable fine strain of the old favourite **Parisian Five-spotted Pansy,** the result of a careful and continuous selection for many years. The flowers are enormous, as oftentimes in the height of the season, under high cultivation, flowers are produced measuring 4 inches across. The shades of colour are charmingly numerous, and the delicate perfume of the flowers may fairly entitle them to be called the Sweet Scented Pansies." **1s. per packet.**

Pansy, "Masterpiece" (New Giant Curled).

"A charming novelty and a triumph of hybridization has appeared with the introduction of this fine variety. The flowers are large and of the most attractive shades of colour, but the remarkable and most distinctive feature of the flowers is the undulated or curled margins of the petals, which suggest the idea of semi-double flowers. As a bedding Pansy **'Masterpiece'** will be welcomed, and as a show flower it will take a high place, as the plants are vigorous and healthy, and the flowers are large and of fine shape." **1s. per packet.**

Two charming Pansies

New Pansy, "Parisian Giant Improved."

Triumphs of . . . Beauty and Colour.

New Pansy, "Masterpiece."

Anderson & Co. Seedsmen and Plant Merchants, Sydney.

Nasturtium, "Sunlight."

Novelties in Flower Seeds

. . . For SEASON 1900 . . .

Nasturtium, "Sunlight." Giant Flowered.

"THIS beautiful new Nasturtium has handsome light green foliage, lit up by myriads of clear, rich, golden yellow flowers, borne so profusely as to almost conceal the foliage. The petals are large and round, measuring more than 1¼ inches across, and are daintily crinkled, which gives a very pretty effect. The two upper petals have a few delicate brown lines at their base, and the three lower ones are more distinctly bearded or fringed at the throat than is usual. The flowers measure nearly three inches across. Its glowing colour is wonderfully effective." **1s. per packet.**

Nasturtium, "Moonlight."

(GIANT FLOWERED).

"THIS new Nasturtium is the counterpart of **Sunlight,** except in colour, which is an exquisite pale straw shade. It is as beautifully shaped as its brilliant companion, and has the same lovely crinkled effect in the petals." **1s. per pkt.**

Myosotis, "Royal Blue."

Myosotis, "Royal Blue."

(ALPESTRIS STRICTA GRANDIFLORA).

1s. per packet.

"THE great popularity of the introduction of the first Pillar-shaped Forget-Me-Not has encouraged florists to still further improve this charming strain, and the large flowered section now offered is the outcome of much careful selection. The flowers are much larger than the original type, of a much deeper blue colour, which, as a bedding plant, renders them one of the most attractive in the garden."

Salpiglossis, "Bright Crimson."

Beautiful for Bouquets or the Table. Last for four or five days in water.

Salpiglossis Superbissima, "New Emperor" Section.

Salpiglossis, Variabilis Superbissima, "BRIGHT CRIMSON."

"THIS splendid new strain supplies a colour much needed in this most favourite flower, which already possesses colours and shades of colour and flower markings which have made it one of the most remarkable and attractive of our summer flowering annuals. We can imagine nothing more beautiful in flowers than a bright crimson Salpiglossis. The new colour now offered comes quite true from seed." **1s. per packet.**

Salpiglossis, Variabilis Superbissima "NEW EMPEROR" SECTION.

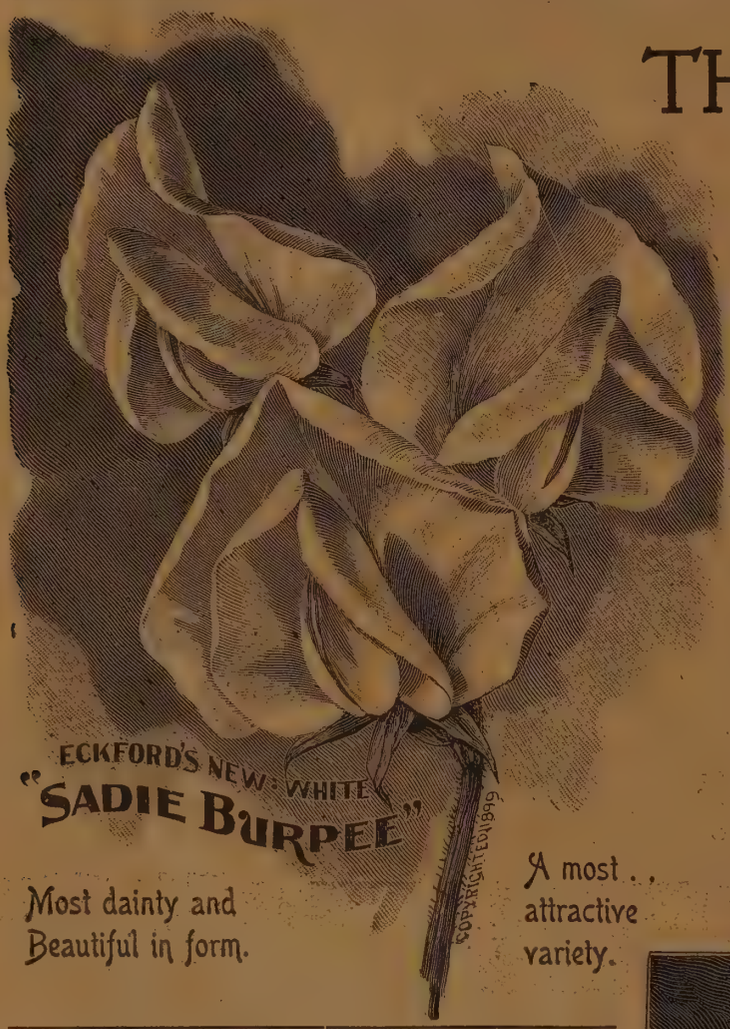
"THE introduction of this fine strain of a most popular annual created quite a *furore* in the florist world, and at once placed the Salpiglossis in the very first rank of the most charming annuals. The flowers of the **"New Emperor" Section** are remarkably large and well expanded, colours are exquisite, and markings most unique. The profusion of bloom is most remarkable, and we are now offering some distinct colours which come perfectly true from seed."

Dark Scarlet, separate	**6d. per packet**
Purple-Brown with Gold, separate	**6d.** ,,
Velvety Violet, separate	**6d.** ,,
Chamois, separate	**6d.** ,,
Pale Pink, a lovely shade, separate	**6d.** ,,

The above **5 Splendid Varieties** of this strain, in mixture, **6d. pkt.**

Anderson & Co. Seedsmen and Plant Merchants, Sydney.

THE LATEST FIVE SWEET PEAS.



Most dainty and Beautiful in form.

A most attractive variety.

Sweet Pea, "Modesty."

"EXQUISITE pearl, white veiled pink; a most lovely and distinct variety." Illustrated on back cover. **6d. pkt.**

Sweet Pea, "Oriental."

"BRIGHT pink, suffused with orange and primrose; a charming variety." Illustrated on back cover. **6d. pkt.**

Bush Sweet Pea, "Monarch."

AN entirely new and distinct variety. The introducer of this fine variety describes it as follows:—"Burpee's Bush Sweet Pea grows in perfect bush form, as shown in the illustration. It requires no trellis like the tall Sweet Peas, neither does it hug the ground, Verbena-like, as does the Cupid race. An average bush grows 16 to 18 inches high, and branched so vigorously that it measured 24 inches across. All the flowers are borne on top of the plant, and the proper way to treat this new type will be to plant the seed in a row to make a neat, even hedge, when no supports whatever will be required. Grown as separate individual plants, the slight support of a light stick should be furnished. Flowers of good size and perfect hooded form, of a most beautiful watered purple on white ground, the heavier colouring being on the back of standard." **1s. per packet.**

NOVELTIES FOR 1900

Sweet Pea, "Sadie Burpee."

"A MOST charming flower of the most attractive colour; delightful perfume. Although so large in size, the flowers are yet most dainty and beautiful in form, with purest pearly white colouring." **1s. per packet.**

Sweet Pea, "Navy Blue."

"MOST important novelty and a most distinct and striking colour in Sweet Peas. The general effect is of a rich deep true blue, though on close examination the shade in the standards is a deep lavender purple, suffused throughout with a faint tint of claret or red wine, while the wings are a rich violet purple."

1s. per packet.

Bush Sweet Pea, "Monarch."

Anderson & Co. Sydney.

Recent Introductions . . in Flower Seeds.

On PAGE 86 we offer . . .

Cannas in Collections

at VERY CHEAP RATES.

Canna Variegata.

Improved . . Camellia Flowered Balsam.

"Prince Bismarck."

"THE brilliant salmon rose flowers of this splendid novelty represent quite a striking new colour in Balsams. It is in many respects as fine as 'Alba Perfecta,' and even superior in the perfection of form of its very double blossoms. This superb variety is a wonderfully free bloomer, and comes absolutely true from seed." **6d. per packet.**

New Variegated Canna.

WHAT the introducer says:—"A most beautiful tricoloured leaved new Canna, imported from the Solomon Islands, and the most sterling novelty among this section of plants yet seen. Its large flowers are brilliant, and combined with its handsomely variegated foliage will make the plant a feature in any garden. The leaves are of a light green, thickly splashed, lined, and barred with red and yellow, and margined with clear crimson, which colour appears throughout their whole surface. The plant is so decidedly striking as to arrest attention the moment it is seen." .

1s. per packet.

On PAGES 31 and 32 . .

Flower Seeds . . . . in Collections

. . Candytuft, "Little Prince."

Candytuft . .

"Little Prince."

"A CHARMING dwarf variety, from four to six inches high, with massive spikes of pure white flowers, which rise erect out of the Wallflower-like foliage and are grouped candelabra-wise round the main stem. In some plants further side branches are developed, giving the plants quite a bush-like form. This pretty Candytuft is of a robust constitution, and continues to bloom for a longer period than most of the other varieties." . .

6d. per packet.

Balsam, Improved Camellia Flowered.

Candytuft

Giant Hyacinth Flowered.

"THIS is a snow-white giant of the old family of Candytufts, which has been greatly improved of late years, and is now in the front rank of garden annuals. The 'Giant Hyacinth Flowered' produces immense spikes of pure white flowers on upright stalks, and as many as five or six spikes can be counted on a plant at one time; the plants grow about fifteen inches high, and are covered with blooms for a considerable period." . . . . . .

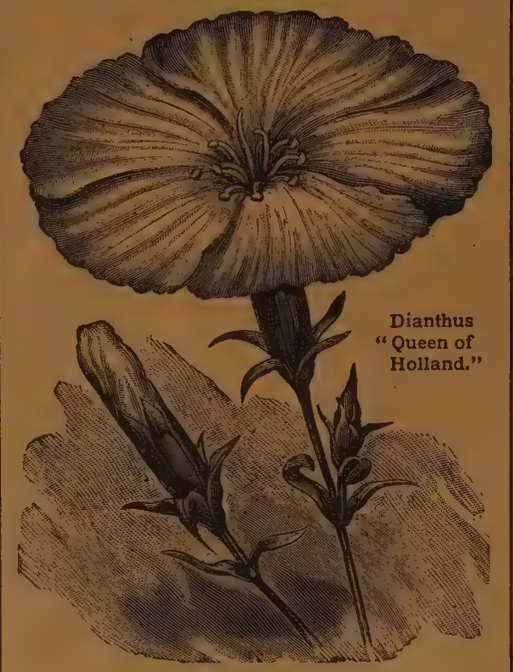
6d. per packet.

Anderson & Co. Seedsmen and Plant Merchants, Sydney.

Recent Introductions ... IN ... Flower Seeds

Gladioli, "True Blue."

"WE have grown a superb collection of Gladioli for many years, but it is the first time we have been able to offer this charming shade of colour. It is quite unique, and is sure to charm all growers; a superb novelty." Our stock is limited, and early orders will be booked. **2s. 6d. each.**



Dianthus "Queen of Holland."

Dianthus Heddewegii Albus.

"Queen of Holland."

WHAT the raiser says:—"By the introduction of this novelty we believe we are fulfilling a want long felt by all lovers of the beautiful Indian Pink, for among the kaleidoscopic variety of colouring displayed by the Dianthus Heddewegii a pure white variety, notwithstanding the efforts of many raisers, has hitherto failed to make its appearance. Some years ago, however, the desired result was obtained in my grounds by fertilising D. 'The Bride' with pollen from my well-known Carnation 'Germania.' The variety has now become pretty well fixed, and one may safely reckon on two-thirds of the plants bearing splendid, even-edged flowers of a lustrous pure white. A certain percentage show a small ring—sometimes yellowish, sometimes rosy—round the centre, but this rather enhances than detracts from the beauty of the flower. It is needless to say that they make a very pretty effect in the garden, and are, besides, excellent for cutting." **6d. pkt.**

Early ... Dwarf Cosmos

"DAWN."

"ALL the other members of this family are very tall plants, generally 7 feet in height, and are thus liable to be blown down, whereas 'Dawn' is only 4½ feet, and may therefore be considered a dwarf variety. Another feature of this fine Cosmos is its extreme earliness, which places it in the front rank, as the only drawback to the old popular favourites was that they did not come into flower earlier. The colour of the blooms is white, relieved by a delicate tint of rose at base of petals; the flowers are as large as the well-known varieties."

6d. per packet.

Heliopsis Pitcheriana

"THIS hardy perennial is a perpetual bloomer, with flowers about 2 inches in diameter, of a beautiful deep golden colour, with deeper golden centre. They are of thick texture, with long stems, and keep fresh for a long time after cutting, and for this reason are far superior to Coreopsis Lanceolata, or to any of the Rudbeckias. The plants grow 2 to 3 feet in height, with a spread of 3 to 4 feet. No collection of hardy plants should be without this bright, free-blooming perennial."

6d. per packet.

Hunnemannia Fumariæfolia

"CHARMING little perennial, of erect growth, but not more than 18 inches in height. The flowers are single, somewhat resembling the Eschscholtzia or Iceland Poppy in shape, but the colour is of a rich buttercup yellow, with a charming red stain on the stamens in the centre of the cup-like flowers. The foliage is feathery, like the Eschscholtzia. The flowers keep well when cut, and no more beautiful dinner-table decorative plant could be imagined than Hunnemannia." **6d. per packet.**

Should be sown in the autumn or spring.

Fumariæfolia. Hunnemannia

We can also supply .. Plants of this lovely Perennial ... See Page 96.

Godetia Compacta

"Duke of York."

"THIS dwarf Godetia is an exceedingly handsome annual of vigorous and regular habit of growth. The flowers are large and of a bright scarlet carmine colour; most effective." **6d. per packet.**

Sweet Peas.

IN addition to the varieties of Sweet Peas enumerated in our general list (see page 38) we can supply the following sterling sorts.

America. Brightest blood red, striped.
Countess of Aberdeen. Self coloured, soft pink.
Cupid. White.
Duchess of York. Standards rose, wings primrose and white.
Gaiety. White, striped rosy lilac.
Katherine Tracey. Brilliant pink.
Lady Beaconsfield. Standards salmon-tinted rose, wings pale yellow.
Monarch. Rich bronzy purple; very large.
Stanley. Deep maroon self; large.
Venus. Salmon, shaded rosy pink.

Double Mixed. The flowers of these do not all come double, but usually produce about 40 per cent. double blossoms in favourable situations. The colours are very beautiful.

Prices for any of the above varieties:
3d. pkt.; 1s. oz.; 2s. 6d. ¼-lb.; 8s. lb. Post Free.

We also offer the above sorts in mixture designated ....

"Sunbeam Mixture."

3d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

.. Recent Introductions ..
in Flower Seeds

A PAGE OF SWEET PEAS

Stella Morse.

Vigorous . Grower. Profuse . Bloomer.

Perfect in Form and very Large.

Stella Morse.

6d. per pkt.

THE raiser's description: — "The blossom opens with quite a suggestion of yellow—a most fascinating shade of deep cream—which becomes a little lighter as the flower grows older. About the third day it is a delicate primrose, with a faint rose-pink on the edge (perhaps one could call it a blush-pink edging) which casts a pleasing tint on a mass of the blooms, without destroying the creamy-yellow effect. It has the most perfect form, being of the largest grandiflora hooded type, and grows on long stems with three and four flowers to the stem. It is a thrifty, vigorous grower, and a profuse bloomer. No one has seen this new Sweet Pea without being at once in love with it, its pleasing gracefulness and soft, delicate colour being unrivalled."

Pink Cupid . .

Six to Eight inches high only.

"THE great success of the introduction of the 'White Cupid' two years ago, which was received with admiration all over the horticultural world, has induced growers to further tempt Dame Nature to make a further departure from the parent strain and to give us the delicately beautiful 'Pink Cupid.' Nothing can be more lovely than a patch of these charming little plants, which, although dwarfs, are also giants in the strength of their production of such a mass of bloom on such small plants. This is doubtless one of the best novelties of the season, and we have no doubt that 'Pink Cupid' will soon become quite as popular as its predecessor." **6d. pkt.**

Earliest of All.

"A VERY early pink and white variety, of great beauty and of dwarf habit. Should be in every collection. The colours are fresh and charming, and the habit a great consideration." **6d. pkt.**

Burpee's Beauty

1s. per pkt.

"A MAGNIFICENT dwarf Sweet Pea, only 7 inches high, and of the true Cupid type. The flowers are large and handsome, borne all over the plant in profuse clusters, and are unusually broad and rather pointed at the top. The standard is a delicate rose colour, nearly white at the edges, and slightly striped with carmine at the base; wings suffused rosy carmine. A vigorous grower, and wonderfully free blooming."

. Anderson's . Rainbow Mixture

OF THE CHOICEST
.. and ..
NEWEST SWEET PEAS.

6d. per pkt.

"THIS is a choice mixture of all the very best Sweet Peas grown. These beautiful flowers are now attracting a lot of attention, and as they do well in shaded situations they should be more largely cultivated here. This mixture contains all the recent Novelties, and is **First Class** in every respect."

BURPEE'S EARLIEST OF ALL.

Should be in every . Collection.

Pink Cupid.

Collections of Sweet Peas .

IN PACKETS OF
8 to 16 VARIETIES

See Page 31.

SEASON 1900

Novelties in Vegetables

OUR . . . .
VEGETABLE NOVELTIES
this Season consist of

New Cabbage. New Celery.
New Carrot. New Tomatoes.
New French Bean.
New Pumpkin.
New Water Melon.
. . . New Mushroom Spawn . .

Celery

"Rose-ribbed Self-blanching."

"THIS is a sport of the Golden Self-Blanching Celery, and possesses all the good qualities for which that variety has become so famous. It has the same beautiful rich golden yellow colour, is self-blanching to the same remarkable degree, and differs only in the colour of the ribs. These are of a very attractive shade of rose, which deepens as the season advances. This ornamental feature gives the whole plant a most pleasing appearance that cannot fail to make it of great value for market, while no Celery could be of finer quality." **1s. pkt.**

Cabbage, . .

- "Autumn King." -

"THIS splendid Cabbage is of American origin, and is perhaps the finest late Cabbage in cultivation, and is recognised as such by the market gardeners of New York. It is quite distinct from all others, as its outer leaves are of a glaucous green colour, and are decidedly crimped. It produces enormous hearts and very few outside leaves, which enables the grower to plant it closer in the rows than other sorts of the same size; it goes all to head, and is fine, close-grained, and not coarse. It is a late variety, and comes in after the Summer Cabbages are over. Excellent for market or private use." **1s. pkt.**

Cabbage, Autumn King.

Celery, Rose-ribbed Self-blanching.

Carrot,

"Long Blood-Red."

"THIS is the perfection of a fine dark red Carrot of splendid quality; the skin is of a rich blood red colour, the flesh of a deep orange red, and the short topad a light green, the stalks being tinged with purple. An excellent market variety." **6d. per packet.**

AN . . . .
EXCELLENT
MARKET
VARIETY.

Carrot, Long Blood-Red.

French Bean, Dwarf Inexhaustible.

French Bean, "Dwarf . . . Inexhaustible."

"THIS is the only dwarf Bean entitled to the name **Everbearing,** or, as the originator in France calls it, **Inexhaustible.** By picking the tender young pods as ready for the table (and they grow very quickly) the plants continue to blossom profusely and form new pods throughout the season. Neat bush growth, with dark green leaves of thick substance, slightly crumpled or Savoy-like. The plants not only bear freely in the centre, but large branches are borne in numerous panicles above the foliage, and these are also well set with pods. This free habit of blooming above the foliage is quite showy and attractive in contrast with the dark green leaves. Pods 4 to 5 inches long, flat, ⅝-inch broad, slightly tapering at the ends, tender, brittle, and stringless when half grown, and of very rich flavour." **1s. pkt.**

**The ONLY . .
Dwarf Bean
entitled to the
name . . .
EVER-BEARING**

* * *

**Tender . .
Brittle . . .
. and . . .
Stringless .**

Anderson & Co. Seedsmen and Plant Merchants, Sydney.

Novelties in Vegetables

FOR SEASON 1900.

Tomato, "Combination."

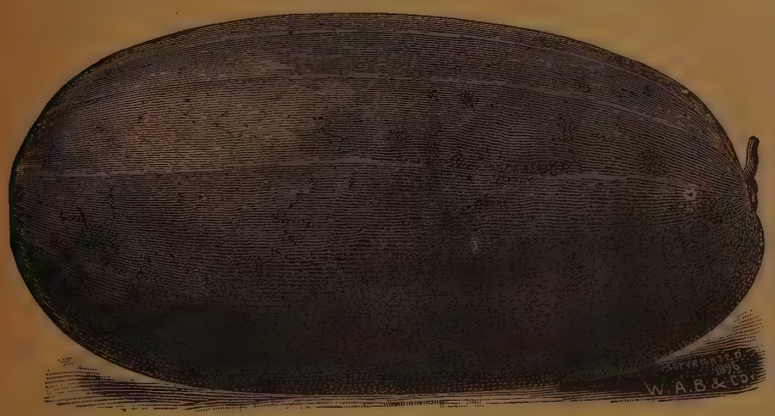
Two New Tomatoes

"Combination." 1s. per packet.

"A STRONG grower and wonderfully productive, one gardener having gathered 28 baskets of fruit from 12 plants. The fruits are uniformly of large size and quite deep through, smooth, solid, and free from cracks; very meaty, with small seed cells and few seeds; deep glossy scarlet. A splendid keeper, remaining in fine condition for a long time after ripening."

"Dwarf Golden Champion."

"IN dwarf, compact habit of growth and crumpled foliage the plant is an exact counterpart of the well-known dwarf Champion; but the large, handsome fruits are of a beautiful lemon-yellow colour, very solid and of unusually fine flavour and more productive. Never before have we had a yellow Tomato that was so large, solid, and fine flavoured. The handsome, large, lemon-yellow fruits are always meaty and of excellent flavour, being free from any acidity." **1s. per packet.**



Water Melon, "Kleckley's Sweet."

Water Melon, "Kleckley's Sweet."

"THE vines are vigorous and the fruits grow uniformly to a large size; oblong in form, 18 to 20 inches long and 10 to 12 inches in diameter, rather tapering at the ends. The skin is a rich dark green, while the flesh is bright scarlet, ripening close to the skin, the rind being only about half an inch in thickness. The rich bright scarlet flesh is crisp, sugary, and melting to the highest degree, being entirely free from any stringiness. The rich colouring of the flesh, together with its luscious sweetness, combine to make it the finest table Melon now in cultivation." **1s. per packet.**

Mushroom Spawn . .

"New Virgin French."

"As the Mushroom is very extensively cultivated in France, where splendid results are obtained from underground culture, we have imported some of the finest French Spawn, which is offered in small bricks, and which, we think, should give the most satisfactory returns; it is perfectly fresh and new spawn." **6d. per brick.**

Golden African Pumpkin "Victory."

"THIS splendid Field Pumpkin has been introduced from South Africa, and a fine specimen weighing 144 lbs., grown by Mr. H. A. Volckers, of Grafton, and exhibited by us at the Royal Agricultural Society's Easter Show, attracted a great deal of attention. The grower of this new variety claims for it—that it is a great bearer, that fruits are of enormous size, and that the flesh is thicker and richer in fattening properties than any other sort. The gentleman who introduced it states that in South Africa not only is it used to feed cattle, pigs and horses, but that it is also used as a table vegetable, and is sun-dried for use during the Winter. The Pumpkins are described as being often as large as cartwheels." **1s. per pkt. (15 seeds); 3 pkts. 2s. 6d.; 12 pkts. 9s.**

Guinea Grass (Panicum Maximum).

THIS fine forage grass is a native of tropical Africa, and was introduced into Central Queensland some few years ago, and has since become naturalised in some localities in the coastal districts. It produces heavy crops of most nutritious grass and an amount of seed, which ripens in November and December; it likes a moist situation—not too moist—and should be cut when young and tender. Cattle and horses eat it greedily. In the West Indies, where it is largely cultivated, one acre of the grass is found sufficient to feed two horses and a cow for 12 months, and is much esteemed, and can be cut four or five times during the year.

A considerable demand has existed for Guinea Grass Seed the past two or three years, and this season we can offer it. 7s. per lb.

Mushroom Spawn, "New Virgin French."

SEASON 1900

Novelties in Plants, Shrubs

ONLY JUST ARRIVED!

NEW CANNAS

3s. each; 12s. 6d. the Set, Post Free.
Plants will not be ready until September.

Alliance. Deep green leaves; flowers rich reddish amaranth shaded orange, reverse of petals chrome yellow; novel colour.
Duke of Marlborough. Dark velvety maroon; the darkest of all Cannas; very free.
Duchess of Marlborough. Absolutely pure pink; fine spikes of flowers and beautiful green foliage; a free bloomer.
Klondyke. Pure gilded orange; flower enormous; the grandest of its colour; extremely fine form.
Lorraine. Flowers bright pink, broadly and clearly edged yellow, changing to creamy white, and spotted with red.

. . ETC. . .

The List consists of

New Roses.
New Carnations.
New Chrysanthemums.
New Cannas.
and
New Plants and Shrubs

No. 1 Collection.

New Carnations

2s. each.

The set of 12 for 21s., Post Free.

Arclight. Very large and of most exquisite and perfect shape; fine clear sulphur yellow, neatly edged with bright cerise pink.
Australia. Bright yellow, splashed and picoteed rosy pink; a lovely flower of the largest size; excellent form and good substance.
Barbara. Coppery yellow, heavily margined with rich maroon; very large, of perfect form; broad, smooth petals, full; vigorous grower; absolutely unique.
Huon. Yellow, richly picoteed with mauve and purple; fine form and very distinct.
Jessica. Soft deep yellow, broadly margined with rich imperial purple; a very imposing flower; full size and finely formed.
Judge Molesworth. Very large; scarlet flaked with black and maroon, the two colours making a fine contrast; a splendid carnation; plant very vigorous.
Miss Milla Cherry. Medium-sized flower, rich yellow, neatly edged with scarlet; a good yellow ground; picotee and moderately perpetual, and in this respect valuable.
Mrs. Colin Simson. Large and of fine shape; colour, a pretty shade of coral pink, outer edged with lighter shade same colour; a perpetual and continuous flowerer.
Mrs. Everard Browne. Very large, up to 4 inches across; colour, exquisite shade of flesh pink; thoroughly perpetual or winter flowering; a very vigorous and rapid grower.
Mrs. John Simson. Large, fine rich crimson self; very strong and vigorous; fine smooth petals of velvety texture; rich and beautiful.
Travalla. Large and of perfect shape; light yellow ground, with wire edge of light pink, delicately beautiful, yellow ground picotee; finely pleated and full.
William King. Very dark glossy claret throughout; smooth edge.

Tree or Perpetual Flowering Carnation.

No. 2 Collection.

New Carnations

1s. 6d. each.

The set of 12 for 15s., Post Free.

Clarice. Yellow ground, heavily edged and splashed with claret; large, broad, smooth petals of perfect form and good substance.
Corinna. Bright, clear canary self, of full size; beautiful form and a strong grower.
Camille. Clear yellow self; a fine full flower; broad, smooth petals; a very desirable variety, and good grower.
Cleopatra. Bright golden yellow, picoteed bright red; a very beautiful variety; large, fine form; broad, smooth petals.
Daybreak. Delicate buff apricot ground, flashed and feathered with bright yellow and heliotrope; a beautiful large flower.
Doreen. Bright primrose yellow, richly picoteed with rose; a flower of exceeding refinement; large, full, broad, smooth petals; finely formed; most robust grower.
Formosa. Deep apricot buff, flamed and edged with fiery red; very large and full; large, smooth petals; perfect form; strong grower.
Golden Wedding. Bright yellow, flaked with heliotrope; strikingly beautiful; of the very finest form; petals broad, smooth, and of rich texture; full and of large size.
Golden Gate. A deep yellow self; a grand variety; full size, good substance.
Mrs. L. J. Lipscombe. Bright canary yellow, richly picoteed with rosy pink; of the very finest form; petals large and smooth; full and of great substance; large, robust grower, with malmaison foliage.
Matsa. A fiery red self; this is indeed "The Queen of Fire;" a variety of the largest size; excellent form and of good substance; full, with broad, smooth petals.
Thalia. Pure white ground, richly margined with bright red; good form and large, smooth petals; strong grower; very beautiful.

No. 3 Collection.

2s. each.

The set of 6 for 10s. 6d., Post Free.

Champion. White, pencilled and edged purple; flowers large; smooth petal.
Jeanette. White, lightly pencilled bright pink; petals nearly smooth, of excellent form and substance; very perpetual, growth vigorous; a sterling variety.
Miss Milla Cherry. Medium-sized flowers, rich yellow, neatly edged scarlet; a grand yellow ground picotee; perpetual.
Mrs. John Simson. Large, fine rich crimson self; very strong and vigorous; fine smooth petals of velvety texture; rich and beautiful.
Oroya. A grand scarlet flake; flowers large and of excellent form; petals smooth.
Pateena. Bright geranium red, shaded crimson, mottled and pencilled chocolate; flowers large and full, strongly clove scented.

Anderson & Co. Seedsmen and Plant Merchants, Sydney.

Novelties in Plants, Shrubs, etc.

— FOR SEASON 1900. —

— FIRST TIME OFFERED. —

Chrysanthemums.

2s. each; the set for 27s. 6d.

A. J. Balfour (Jap. Inc.) Quite a novel shade of colour, and a most attractive flower; lovely muslin rose pink, petals broad and stout, building up a bloom of large size and splendid substance; good habit.
Duke of Wellington (Jap. Inc.) A flower of enormous size and great substance, the massive incurving petals being quite three-quarters of an inch in width; the colour is salmon buff outside, the inside of petals a deeper shade of salmon; a magnificent bloom.
Ella Curtis. A grand variety; extra large bold flowers, of a rich golden yellow, shaded light chestnut and bronze on the broad and fully-expanded florets; good keeping qualities; a fine addition.
Edouard Andre. Immense Japanese; colour pleasing shade of old rose, florets long and broad, prettily twisting and curling; good habit.
G. H. Kerslake, jun. (Jap.) Pearly white; a most handsome and perfect flower; very dwarf and of splendid habit.
George J. Warren (Jap. Inc.) A deep canary yellow, sport from "Madame Carnot;" partakes of all the good qualities known in that superb flower; this and its parent are undoubtedly the two finest Chrysanthemums.
Jalenc (Jap.) Rosy violet, full large Japanese; at first incurving, afterwards the florets fall with their weight, forming a handsome recurved flower; easy grower and fine habit.
John Pockett. Indian red, old gold reverse; long, broad, incurving petals; large, massive, perfectly double incurved flower; the colours are well blended, and make a pleasing combination; one of the best.
Marcella. Flowers deep red, reverse of petals rich golden tint; a fine large flower.
Miss Elsie Teichmann. A very large incurved Japanese, of great depth; pearly white; florets curl with regularity and grace; of great beauty; dwarf and sturdy habit.
Miss Georgina Pitcher (Jap. Inc.) Lemon yellow; a bold exhibition flower, with immensely broad florets; extra large size; dwarf habit.
Mrs. Cotesworth Bond (Jap. Ref.) A distinct flower, of large proportions; colour soft pink, shaded white; a very pleasing variety.
Oceana. Very broad incurving florets; beautiful large flowers of a rich golden yellow.
Robert Powell (Jap. Inc.) A splendid variety, and a welcome addition to the incurved Japanese class; colour reddish chestnut, with a more golden shade to reverse of petals.
Sunstone (Jap.) A spreading Japanese, of a beautiful shade of buff, suffused with orange, and pale buff reverse; a grand flower.
Snowdon (Jap.) An immense flower, very pure white, with long, straight florets, resembling an enlarged Avalanche; a back-row flower of splendid proportions; easy grower.
The Convention. Salmon red, bright buff reverse; long, broad, drooping florets; centre incurving, slightly whorled; a massive flower.
Triomphante de Ch. Molin (Jap.) Immense flower; very long petals; colour violet rose; centre of flower slightly tinted yellow.

Cactus Dahlias.

2s. 6d. each.
24s. per doz.

These very showy and beautiful flowers are becoming very popular. The following are offered for the first time.

Austin Cannell. Fine spiky-formed petals; certainly the finest variety both in shape and habit yet seen; colour a mauvy pink.
Alfred Vasey. A colour difficult to describe, reminding one of a reddish sunset, enlivened with aurora-like reflections of amber and pink; of exquisite form; habit one of the best; very free.
Britannia. Most delicate shade of soft salmon pink; form of flower perfect; a splendid acquisition.
Capstan. Soft brick red, tinted apricot at base of each petal; an exquisite flower, both in form and colour; beautifully pointed; much admired.
Casilda. Pale sulphur yellow, outer petals diffused and tinted delicate pink; beautiful shape, lovely colour; should not be thinned too much.
Daffodil. A charming shade of canary yellow; petals very pointed.
Eileen Palliser. Probably the finest golden yellow raised; large flowers.
Frank Woodgate. Yellow at base of florets, scarlet at the points; florets long and twisted, of beautiful appearance.
Island Queen. Very distinct and beautiful; of a charming light mauve.
Keynes White. Undoubtedly the best white Cactus; of the purest ivory white; a most elegant flower; has every good quality.
Laverstock Beauty. Soft red or vermilion; a splendid variety.
Loreley. Far ahead of any other variety; richly blended rose colour, shading towards the centre into ivory white; long, stiff, wiry stems, supporting blossoms of the most perfect porcupine-quill shape.
Mary Service. A pleasing tint of pinkish heliotrope, shading off to a yellowish brown; one of the most elegant; dwarf and very free.
Midnight Sun. Intense crimson, shaded lighter and darker; effective.
Mrs. Dickson. Lovely soft rose, clear yellow at base of florets; very distinct and free.
Magnificent. Beautiful rosy salmon; one of the finest Cactus Dahlias.
Night. Intense dark maroon, nearly black; one of the darkest.
Porcupine. Dark scarlet maroon; petals very pointed; one of the best.
Royal Purple. Bluish plum or rich purple; very free.
The Czar. True Cactus shape; long, narrow, well-pointed petals; noble, refined flowers of intense fiery crimson maroon; good habit.
Tillie. Quite a new and distinct colour; salmon, suffused pale rose, tinged soft mauve; greatly admired; habit dwarf and perfect.
The Pet. Miniature flowering; pretty shade of rosy amber, shaded old gold.

Anderson & Co. Seedsmen and Plant Merchants, Sydney.

1900 **NEW ROSES** 1900

. . . 2s. 6d. each . . .

Ards Rover (Hybrid Perpetual). Probably the finest dark rose extant; deep crimson, shaded maroon; perfect shape; a climber as dark as Prince C. de Rohan.

Bacchus (Hybrid Perpetual). Bright violet red; very free.

Beryl (Tea). Deep golden yellow, fine long buds, very highly scented.

Billiard and Barre (Tea Scented). A beautiful new climber, of good habit; large flowers with stout petals; colour rich golden orange; superb.

Chas. Darwin (Hybrid Perpetual). Rich brownish crimson; perfectly reflexed, imbricated flower.

Climbing Comptesse Labarthe (Tea). Of all roses suitable for decorative purposes none can excel and few equal the old favourite, Comptesse Labarthe. This novelty is a strong climbing sport of the old bushy variety; for covering arches, fences, or training up verandahs it will prove a valuable acquisition.

Coronet (Hybrid Tea). An extra large Hybrid Tea from America; colour rose pink; sweetly scented.

Daisy (Hybrid Tea). This is one of Dickson and Sons' best productions. Colour rosy pink, suffused with silvery pink; extra free flowering; perfect shape; dwarf, bushy habit; first class.

Duchess Marie von Ratibor (Tea). Long pointed buds of a deep blood red, shaded maroon; good grower and free bloomer.

Grand Duc Ernest Ludwig (Red Marechal Niel). Carmine red; shaped like Marechal Niel; good climber; sweet scented.

Helene (Polyantha). The finest of all the ramblers; habit of growth and foliage is identical with the universal favourite, Crimson Rambler, but the flowers are of a delicate shade of rose pink, shaded carmine and orange; flowers and truss larger than Crimson Rambler.

Jubilee (Hybrid Perpetual). Large, pure red, shaded deep crimson and maroon; very free; an American novelty.

Killarney (Hybrid Tea). Very free and perpetual; large, long-pointed buds, flesh tinted, white and pink.

L. Innocence. Large, full, and globular, of a brilliant whiteness; very vigorous. A white seedling from Caroline Testout, one of the most prolific bloomers and most useful for florists' work; splendid bushy habit.

Mavourneen (Hybrid Tea). Delicate silvery white, shaded rosy flesh.

Mrs. Robert Garrett (Hybrid Tea). An improved Mde. Caroline Testout, but of better habit; long, pointed buds.

Purity (Hybrid Perpetual). Pure white, with slightly flushed centre; petals stiff and of good substance; free flowering and a good grower.

Rev. Allan Cheales (Hybrid Perpetual). Large, peony-shaped flower; a novelty in the way of colour, being a pure lake with reflexed silvery white back of petals; very fine.

Each Season the already large list of choice Roses is increased by the addition of New Hybrids, etc., and those now offered are all New Roses of merit.

New Fuchsia.

"Countess of Aberdeen."

1s. 6d. each.

THE nearest approach to a totally White Fuchsia yet raised, the corolla and sepals being milk white.

Special Offer

The following set of

New Roses

12 POST FREE. **24/-**

Ards Rover (Hybrid Perpetual). Probably the finest dark rose extant; deep crimson, shaded maroon, perfect shape; a climber as dark as Prince C. de Rohan.

Beryl (Tea). Deep golden yellow, fine long buds, very highly scented.

Daisy (Hybrid Tea). This is one of Dickson & Sons' best productions. Colour rosy pink, suffused with silvery pink; extra free flowering; perfect shape; dwarf, bushy habit; first class.

Grand Duc Ernest Ludwig (Red Marechal Niel). Carmine red; shaped like Marechal Niel; good climber; sweet scented.

Grus en Teplitz (Hybrid Tea). Large, full, and of beautiful cup shape; bright scarlet crimson; very free flowering.

Helene (Polyantha). The finest of all the ramblers; habit of growth and foliage identical with the universal favourite, Crimson Rambler, but the flowers are of a delicate shade of rose pink, shaded carmine and orange; flowers and truss larger than Crimson Rambler.

Jubilee (Hybrid Perpetual). Large, pure red, shaded deep crimson and maroon; very free; an American novelty.

Killarney (Hybrid Tea). Very free and perpetual; large, long-pointed buds, flesh tinted, white and pink.

Meta (Tea). Crushed strawberry, suffused salmon, base of petals coppery yellow; different coloured flowers produced on same plant; the fragrance is delightful.

Rev. Allan Cheales (Hybrid Perpetual), Large, peony-shaped flower; a novelty in the way of colour, being a pure lake with reflexed silvery white back of petals; very fine.

Robt. Duncan (Hybrid Perpetual). Large, bold flower of a deep rosy lake; grand exhibition flower.

White Lord Tarquin (Tea). Pure white sport from rose of same name.

Anderson & Co. Seedsmen and Plant Merchants, Sydney.

New Shrubs and Flowering Plants

For SEASON 1900.

Abutilon.

Sawitzii. A very distinct variety, with green palmati leaves, regularly margined with silvery white; quite a new departure in variegated Abutilons. **2s. 6d. each.**

Acacia.

Farnesiana, India. The so-called "Cassie" in Southern France, where it is grown extensively for perfumery purposes. A singularly pretty and ornamental tree. **1s. 6d. each.**

Crataegus.

Crenulata. A bright, pretty-leaved plant of dwarf habit, which bears small red berries; very attractive and good foliage. **1s. 6d. ea.**

Cupressus.

Macrocarpa Variegata. This is not a new plant, but one which has been re-introduced, and the stock, which we offer in limited quantity, was grown from what we believe to be the only plant in the Colony, and we are glad to have been able to save so charming a variety. This is a perfectly variegated CUPRESSUS, the foliage of the plant being about half green and half yellow, giving it a most charming appearance, as it always looks bright, and the young growth is strikingly beautiful. It is quite hardy, a free grower, and makes a fine specimen plant (see photo-nature illustration facing page 80). **Stock very limited, 5s. each.**

Ficus.

Radicans Variegata. This charming and effective variety is, without doubt, destined to become a plant for everyone, its easy culture, effective variegation, and regular growth making it one of the best ornamental plants yet sent out. As a variegated plant for hanging pots and vases it cannot be excelled. **3s. 6d. each.**

Hedychium.

Coronarium Alba. A magnificent white flowering shrub, sweetly scented, somewhat resembling a Canna; 6 feet. **1s. 6d. each.**

Gardneriana. Similar in character to former, but differing in the flowers, which are borne in enormous trusses of yellow and crimson; 6 feet. **1s. 6d. each.**

Hibiscus.

Californicus. This is a charming white-flowered Hibiscus; a most profuse bloomer; the flowers are about 6 inches across; cup-shaped petals, pure white, with a rich purple centre; a most striking flowering shrub. The leaves are cordate-toothed, from 3 to 5 inches long, with velvety stalks; it is indigenous to an island in the San Joaquim River, California, and is, we believe, introduced here now for the first time. We can supply seed, which is very scarce. Small packets, **1s. each.**

Hypericum.

Moserianum Variegated Tricolor. This variegated variety of H. Moserianum is a sterling novelty. Its leaves are beautifully edged and marbled with white and brilliant red. Presently the white is absent, and the red and green leaves are very effective. To bring out the colouring of this little shrub to perfection it requires to be grown in poor sandy soil, with a sunny aspect. Its golden yellow flowers, with centre of darker-coloured stamens, are sufficient to commend it. **2s. 6d. each.**

Pittosporum.

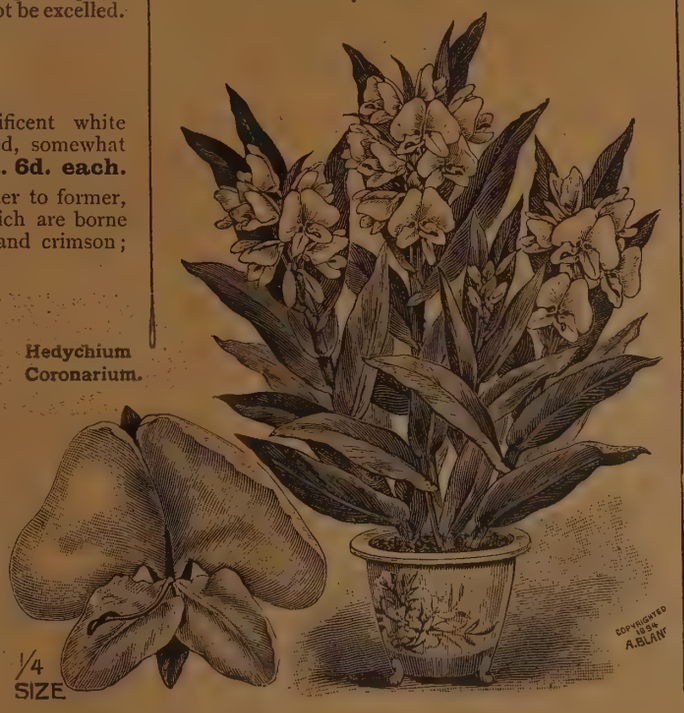
Nana Compacta. This Pittosporum has a special merit for small gardens; it grows remarkably compact and bushy; in shape, very much like an expanded umbrella, and can be trimmed to any form; the foliage is very dense; small leaf and very glossy; a great acquisition. A fine dwarf hedging variety. **2s. 6d. each, 24s. per doz.**

Rhus.

Toxicodendron (Peruke Plant). A strong-growing shrub, with very pretty foliage, and throws out a long spike of pink feathery flowers, somewhat resembling in appearance a wig of hair; a very interesting introduction. **2s. each.**

Rudbeckia.

Laciniata fl. pl. (Golden Glow). Prettily-cut foliage; flowers of a beautiful shade of rich yellow, quite double, and somewhat resembling a Cactus Dahlia; most useful for cutting; will last several days in water. **1s. 6d. each.**



Hedychium Coronarium.

1/4 SIZE

New . . . Climbing Plants

Ampelopsis.

Sempervirens. The popularity of this beautiful family of plants depends entirely upon the rich colour of the leaves, and more particularly in the autumn; their deciduous habit, however, is a great drawback to their extensive cultivation; but A. Sempervirens, being evergreen, will soon gain a place in popular favour. The leaves, which are dark green, are edged with bronze, and it is a decided acquisition to its class. **1s. 6d. ea.**

Bougainvillea.

Speciosa Variegata. A charming variegated form of this very popular climbing plant; the habit of growth and the flowers are the same as in the parent variety, but the foliage is beautifully marked and splashed creamy white; this is sure to become as great a favourite as the old B. Speciosa. **1s. 6d. each.**

Hedera.

Madeiriensis (Variegated Ivy). The finest of all the variegated forms. **2s. 6d. each.**

Lonicera.

Gigantea. A grand new climbing plant, and one that will be much sought after; the growth it makes in one season is truly marvellous; fine panicles of bloom, exceedingly showy, are quite 8 inches in length, and of a clear buttercup yellow. **2s. 6d. each.**

New Ferns.

Adiantum.

Gracillimum Cristata. A very beautiful crested form of the Adiantum; should become a favourite of this type of Fern. **2s. each.**

Lomaria.

Gibba (Variegated Cristata). A charming, hardy Australian fern of most distinct appearance. The fronds are several times divided near the base, and each division is crested on the apex. All the fronds are deeply toothed or indented, and are covered with dark hairs at the base. It makes a beautiful pot plant, and is most attractive in all stages of its growth. **1s. 6d. each.**

Pteris.

Mayii. A grand acquisition to our list of hardy ferns, and one that will at once become a general favourite. It is of dwarf, bushy habit, having pale green fronds, with a broad white stripe down the centre, and beautifully crested; the stripes are slender and fronds arching; it is of free and easy growth, and should be in every collection. **2s. 6d. each.**

SEASON 1900

New and Valuable Fruits

New . . Strawberry

"Glenfield Beauty."

10s. 6d. per hundred.

THIS splendid new variety has during the past few seasons proved to be one of the finest market varieties, for not only does it bear profusely, but it has the delicious flavour so often wanting in Strawberries offered for sale in this market. The fruit is of medium size, rather pointed, and the flesh is close-grained and of a good colour; while the fruit is of a rich crimson, which is produced well off the ground in clusters; the foliage is deep green, and the plant is very healthy and vigorous.

New Logan Berry.

The Thornless Raspberry-Blackberry.

Plants, 1s. 6d. each.

A HYBRID between the Raspberry and the Blackberry; fruit as large as the largest Blackberry, produced in large clusters, of a clear dark red colour, partaking of the flavour of both fruits; mild and pleasant, and, peculiar to this berry, the fruit ripens early after Strawberries and before Blackberries and Raspberries are ready. Named "Logan Berry" after Major Logan, who was the hybridiser.

New Strawberry, "Glenfield Beauty." COPYRIGHT A. & CO.

New . . Strawberry

"Royal Sovereign."

Limited Stock,

10s. 6d. per hundred.

THIS is a really superb Strawberry raised by Laxton, who has also given us the famous "Noble." The fruit is of the very largest size—conical, though sometimes a little flattened; the colour is a rich glossy scarlet, well coloured all over, and the pure white flesh is exceedingly firm and of the richest flavour; the foliage is strong and vigorous, and the plant very hardy in its growth. It is, in addition, very early, and is in every respect one of the very best Strawberries in cultivation.

New Peaches.

"Jupp's Wonder."

THIS is a new large red clingstone, very juicy and good, coming in for use in February, and is a decided acquisition. **2s. 6d. each.**

"Hawkesbury Champion."

A VERY late freestone Peach of very fine quality; ripens about end of March, and will keep fully a fortnight, after being picked, when carefully put away; a vigorous grower and a heavy cropper. The fruit is large and even in size, almost round; colour, greenish yellow, covered with a rich rosy bloom; a beautiful peach, and valuable as ripening at a season when the market is very bare of fruit. **3s. 6d. each, 30s. per doz.**

One of the best.

Fiji Banana.

Musa Fijiensis.

2s. 6d. each.

THIS is the well-known type of fruit so largely sold in the Sydney market, imported from Fiji. We have now a good stock of fine plants. One of the best Bananas in cultivation.

New Nectarines

. . . "Napoleon." . . .

A BEAUTIFULLY coloured large freestone fruit; medium season. **2s. each.**

. . . "Sharpe's." . . .

VERY early, and a very heavy bearing fruit; freestone. **2s. each.**

New Apricot.

"Denham Court."

VERY large fruit, juicy and of first-class quality; medium early. **2s. each.**

Anderson & Co. Seedsmen and Plant Merchants, Sydney.

£21 in Prizes

- - FOR - -

"Mammoth Cattle" Pumpkins

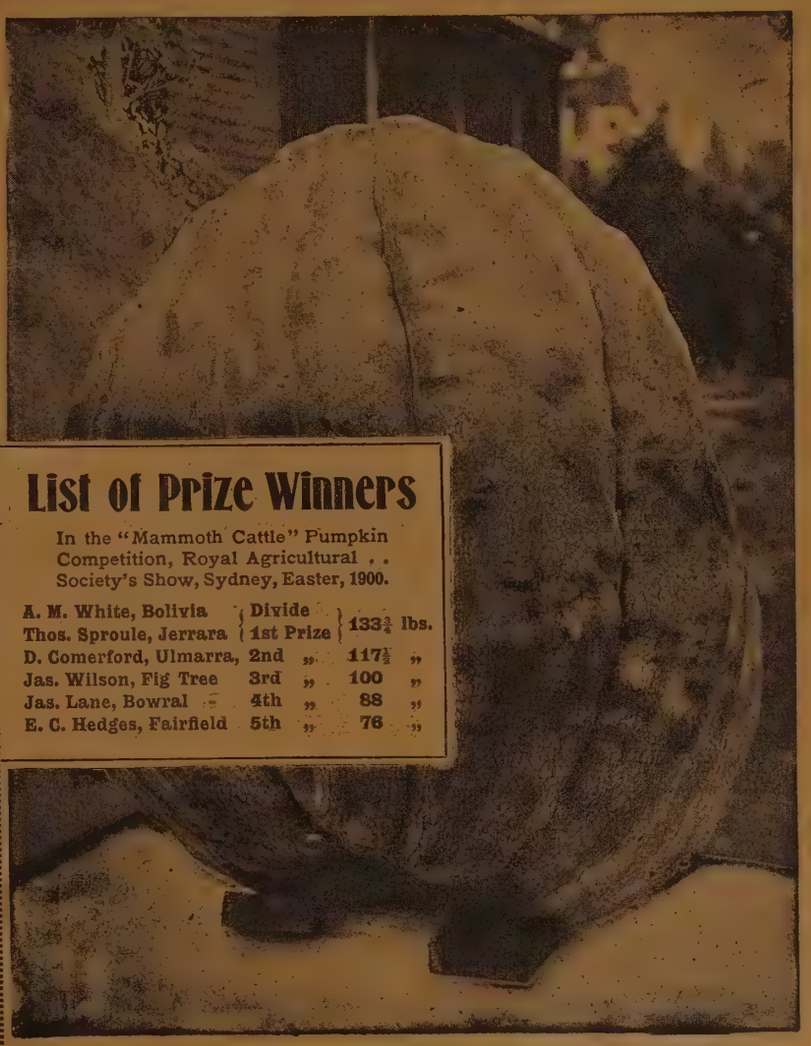
At the last Show of the Royal Agricultural Society, owing to the dry season, our first prize of £10 was awarded to a Pumpkin weighing 133¾ lbs., which was less than the prize winner of last year; but we are again offering the same liberal prizes, to be competed for at the next Easter Show, and trust that a favourable season will induce many to compete and produce some larger exhibits.

ANDERSON & CO.'S SPECIAL PRIZES FOR THE HEAVIEST SPECIMENS OF THEIR "MAMMOTH CATTLE" PUMPKIN . . . . .

1st prize	- -	£10
2nd „	- -	5
3rd „	- -	3
4th „	- -	2
5th „	- -	1

These Prizes are offered for competition at the next Easter Show (1901) of the Royal Agricultural Society. The competing specimens will be exhibited as a trophy on our grounds in front of our pavilion.

We offer Seed of Anderson's "Mammoth Cattle" Pumpkin at 5s. per lb., 6d. per oz.



List of Prize Winners

In the "Mammoth Cattle" Pumpkin Competition, Royal Agricultural . . Society's Show, Sydney, Easter, 1900.

A. M. White, Bolivia	Divide	133¾	lbs.
Thos. Sproule, Jerrara	1st Prize		
D. Comerford, Ulmarra,	2nd „	117½	„
Jas. Wilson, Fig Tree	3rd „	100	„
Jas. Lane, Bowral	4th „	88	„
E. C. Hedges, Fairfield	5th „	76	„

ANDERSON'S "MAMMOTH CATTLE" PUMPKIN.

168 lbs. weight; height, 3 feet; 2 feet through.

Conditions of the Competition.

THE seed from which the competing specimens were grown must have been purchased from us direct, or from our agents, and competitors must sign a declaration to that effect. The whole of the exhibits will form part of our display at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, to be held in Sydney during April, 1901, and our prizes will be awarded by the Judges of the Agricultural Produce Section.

We will not accept any responsibility regarding the exhibits, although every care will be taken of them until the exhibition is over, when they are to become our property.

The exhibits must be delivered to us, free of charge, two days before the date of opening of the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, on April 3rd, 1901, and any exhibits the carriage of which is not prepaid will be liable to be excluded from the competition.

In the event of any two competing Pumpkins, which take the first place for any of the prizes, being exactly the same weight, the amount of the prize for which they tie and the next will be added together, and the total amount divided between their owners. The Pumpkins must be perfectly whole and uncut, otherwise they will be disqualified.

That the Pumpkins competing shall be all of the same shape and type represented in our illustration, and no round or flat specimens will be allowed to compete.

All exhibits are to be distinctly marked or branded, for the purpose of identification; and should the latter course be adopted, the brands should be applied while the fruit is in a growing state, and the marks (numbers or letters) should not be more than two inches in length.

That no exhibitor will be allowed to have two entries, nor gain two prizes.

FOR ENTRY FORM SEE OTHER SIDE.

The Blanks in both these Documents are to be filled in and signed by Competitors for the "MAMMOTH CATTLE" PUMPKIN PRIZES offered by Anderson & Co.

Date, ...

ANDERSON & CO., Sydney.

I have this day sent by .....

carriage paid, one "MAMMOTH" Pumpkin, marked .....

and weighing ..... which you will please receive and enter in competition for your Special Prizes offered at the Royal Agricultural Society's Exhibition, to be held at Moore Park, Easter, 1901.

Brands or Marks.	Weight.

Signature of Competitor } .....

Address .....

Date, ...

I hereby declare that the Pumpkin sent by me for competition for the Special Prizes offered by Anderson and Co., was grown from seed obtained from them direct, or from (name) .....

their agent, and it is to be entered for competition under the conditions laid down by Anderson and Co.

Signature of Competitor .....

Address .....

Water Melons.

9d. per oz.; 6d. & 3d. packet.

Cuban Queen.—A very large bright crimson-fleshed Melon, of superb quality and delicious flavour. It crops enormously.

Mammoth Ironclad.—Beautiful Melon, oblong, with mottled green skin, an average weight of 50 lbs.; crisp, delicious, sugary flesh.

McIver Sugar Melon.—Vines strong and productive. Fruit is uniformly large, many specimens being two feet in length, and quite a number of even greater length. Of handsome appearance; skin shows broad bands of white, shading into narrower bands of dark green. The quality is very superior; the flesh is of a soft pale pink, crisp, juicy, and luscious.

The Dixie.—Very early variety; thin skin, flesh bright red, skin dark green, beautifully striped, fruit oblong.

Cole's Early.—One of the latest up to date varieties, of great quality, and can rank beside the famous McIver Sugar Melon. Cole's Early is a selection from the celebrated Cuban Queen; is very early, has bright red flesh, delicate flavour and very prolific.

Kolb's Gem.—Light green skin, nearly round in shape, 30 to 50 lbs. in weight; flesh bright red; rich and sweet.

Ice Cream.—White seeded, excellent, with a delicious flavour.

Ruby Gold.—Very fine flavoured and delicious Melon, with peculiar crimson markings; weighs some 40 to 50 lbs.

American Champion.—Melon of great merit, thin rind, delicious flavour, same type of Melon as Cuban Queen.

Black Spanish.—Useful variety for main crop, very juicy.

Sugar.—Red seeded variety, a very favourite Melon.

Volga.—Globe shape, flesh bright crimson; unsurpassed.

Black Eyed Susan.—This splendid variety takes its name from the fact that each seed has a black eye, which renders it quite distinct from all the others. It is oval or oblong in shape, with a light green stripe on the dark green rind, has bright red flesh, and is more delicious than even the favourite Dixie. If properly grown will reach an enormous size.

CULTURE.—Sandy loam is the most suitable for this delicious fruit, but in fair seasons they do well in any good garden soil. Sow five or six seeds in prepared hills five or six feet apart each way, eventually leaving only two of the best plants in each hill. The best time for sowing is September and October.

Cuban Queen.

New Water Melon . .

Kleckley's Sweet.

See Coloured Sheets

Water Melons—of sorts.

GREAT . . . SUCCESS . WITH THE MELON SEED

"I have had great success with the Melon Seed from you, both Rock and Water, some of the latter weighing up to 48 lbs. I sent several down to Sydney for Show purposes, and although altogether I cut about 350 a day for the season, it was generally supposed that the water about here (Artesian Bore) was no good for growing Vegetables with, but in spite of this being the worst season ever known here (less than 3 inches rain for the 12 months) and everything had to be watered artificially the whole time, the garden did not do too bad."

H. McPHERSON, *Goodooga.—11-5-99.*

Preserving Melons . .

6d. and 3d. per packet.

Citron.—A round variety with red seeds. It is excellent for jam making.

Long Green.—Excellent for jam or pie making, but cannot be used without cooking.

CULTURE.—Sandy loam is the most suitable for this delicious fruit, but in fair seasons they do well in any good garden soil. Sow five or six seeds in prepared hills five or six feet apart each way, eventually leaving only two of the best plants in each hill. The best time for sowing is September and October.

Citron Preserving Melon.

Netted Gem Rock Melon.

Improved Jenny Lind Rock Melon.

Rock or Musk Melons.

1s. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Perfected Delmonico.—Deep rich orange coloured flesh, of fine grain, excellent quality; globular shape; skin greyish green tint, thickly netted, bright yellow when ripe.

The Banquet.—Red fleshed, beautifully netted, medium size, handsome appearance; flesh being deep and granulated.

Emerald Gem.—Delicious, early and prolific; a smooth ribbed skin; emerald green colour; flesh salmon colour.

Melrose.—One of the most beautiful Melons yet introduced; flesh pale green shading to salmon towards the seed cavity, outside rind is dark green; oval shape; especially valuable for market gardeners.

Early Hackensack.—Early, delicious, thickly netted green skin, and green flesh deeply ribbed and flattened; 4 to 10 lbs.

Golden Perfection.—A green flesh variety, of excellent flavour; fine quality.

Netted Gem.—Light green flesh, melting and sweet; a hardy variety, and a good cropper; very early.

Large Yellow Cantaloupe.—A fine large Melon, and an old favourite; excellent flavour; very productive.

Skillman's Netted.—Early sort, roundish oval; flesh deep green, sweet, and richly perfumed.

Pineapple.—Highly flavoured, medium size, green flesh, and an abundant bearer.

Large Persian.—Standard sort, of superior quality, and of large size.

Nutmeg.—A medium sized Melon, delicious flavour; a great favourite.

Baltimore.—Fine variety, excellent flavour, green flesh; large size.

Bay View.—One of the finest Cantaloupe Melons; standard sort.

Jenny Lind.—Standard sort; one of the best; good flavour.

Improved Jenny Lind.—A great improvement on the old and highly esteemed Jenny Lind; the fruit is much larger and keeps better, and the netting on the outer skin is much rougher and finer, while the fruit retains all the fine flavour and high qualities of the parent stock.

Anne Arundel.—A superb new Melon, of great size and quality; flesh solid, and of a beautiful green colour and delicious flavour. The netting on the outside of the fruit is perfect, and notwithstanding its size, this variety comes to maturity soon after the first earlies. It is also remarkable for its robust constitution and freedom from blight.

CULTURE.—The culture of the Rock Melon is somewhat like that of a Cucumber. Sow out of doors in September and October. The hills need not be so wide apart as for Water Melons, nor should the soil be so highly manured. Water during dry weather to bring on the young plants and bearing vines. When the fruit begins to show signs of ripening, a frame of calico, or canvas covering, should be provided to prevent any external moisture injuring the fruit, otherwise the most delicious varieties will prove insipid, watery, and worthless. As with Water Melons, do not leave more than two of the strongest plants in each hole. But do not thin them until they begin to run.

Mango Melon or Vegetable Peach.

1s. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

A very productive little Melon; fruit about the size of an Orange, and of delicate flavour when baked or boiled like a Vegetable Marrow.

Anne Arundel Rock Melon.

Finest White
Mustard.

2s. per lb.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

CULTURE.—As a salad, Mustard is usually cultivated in the same bed with Curled Cress. But as fresh Mustard seed is used as a condiment in pickling and preserving vegetables and in other ways, it is desirable to grow it for the purpose. Every complete establishment should cultivate a patch, sown either broadcast or drilled as for turnips. Can be sown with Cress all the year round; for a seed crop, in February.

"You will be pleased to hear that your Lettuce is the only seed in the district that has not run to seed before coming to maturity. The same seed has withstood a great deal of very dry weather, and has been planted longer than any other."—E. GOODSON, *Wigton, Gayndah, Q.—30-11-99.*

"I am very pleased to tell you I had a splendid crop of Brown Spanish Onions from the ½ lb. of seed I got from you; it yielded quite ½ ton. I took First Prize at the Degilbo District Show."—H. T. GRIGGS, *Degilbo, Gayndah, Q.—25-7-99.*

Red Jersey Eschalot Seed . .

6d. per packet.

We are now able to offer Eschalot seed. The Red Jersey has proved a great success; sown in the spring will produce a fine crop of large sized roots in a few months. When you require Eschalots sow the seed and you will get the roots just as quickly, and at half the cost.

For Eschalots Bulbs see page 25.

Mushroom.

New . . Mushroom Spawn . .

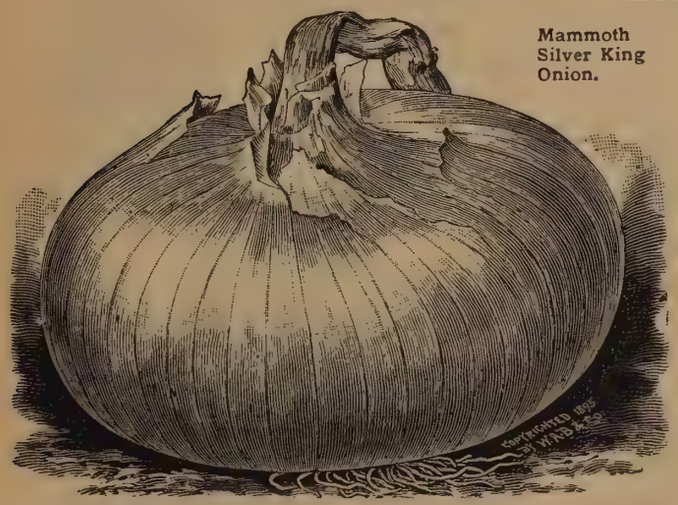
Virgin French.

See coloured sheet

Mushroom Spawn

(ENGLISH). 6d. per brick (post free, 1s. 2d.)

HOW TO GROW MUSHROOMS IN THE OPEN AIR.—The following are instructions for successful out-door culture given to us by a client, who has, for several years past, been growing fine Mushrooms for the Sydney market: "Obtain good strong stable manure from well fed healthy horses (**this is most important**) with plenty of straw through it to make a bed of size required; stack the manure in a heap and allow it to stand for a few days until it begins to ferment, then thoroughly turn and mix it again into another heap, and it will soon after that be in a high state of fermentation, and in a few days be ready for another turning; it will then have reached the highest temperature and begin to subside, and when that takes place mix the heap with one part of rough, light loam to two parts of manure, and with that compost form the beds wherein the Spawn is to be planted; make them about 4 feet wide, 1½ feet high; on this, when the temperature is not more than 50 degrees, plant out the Mushroom Spawn in pieces of about the size of walnuts, 4 inches apart, and 2 inches deep over the surface, then covering the bed with two inches of fine loam, beating it down with the back of the spade so as to make it firm. The beds should then be covered all over to a depth of from 5 to 6 inches with light clean straw, which will give sufficient shade and keep the Mushrooms clean; no other shade or protection is necessary. The beds should be in a sheltered position in the garden, a north-easterly aspect preferred so as to avoid the westerly winds; the shelter of a building, close fence or edge will be all that is required. Mushrooms will make their appearance in about 6 weeks after planting, and they should be constantly gathered as they appear for about a month, then the beds may be rested by keeping them quite dry for a similar period, starting them again into growth at the expiration of that time by giving them a good watering with warm water at a temperature of 48 to 50 degrees. If this alternate system is adopted the beds will continue to produce Mushrooms for one or two years without the addition of fresh Spawn."



Mammoth Silver King Onion.

Onion.

9d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Anderson's Market Model.—Of remarkable size and quality, colour brown. The bulbs are perfect in form, and very mild flavoured; large and early, and its keeping qualities are unequalled.

Anderson's Mammoth Silver King.—Similar in shape to the Market Model, but larger in size, the diameter averaging about 6 inches. Skin a beautiful silver white, flesh mild and pleasant.

Silver Queen.—A good early white-skinned, long-keeping Onion, rather flat in shape. An excellent variety.

White Prize Winner Onion.—This magnificent Onion is of enormous size, and of splendid quality. Being very mild and tender it is a valuable addition to the list of White Onions.

Brown Spanish.—A splendid variety, large and firm, like Anderson's Market Model.

Brown Globe.—Like above, with all its good qualities; in shape more globular.

James' Keeping.—One of the best; keeps well; brown skinned; resembles above.

Extra Early Flat Red.—Very early, mild flavour, keeps well.

Extra Early Yellow Globe.—Very early; remarkable keeper.

Giant Rocco.—A fine Onion, of Italian origin, mild flavour.

Anderson's White Pickling Onion, "Champion."—Small, mild flavour, very early; exceedingly suitable for pickling. Great improvement on the old silver skin variety.

Silver Skin.—Pickling, excellent, clean silver skin; sow thick.

The Queen.—Silver-skinned pickling variety, fine flavour, very early.

White Multiplier Onion.—Seed sown in Spring produces splendid bunches of medium sized Onions in clusters of 10 to 12. The skin is silver white, the quality excellent. It can be grown exactly like the Brown Potato Onion, to which it is closely allied, and being easily produced from seed, will recommend itself to many who have difficulties about the carriage of heavy parcels.

For White Multiplier Onion Sets or Roots see page 25.

White Prize Winner Onion.

CULTURE.—For ordinary garden culture, and to produce large bulbs, sow in rich, well-prepared soil in the months of March or April; transplanting during the following July and August into drills two feet apart and ten inches in the drill. The young plants should be carefully raised from the beds, so that the fibrous roots may not be injured. The rows where the young Onions are to be planted should have the soil raised in small ridges about three or four inches above the rest of the bed. After the plants have taken firm hold of the ground the ridges should be drawn away from the plants, so as to leave the whole of the bulb exposed to the air—nothing but the fibrous roots left underground. This rule is very generally neglected, the consequence being thick-necked and imperfect bad-keeping bulbs.

FOR FIELD CULTURE.—The best time of the year to sow for the main crop of Onions in the colder parts of the colony is during July and August. In the coastal districts, however, and in the warmer parts of the colony it will be advisable to sow the seed in May, June, and July, according to situation, so that the crop will have a chance to mature before the hot weather sets in. The seed may be sown either broadcast or in drills. The soil can hardly be too rich, and should be well-worked, and made solid and compact, before and after sowing, by the roller. The chief point to be observed in sowing is to cover the seed as lightly as possible. Indeed, when the soil is in really good condition for seeding, it is best to give no other covering than pressing it in by the roller, the seed being sown quite on the surface. This is necessary to secure the proper position of the bulbs above ground. When the land is likely to be weedy, drilling, or sowing in rows should always be practised; and it is a good plan to drop grains of barley along the line, at a foot or so apart, so that the rows may easily be distinguished and loss of plants prevented in using either hand or horse hoe. The barley is of course removed as soon as the rows can be distinguished. Our climate is well adapted for the growth of this, one of the most nutritious, wholesome, and universally esteemed of all culinary vegetables in cultivation. Sow the seed in drills fifteen inches apart; 4 lbs. per acre is sufficient, but if sown by the hand in an open drill, 8 lbs. of seed is required; and when grown for pickling purposes 15 lbs. of seed to the acre should be sown in drills, and 20 lbs. per acre broadcast.

Hollow Crown Parsnip.

Parsnip . .

6d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Hollow Crown **Large Guernsey**

CULTURE.—Parsnip prefers rather stronger soil than the Carrot, but is otherwise grown exactly like it. Freshly manured land is not suitable, as it will cause the roots to fork. The rows should be two feet apart, and the plants should be thinned to eight or ten inches. Parsnip seed, not being a good keeper, should be sown thickly, so as to ensure plenty of plants.

Parsley . .

6d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Extra Triple Curled.—Fine garnishing, one of the best; beautiful mossy, large and constant.

Champion Moss.—Beautiful moss-like variety; pretty dwarf-growing sort.

Fern Leaved.—Ornamental, and strong flavour.

Verdant Beauty.—A variety of special merit; very curly and ornamental.

CULTURE.—Sow in March, and again in August or September. The soil should be finely worked, and the seed sown in drills and lightly covered; the seed takes a long time to vegetate. When the plants are a few inches high they should be thinned to about a foot apart. The plants can also be raised in a seed bed and transplanted into rows; two sowings a year should be made, as old plants generally go to seed in the spring.

Okra.

6d. and 3d. per packet.

Improved Dwarf **Long Green**

CULTURE.—This vegetable is not much known here, but in India and America it is in general use for thickening soups and stews. Sow in September, October and November successively. Any good garden soil will suit. The plants should be two feet apart. The pods are used while green and tender. They may also be utilized as pickles.

Pe-Tsai Chinese Cabbage

6d. and 3d. per packet.

CULTURE.—Chinese Cabbage, with large loose leaves, will succeed in dry seasons where other varieties of Cabbage do not flourish. Sow during the autumn and spring. The leaves are used like spinach beet, which it somewhat resembles. This is a first-class variety, and in large demand now.

Our Seeds - Always the Best.

Pepper Capsicum.

6d. and 3d. per packet.

Celestial.—Very ornamental; the fruit creamy white colour, changing to vivid scarlet; beautiful decorative plants.

Elephant's Trunk.—The fruit of this variety is very large and of eccentric shape, being as much as ten to twelve inches long and three to four inches wide. A useful and ornamental variety.

Bird's Eye.—Highly prized for hot pickles, beautiful shrub for the garden, and the peppers when ripe can be kept for a long time if the plant is simply hung up in a shed where they can be kept dry.

Coral Gem Bouquet.—Well worthy of a place in the flower garden; invaluable to those who prefer to have peppers which are intensely hot.

Mikado.—Plants are of erect growth, which, in the season are covered with Peppers, the crown of which represents the shape of the Maltese Cross. Plants very ornamental, small fruits; bright scarlet.

Long Red Cayenne **Cherry**

Long Yellow Cayenne **Small Chili**

Sweet Spanish **Golden Dawn**

CULTURE.—Sow in pots or boxes in a frame or bush-house in July and August, or in beds in the open border in September or October, and plant out when the plants are three inches high—two to three feet apart—water and shade until they are established plants. The soil can hardly be too rich; but Chillies will thrive in any ordinary garden soil.

Verdant Beauty Parsley.

Elephant's Trunk Pepper.

Peas.

1s. quart (post free 1s. 6d.)
6d. & 3d. packet.

Special Quotations to Market Gardeners and Large Growers for all varieties, see page 26.

WRINKLED MARROWS

Yorkshire Hero.—2½ to 3 feet. The most higly esteemed Pea grown. A wonderful cropper, with abundant well-filled pods; delicious flavour and vigorous.

Heroine.—A long-podded Wrinkled Marrow, medium early, 2½ feet, covered with long heavy pointed pods, containing 8 or 9 peas, delicious flavour.

Veitch's Perfection.—2½ to 3 feet. A somewhat more delicate flavoured Pea than the Yorkshire Hero, and a little taller; not quite so hardy, however.

Stratagem.—2½ to 3 feet. This fine Dwarfed Wrinkled Marrow has given most excellent results; crops wonderfully; pods large and fine. A deliciously flavoured Pea.

Telephone.—This tall Wrinkled Marrow is a superb Pea with wonderful pods of 10 to 12 peas, of fine flavour; grows 4½ feet high, and a very strong grower.

The Stanley.—Height 12 to 18 inches. Very dwarf, producing long, well-filled pods of sweet delicately-flavoured Peas; great cropper, very early.

The Daisy.—Height 12 to 15 inches. This Dwarf Wrinkled variety, covered with pods 5 inches in length, is one of the best of the latest introductions in this class of Pea.

Duke of Albany.—Height, 3½ to 4 feet; a Pea of unusual merit. Thrives well early or late, and withstands the frost remarkably well, even in the coldest climate.

McLean's Little Gem.—1½ feet. An excellent Pea, and one of the very best Dwarf Peas; an abundant bearer, pods well filled, excellent flavour.

American Wonder.—1 foot. A very early and very Dwarf Pea, and a wonderful bearer; pods well filled, of deep green colour, and of superb flavour.

The Queen.—A variety of sturdy branching habit, about 2½ feet in height, with large pods, 10 to 12 peas in each, most delicious flavour, a profuse bearer.

Juno.—Late or main crop variety, grows about 2 feet high, bears immense quantities of mammoth broad-backed pods (usually borne in pairs). Peas dark green, of great size.

Wm. Hurst.—1½ feet. One of the very best Dwarf Marrow Peas grown, large pods.

Anderson's Southern Queen.—A magnificent variety, which produces immense pods of the finest quality; the haulm is robust, and the plants resist drought and mildew better than most varieties. When cooked the Peas are a fine deep green colour. The pods are straight, and sometimes contain as many as 12 peas; they produce in great profusion.

"I bought two bushels of Yorkshire Hero Peas, and I am pleased to say, unhesitatingly, they are the best sample I ever saw, and those of them that have had time to come up show clearly that hardly one seed has failed to germinate."

F. BARKER, *Liverpool.—16-6-99.*

"Received the seeds safely. Many thanks for your prompt attention in filling my order so carefully. I would like to mention that the seeds I got from you last year came up splendidly; they were the best I put in."

L. WEEDING,
Mt. Seymour.—14-9-99.

. . ROUND VARIETIES . .

EARLY.

Carter's First Crop.—3 feet. Early round white Pea; one of the best known of its class.

Sangster's No. 1.—3 feet. A well-known first early Pea.

Tom Thumb.—1 foot. A Dwarf early Pea which does not require staking; bears very large pods.

Blue Peter.—1½ feet. An excellent early Dwarf Pea.

Bishop's Dwarf Long Pod.—2 feet. A large round white Pea, producing immense pods.

Beck's Prizetaker.—4 feet. A good early Pea, yielding heavy crops, requires staking.

MEDIUM.

Burbridge's Eclipse.—3 feet. An old Pea, but is still much grown and esteemed.

Bedman's Blue Imperial.—2 feet. Is largely grown by market gardeners in England; heavy bearer.

Pride of the Market.—Superior round Marrow, a grand show variety, very prolific.

Improved Telegraph.—A great bearer, of excellent quality, and a valuable Pea for market or private use; splendid exhibition Pea; height, 4ft.

CULTURE.—The best season for sowing for a large crop of Peas is May; but an early sowing may be made in March, and successive planting during winter and spring. In fair seasons, by judicious selection of varieties, a constant succession may be kept for nine months in warm localities. Peas like a strong loamy soil; if somewhat sandy the better. If the situation be a dry one, crops sown later than July will not yield a return unless ample moisture be forthcoming, either from artificial or natural sources.

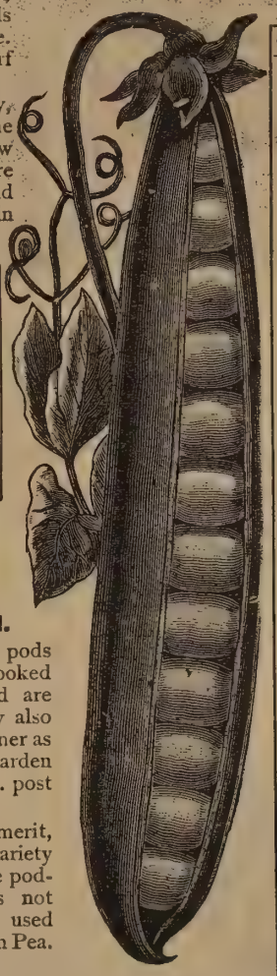
Sugar Peas.

Edible Podded.

Tall, Grey Seeded.—The pods of this fine variety are cooked whole while young, and are most delightful. It may also be used in the same manner as the other varieties of garden Peas. 2s. per quart (2s. 6d. post free); 6d. per packet.

Dwarf.—A novelty of great merit, being a dwarf growing variety of the well known edible podded or Sugar Pea, does not require staking, can be used also as the ordinary Garden Pea. 6d. per packet.

CULTURE.—Same as the ordinary varieties. See above.



Anderson's Southern Queen Pea.

Novelties .. in .. Vegetables for 1900

SEE COLOURED SHEETS.

New Cabbage
"Autumn King."

New Celery
(self-blanching)
"Rose Ribbed."

New French Bean
"Inexhaustible."

New Water Melon
"Kleckley's Sweet."

New Mushroom
"Virgin French."

New Tomatoes
"Golden Champion."
"Combination."

Pumpkin.

9d. per oz.;
6d. and 3d. per packet.

Crown Pumpkin.

There is no more difficult class of plants to keep pure than our vine seeds, such as Pumpkins, Marrows, Squashes, Melons, etc., and it is only by careful selection and great care and trouble that the different varieties are kept pure and true to their type; otherwise treated they will be inoculated by the bees and other insects, and their character so changed that the original type could no longer be recognised. We have been endeavouring for years to obtain perfectly pure strains, and we are pleased to be able to offer the following varieties, which we believe to be quite true to name and description, and of excellent quality. This seed must not be classed with ordinary stock, which has been crossed and will probably produce fruit of all sizes and shapes. What we offer we believe to be pure, and consequently invaluable. The Ironbark is not a large Pumpkin, but is of a pale green colour, thick flesh, very hard rind, and first-class sort.

VARIETIES FOR TABLE USE

Crown.—Choice stock; good keeper and dry.
Large Button.—Fine dry sort, good variety.
Ironbark, True.—A favourite variety, of fine quality.
Calhoun.—Resembling the Gramma in some measure. An estimable addition to our list.
Japanese.—Flesh a rich salmon colour, unusually fine grained; and when cooked or stewed is very dry.
Jonathan.—This is a fine quality Pumpkin, with large bottle-shaped fruit with crooked neck; very prolific, keeps well.
Turk's Cap.—A fine table variety and a good keeper.
Silver Nugget.—The rind is silvery white, flesh thick and firm, and quality excellent.

CULTURE.—For garden culture, heavily manure the land all over and dig in deeply; give an extra dressing to the holes or hills where the seed is to be sown, and fork well in. The holes should be six to eight feet apart, and only two plants should be allowed to remain in each hill, although ten to twelve seeds should be sown in each hill so as to guard against total loss by insects or accidents. A good mulch of manure, say three inches, greatly increases the yield. Sow August and September.

Silver Nugget Pumpkin.

Radish.

6d. per oz.;
6d. and 3d. per packet.

Black Spanish	**Scarlet Olive-shaped**
Long Scarlet	**French Breakfast**
White Turnip	**Red Turnip**

Celestial.—Flesh firm, solid, white; skin creamy white.
Long Cardinal.—Particularly early; medium size and good quality; smooth and tapering; crimson, slightly tipped with white; flesh crisp and tender.
Chartier.—A very fine variety, of bright crimson colour gradually shading off to white; crisp and keeps well.
Leafless.—A very quick grower; roots of excellent quality, bright red, and round. When fit to pull the only green parts to be seen will be one or two very short leaves.

CULTURE.—Sow in light, rich sandy soil every fortnight, for succession; use a shaded border during the summer months, and a mulching of manure on the surface. Sow in drills or broadcast.

Our . . . Seeds . always the Best

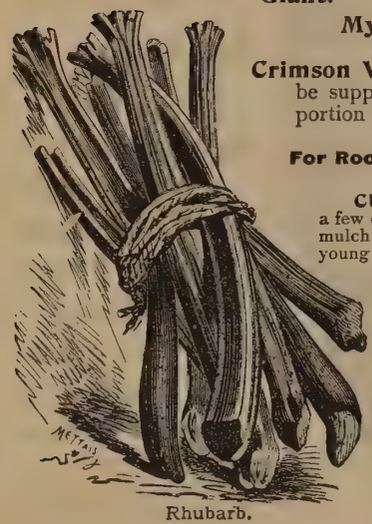
Rhubarb . . .

1s. 6d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Giant. **Mitchell's Albert.**
Myatt's Linnæus.

Crimson Winter.—This seed can now be supplied from which a large proportion will come true.

For Roots of all, see page 25.



Rhubarb.

CULTURE.—Sow under shelter of a few dry leafless boughs and a manure mulch in August or September, and the young plants should be kept growing with frequent waterings if the weather is very dry. Let the plants remain in the seed beds until autumn, when they may be transferred to the permanent beds. These should be made on the best soil, trenched and manured with half decomposed stable manure, 2 ft. deep. The plants should be placed 3 by 4 feet, and the whole bed should be dug and heavily manured every year. The stools should not be allowed to seed; whenever seed stalks appear they should be cut off.

French Breakfast Radish.

Salsify.

(Vegetable Oyster).

1s. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

CULTURE.—This delicate vegetable thrives well in our climate. The roots are used like Carrots or Parsnips, and they can be cultivated exactly in the same manner—that is, in drills at similar distances and similar soil. Salsify is often called the "Vegetable Oyster."

Rosella.

6d. & 3d. packet.

It is from the fleshy calyx of this handsome plant *(Hibiscus subdorifa)* that the celebrated Queensland Rosella jam is made, said to be an improvement upon the Black Currant.

CULTURE.—This plant requires a warm climate, and should be suitable for warm, sheltered situations near Sydney and on our coast. To get the plants early so that they may have a long summer and flower freely, it should here be raised in artificial heat in June or July, and kept in pots until towards the end of September, when the plants may be planted out in rows four or five feet apart.

The Best of All!

"I have been buying your seeds for about 17 years and always found them the best of all."—MRS. EVANS, *Narrawa, 7-6-99.*

Squash.

6d. and 3d. packet.

Marblehead. **White Pineapple.**
Crookneck. **Perfect Gem.**
Boston Marrow.

Early White Custard } Delicate flavour, won-
Early Golden Bush } derful bearers, compact growth.

Improved Hubbard.—One of the most reliable.

Fordhook.—Flesh exceedingly dry and sweet, will keep if well ripened; outside rind bright yellow, flesh straw colour, delightful flavour.

Chinese Scarlet Sugar.—Fruit roundish, with scarlet skin; bushy vine; flesh sweet and suitable for preserves.

Delicata.—One of the earliest of the running varieties, and very prolific; fruit small and solid, dry and rich; highly recommended for private use.

CULTURE.—Sow in August, September, and October successively. Prepare the beds as for Pumpkins, including the manure and top dressing. The seeds, however, should be planted about two feet and the rows about four feet apart, for the bush kinds. Running kinds at the same distances as Pumpkins. Squashes should be gathered for use while the faded bloom still adheres to the fruit. They should always be boiled whole, and be well drained before being placed on the table.

Custard Squash.

£2 2s. OFFERED FOR A ..

"SUCCESSION" CABBAGE.

See page 6 for particulars.

Delicata Squash.

Improved Seakale.

1s. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

CULTURE.—Raise in seed beds, and when one year old transfer plants to permanent beds (which should be trenched and manured to a depth of two feet) from two to two and a half feet apart each way. Forced Seakale is a greater delicacy than Asparagus, and all that is necessary to produce it is as follows:—Early in June place a 10 inch common drain pipe, chimney pot (no matter if cracked or damaged), box, or barrel over each plant, and stack a good heap of fresh stable manure around them to the height of three feet; cover the top of the pipes or boxes with a board or slate so as to keep the plants in the dark; the heat produced by the manure outside will cause the plants to grow, and owing to the darkness the shoots will be blanched pure white; the growth may be cut for four or five weeks, when it is not more than 5 to 6 inches long, then the pots should be removed and the plants allowed to make their natural growth.

For Roots, see page 25.

Seakale.

Monstrous Viroflay Spinach.

OUR SEEDS ALWAYS . . THE BEST .

TURNIP

Spinach.

6d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Round and **Prickly.**—Two well-known varieties.

Monstrous Viroflay.—A very large fine sort.

CULTURE.—Sow in rows about eighteen inches apart, and thin out to about nine inches; good rich soil is necessary to produce a succulent growth. February and March are the best months for sowing, but where moisture is obtainable it may be grown six months in the year.

Turnip.

6d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Anderson's White Model.—An improved White Stone; very fine, clear white skin, grand quality.

White Nepaul.—Early short-topped; delicate, tender, snow-white, flat shape.

Early Red American Stone.—Much like the above, but with a purple top.

Orange Jelly.—A superior globular yellow-fleshed Turnip; flavour is rich and excellent.

White Stone.—Pure white flesh, oval shaped; excellent for market.

Green-top Stone.—A most esteemed variety.

Red-top Munich.—Extra early, fine flavour.

Long White.—Suitable for hot districts.

Scarlet Kashmyr.—Very uncommon, earliest of all; skin scarlet, flesh clear white; flavour excellent.

Garden Swede (Laing's).—A favourite Turnip; suitable for autumn sowing.

CULTURE.—A good, rich, light soil suits Turnips best, but with fairly manured soil of any kind, and favourable weather, very fine crops are obtainable. Sow in February and March, in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin out to six or eight inches. Turnips may also be sown in November, and even earlier; but if dry weather sets in, only poor crops, both of quality and quantity, can be expected.

Turnip of sorts.

Novelties in Vegetables . . for 1900.

See Coloured Sheets.

New Cabbage . . "Autumn King."

New Celery . . . (self-blanched) "Rose-Ribbed."

New French Bean "Inexhaustible."

New Water Melon "Kleckley's Sweet."

New Mushroom "Virgin French."

New Tomatoes . "Golden Champion." "Combination."

NEW TOMATO
"Combination."
SEE COLOURED SHEETS.

NEW TOMATO
"Golden Champion."
SEE COLOURED SHEETS.

Fordhook Fancy Tomato.

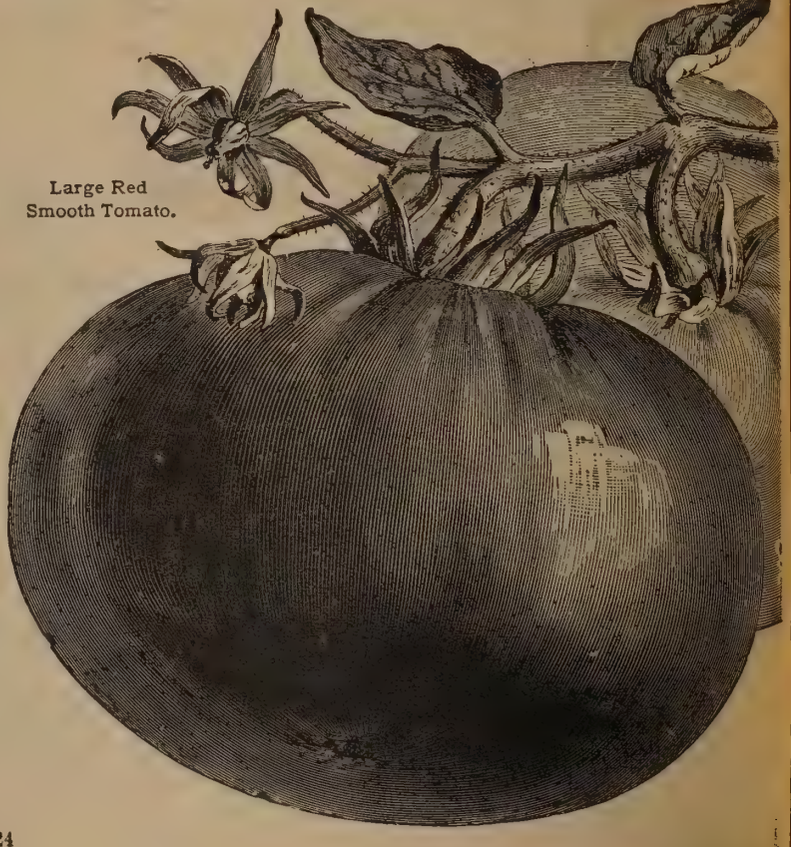
Tomato. 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Mikado.—A red Tomato, of immense size, single fruits weighing 1 lb. to 1½ lbs., solid; the fruit is produced in large clusters of a purplish red colour.
Ponderosa.—A splendid large red variety, of immense size, solid and fine flavoured fruits, smooth; a great bearer.
Optimus.—Superior red Tomato, uniform size, large and handsome; fruit in clusters, smooth, solid, and fine grained, splendid.
Duke of York.—Colour rich scarlet, splendid cropper, round in shape, flesh very firm, fine flavour; ripens its fruit most uniformly, whilst its profusion of clusters average eight and ten large evenly-formed fruit each.
Matchless.—Very large and of the brightest cardinal red colour, flesh nearly solid, entirely without core, and not liable to crack.
Large Red Smooth.—An abundant bearer, large, solid, firm fruit, superior quality and fine colour; highly esteemed for market purposes.
Trophy.—A grand old favourite, a fine hardy sort, fruit smooth, solid and with few seeds; one of the best.
Early Red Ruby.—Heavy bearer, very early; good form, colour and solidity; the plant grows very openly.
Dwarf Champion.—A beautiful red Tomato, medium size, solid, prolific, excellent; a self-supporting variety, on strong upright stems.
Crimson Cushion.—Large fruiting; flesh very solid and of superb flavour; a very early and prolific variety,
New Peach.—This very pretty Tomato resembles a peach in size; of a deep orange rose colour, with a bloom like the peach; rich flavour, thin skin.
King Humbert.—A nice red Tomato, resembling a huge oblong plum.
Golden Trophy.—Bright golden colour; medium sized; delicate flavour.
Fordhook Fancy or Potato-Leafed Bush Tomato.—The plants are of compact and erect growth, after the habit of the Dwarf Champion. It bears enormous crops of handsome ruby-red fruit, of delicious flavour, produced in clusters at every other joint, and is quite distinct from all others. Fruit is of large size, smooth and solid.
Beauty (Livingstone).—Medium sized Tomato; purplish crimson; smooth fruit, good cropper, very solid, continuing to yield late in the season.
Perfection (Livingstone).—An excellent market sort; skin thin and tough, of a clear bright scarlet colour; fruit almost round, solid; good flavour.

We can also supply the following well-known sorts:

Red Cherry	**Scarlet Pear Shaped**
Yellow Cherry	**Yellow Plum**

CULTURE.—Plenty of room and manure are all that is necessary to produce this favourite fruit vegetable in abundance. We consider by far the best way to grow them is to plant in rows four feet apart each way, and grow them on poles or a trellis five feet high, regularly pinching back all the laterals to the second joint, until the plants have reached the top of the stakes; then top the main stem and continue to pinch back the laterals, and so remove all useless growth, until the trellis or stakes are covered with fruit from top to bottom. Mulch the plants well, and use Tobacco Water to keep down Tomato Caterpillar.



Large Red Smooth Tomato.

Vegetable Marrow

9d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Anderson's Select Long Early White.—Abundant bearer, large fruit; of excellent quality. Requires plenty of room. Delicate in flavour.
Long Fruited Bush (White).—Excellent, prolific, and very early; requires less space, as plants do not run; should stand three feet apart each way.
Long Fruited Bush (Green).—Of equal merit to the white-fruiting variety.
Moore's Vegetable Cream.—A selected variety, very productive; fruit of medium size, but produced in large numbers.
Custard Shaped.—Fine flavour, and a most desirable variety for private use.
Rice.—Delicious vegetable, the flesh, when cooked, separating like grains of rice. Distinct in foliage and colour of fruit.

CULTURE.—Cultivated and used in the same way as recommended for Squash; for cultural directions of which see page 23.

Culinary Plants & Roots

Asparagus Plants

Can be supplied during June, July and August.

Colossal	**7s. 6d.**	per 100
Perfection	**7s. 6d.**	,, 100
Erfurt Giant	**7s. 6d.**	,, 100
Camden Park Strain	**7s. 6d.**	,, 100

CULTURE.—We can offer splendid roots of the above varieties during June, July and August; they are extra strong, and will be fit to cut for table 15 months after planting. To obtain fine Asparagus is merely a matter of plenty of manure and thorough preparation of the ground. Plants should be put out in beds not more than four feet wide, so as to allow the cutting of the Asparagus to be done without treading the surface; the rows should be twelve to eighteen inches apart, and the plants ten to twelve inches from each other. The soil should be trenched three feet deep, and if the subsoil be stiff or inferior it should be broken up in the bottom of the trench and allowed to remain there, and heavily manured, being covered with the original top soil, which should also be very liberally enriched, before planting, with old stable manure, bone dust, and a good dressing of coarse salt. When the plants are in position a top dressing of three or four inches of stable manure should be placed all over the beds, and as the plants progress care must be taken to keep them free from weeds. In the autumn the plants will probably produce seed, but it should be removed before it drops, otherwise it will give them much trouble, as it germinates freely, and none but the old plants should be allowed to occupy the bed. When the stems turn yellow in the autumn, they must be cut down close to the ground, the surface cleaned and weeded and all seedling plants removed, and the beds thoroughly manured and top-dressed as before—a still more liberal quantity of coarse salt being given. Before spreading the top dressing fork in the manure between the rows of the plants, being careful not to injure the crowns. In the spring of the second season, fifteen months after planting, the Asparagus will be fit to cut for table. As the young shoots appear about two inches above the surface they should be cut about five inches long by cutting them from the crown with a sharp knife under the surface; this must be done regularly during the season of four weeks, and all shoots should be removed as they appear during that time, and they should never be allowed to be more than a few inches long before they are cut. When the season is over allow the plants to make their natural growth; keep the beds clean, manure heavily, they will then last for years.

Artichokes.

Can be supplied from May till July.

Globe, Green and Purple, plants	**6s.**	per doz.
Jerusalem, tubers	**3d.**	per lb.
,, **New White,** tubers	**3d.**	per lb.

Horseradish.

Can be supplied any time during the year.

Roots or Crowns	**3s.**	per doz.

Seakale.

Can be supplied any time during the winter months.

Plants, two years old	**6s.**	per doz.

Rhubarb Roots

Can be supplied from May till end of December.

Market Varieties	**6d.**	each	**4s.** per doz.
The Giant	**1s.**	,,	**10s.** ,, doz.
Hogan's Shillelagh	**1s.**	,,	**10s.** ,, doz.
Crimson Winter	**1s.**	,,	**10s.** ,, doz.

HOGAN'S SHILLELAGH is a splendid new variety, of excellent quality and immense size; the stalks are very long and flat, and dark green in colour; the flavour is delightful. When liberally treated the growth is surprising. Propagated by divisions of roots. **Plants only** of this Rhubarb can be supplied.

CRIMSON WINTER RHUBARB.—A splendid variety. This fine sort is at its best when all other varieties are dormant; it can be used nearly all the year round where the frosts are not severe. This is a boon to all, as it is at its prime when stewing fruits are particularly scarce. It produces thin crimson stalks of excellent flavour. It never dies down or rests like other varieties, and may therefore be termed an "All the year round Rhubarb." Should be in every garden.

The following plants can be sent by post at an additional cost of **8d.** to **11d.** per **100**, according to size of plant.

Broccoli Plants.

Can be supplied from January to May.

PRICE	**1s. 6d.**	per 100

Brussels Sprouts.

Can be supplied from January to May.

Plants	**1s. 6d.**	per 100

Cabbage Plants.

Can be supplied from January till September.

St. John's Day	**1s.**	per 100
East Ham	**1s.**	,, 100
London Market, etc.	**1s.**	,, 100
Succession	**1s.**	,, 100

Cauliflower Plants.

Can be supplied from January till September.

PRICE	**1s. 6d.**	per 100

Celery Plants.

From January to July is the best time to plant.

Red and White	**2s.**	per 100

Lettuce Plants.

Can be supplied any time during the year.

PRICE	**1s. 6d.**	per 100

Tree Onion Tops.

Eschalots.

Are used like Spring Onions, as a salad, and sometimes for flavouring. Fresh manure should be avoided; the cloves must be divided and planted separately. Price, **6d.** per lb., post free, **1s. 2d.**; special price for large lots.

Potato Onions.

Plant during autumn; they yield good crops when Onions cannot be raised from seed and come in at a time when Onions are scarce; the bulbs are produced like potatoes. Price, **4d.** per lb., post free, **1s.**; special price for large lots.

Onion Sets.

White Multiplier.—Grown exactly like the Brown Potato Onion; plant at same time. They produce very abundantly, and are a nice mild Onion for table use.
Price, **6d.** per lb., post free, **1s. 2d.**

Tree Onion Tops.

Plant during autumn and winter months; the small sets, or small Onions, make excellent salads and pickle well, and if planted will produce large bulbs. Price, **9d.** per lb., post free, **1s. 5d.**; special price for large lots.

Tree Onion Bottoms.

These are Onions of the ordinary size, which when planted will increase like the Potato Onion, and also produce a crop of tops or small bunch Onions on upright stems. The great advantage of the Tree Onion is that it can be grown where Onions cannot be raised from seed; it is particularly hardy. Price, **4d.** per lb., post free, **1s.**

Garlic.

This bulb, which belongs to the Onion family, is commonly used on the Continent for flavouring soups, stews, etc. Price, **6d.** per lb, post free, **1s. 2d.**; special prices for large parcels.

Garlic.

CLEAN BIRD SEEDS.

OUR stocks of Bird Seeds have been carefully selected and cleaned with special care.

Canary, plain	**2½d.** lb.,	**1s.** 5 lb.,	**18s.** per cwt.
Hemp	**3d.** per lb.,		**21s.** ,,
Rape	**3d.** ,,		**24s.** ,,
Maw	**1s.** ,,		——
Millet, White French	**6d.** ,,		——
,, Common White	**4d.** ,,		——
Flax or Linseed	**3d.** ,,		**20s.** per cwt.

We have quoted the average prices per cwt., etc., but as bird seeds fluctuate very much in price, we are not bound by them in any way.

Anderson & Co.'s Celebrated ..

Song Bird Mixture.

8d. per 2-lb. bag.

OUR Song Bird Mixture, for Canaries, etc., has been made up by a bird fancier of experience, and the seeds are all machine dressed.

Parrot Food. 3d. per lb.

THIS is a mixture specially proportioned for parrots and other birds, and contains a large variety of the best and most nourishing seeds.

Beans & Peas . . for Cooking.

	QT.	BUS.
Large Blue Peas, for boiling	**8d.**	**10s.**
,, **White Haricot Beans,** do.	**9d.**	**15s.**
,, **Grey,** or **German Lentils**	**6d.** lb.	
Egyptian, or **Red Lentils**	**5d.** lb.	

Special Quotations to the Trade and to Storekeepers.

Vegetable Seeds ..in.. Bulk Post Free ..at.. Prices Named except Peas and Beans.

For Market Gardeners ..and other Large Buyers

These Prices are subject to fluctuation of values, caused by unexpected scarcity of supplies of any of the lines, and although we are not bound by the quotations, we will do our best to adhere to them right through the season.

In the following list we have selected the best varieties for the Market Gardener and others growing for profit. We know well how to do this, as we sell two-thirds of the seeds which produce the vegetables for the Sydney market, and are constantly among the gardeners, who soon discover which varieties give them the largest return. The seeds we offer are new and of strong growth, and they will be our best advertisement, as our customers will find them to be **the seeds to grow for profit.**

Prices quoted include postage, and buyers will have no difficulty in calculating cost of their order.

BEET.

Anderson's Ex. Early Turnip Rooted	3	0	per lb.
Eclipse, Turnip rooted	3	0	,,
Anderson's Long Blood Red	3	0	,,

BROCCOLI.

Adams' Early White	1	0	per oz.
Elletson's Mammoth	1	0	,,
Late White	1	0	,,

CARROT.

Long Red, No. 1	2	6	per lb.
Intermediate, No. 2	2	6	,,
Early Short Horn, No. 3	2	6	,,
St. Valery, Fine Long Red Variety	2	6	,,

CABBAGE.

St. John's Day, 3 months	5	0	per lb.
,, 4 months, Anderson's Improved	6	0	,,
,, 4 months, Colonial or Melbourne	6	0	,,
Marblehead Mammoth	8	0	,,
Succession (very fine)	12	6	,,
Burpee's All Head Early	12	6	,,
Large Brunswick (true)	6	0	,,
Large Schweinfurt	6	0	,,
Flat Dutch	5	0	,,
East Ham	5	0	,,
London Market	5	0	,,
Drumhead	5	0	,,
Red Pickling Cabbage	8	0	,,
Pe Tsai (Chinese Cabbage)	6	0	,,

SAVOY CABBAGE.

Drumhead	6	0	per lb.
Green Curled	6	0	,,

CAULIFLOWER.

Veitch's Autumn Giant, 6 months	12	0	per lb.
Early London, 3 months	12	0	,,
Large Asiatic, 4 months	12	0	,,
Anderson's White Queen	3	6	per oz.

CELERY.

Crystal White	6	0	per lb.
White Paschal	6	0	,,
White Plume	1	0	per oz.
Red Solid	6	0	per lb.

CRESS.

Triple Curled, for Salads	2	6	per lb.
Water	1	0	per oz.

CUCUMBER.

Long Green	8	0	per lb.
,, ,, Prickly	8	0	,,
,, ,, Choice	12	0	,,
Short Green	10	0	,,
Crystal White	10	0	,,
Anderson's Market King	1	6	per oz.

HERBS.

Sage	0	9	per oz.
Thyme	0	9	,,
Marjoram, Sweet	0	9	,,

and others.

KOHL RABI.

Green	6	0	per lb.
Purple	6	0	,,

LEEK.

Anderson's Perfection (Colonial grown)	8	0	per lb.
London Flag (Imported)	6	0	,,

LETTUCE.

New Butter	6	0	per lb.
Drumhead Cabbage	5	0	,,
Neapolitan ,,	5	0	,,
Ohio ,,	6	0	,,
White Cos	6	0	,,
Green Cos	6	0	,,

WATER MELON.

Cuban Queen	5	0	per lb.
Mammoth Ironclad, White Seed	5	0	,,
Kolb's Gem	5	0	,,
Dixie	5	0	,,
Ice Cream, White Seed	5	0	,,
McIver	5	0	,,
Sugar, Red Seed	6	0	,,

ROCK or MUSK MELON.

Large Persian	6	0	per lb.
,, Yellow Cantaloupe	6	0	,,
Skillman's Netted	6	0	,,
Nutmeg	6	0	,,
Perfected Delmonico	6	0	,,
Early Hackensack	6	0	,,
Emerald Gem	6	0	,,
Jenny Lind	6	0	,,
Netted Gem	6	0	,,

PRESERVING MELON.

Green Seed	5	0	per lb.
Red Seed, Citron	6	0	,,

MUSTARD.

Finest White	2	6	per lb.

ONION.

Anderson's Market Model	6	0	per lb.
Brown Spanish	5	0	,,
Brown Globe	5	0	,,
Extra Early Flat Red	7	0	,,
,, ,, Yellow Globe	7	0	,,
Silver Queen	6	0	,,
Anderson's Silver King	6	0	,,
Silver Skin Pickling	6	0	,,

PARSLEY.

Triple Curled	3	6	per lb.
Moss Curled	4	0	,,
Verdant Beauty	4	0	,,

PARSNIP.

Hollow Crown	2	6	per lb.

PEPPER or CAPSICUM.

Long Red	1	0	per oz.
,, Yellow	1	0	,,
And other sorts	1	0	,,

PUMPKIN.

Crown	5	0	per lb.
Button	5	0	,,
Ironbark	6	0	,,
Gramma or Rio	6	0	,,

RADISH.

Long Scarlet	2	0	per lb.
Red Turnip	2	0	,,
White Turnip	2	0	,,
Mixed Turnip	2	0	,,
French Breakfast	2	6	,,

RHUBARB.

Giant	8	0	per lb.
And others	8	0	,,

SPINACH.

Round	2	6	per lb.
Prickly	2	6	,,
Monstrous Viroflay	2	6	,,

SQUASH.

White Custard	0	9	per oz.
Golden Bush	0	9	,,
Hubbard	0	9	,,
Boston Marrow	0	9	,,
Marblehead	0	9	,,

TOMATO.

Large Red Smooth	0	9	per oz.
Trophy	0	9	,,
Mikado	1	0	,,
Duke of York	2	6	,,
Optimus	1	6	,,
Matchless	2	0	,,
Early Red Ruby	1	6	,,
Dwarf Champion	1	0	,,
Ponderosa	2	6	,,
Golden Trophy	2	0	,,
Perfection	0	9	,,
Beauty	0	9	,,

TURNIP.

White Nepaul or Strap Leaved	2	6	per lb.
,, Stone	2	6	,,
Red Top American Stone	2	6	,,
Long White or Chinese	3	0	,,
Laing's Garden Swede	2	6	,,
Anderson's Imperial Purple Top Swede	2	0	,,
Skirving's Purple Top Swede	2	0	,,

VEGETABLE MARROW.

Long White Select	6	0	per lb.
Custard Shaped	6	0	,,
Bush, Long Fruited	6	0	,,

Peas and Beans are not delivered free, and carriage must be added to prices quoted.

PEAS.

Yorkshire Hero (Selected Stock)	8	6	per bus.
American Wonder	15	0	,,
McLean's Little Gem	15	0	,,
Stratagem	12	6	,,
Veitch's Perfection, True	12	6	,,

BROAD BEANS.

Broad Windsor	14	0	per bus.
Giant Long Pod	14	0	,,

FRENCH DWARF BEANS.

Canadian Wonder	14	0 to 20	0 per bus.
Governor Denison	14	0 to 20	0 ,,
Negro Long Pod	14	0 to 20	0 ,,
Pale Dun	14	0 to 20	0 ,,
Burpee's Stringless Greenpod	2	0	per qrt.

BUTTER or STRINGLESS BEANS.

Anderson's Startler	1	6	per qrt.
Yosemite Mammoth	2	0	,,
Mont D'Or, Tall	25	0	per bus.

RUNNER BEANS.

White Dutch, Runner	20	0	per bus.
Scarlet Runner	30	0	,,
Zebra, Runner	30	0	,,
Snake or Chinese	3	6	per lb.

LIMA BEANS.

Burpee's Dwarf	2	0	per qrt.
Henderson's Dwarf	2	0	,,
King of the Garden, Tall	2	0	,,

Vegetable Seeds in Collections

WE PAY POSTAGE ONLY WHEN CASH IS SENT WITH ORDER.

Post Free.

NO TROUBLE IN SELECTING.

ONLY THE BEST SEEDS.

Delivered to any address in the Australian Colonies, Post Free.
Customers should be careful to send full address and post town.

5/- Collection

25 SMALL PACKETS.

2	pkts.	**Beans,** French or Kidney
1	,,	**Beet,** Red
2	,,	**Cabbage,** 2 sorts
1	,,	**Carrot,**
1	,,	**Cauliflower**
1	,,	**Celery**
1	,,	**Cress,** Curled
1	,,	**Cucumber,** Long Green
1	,,	**Lettuce,** Fine Curled
2	,,	**Melons,** Water and Rock
1	,,	**Mustard,** White
1	,,	**Onion**
1	,,	**Parsley**
1	,,	**Parsnip**
2	,,	**Peas,** Early and Late
1	,,	**Pumpkin,** best Table sort
1	,,	**Radish,** Long Scarlet
1	,,	**Tomato,** Large Red
2	,,	**Turnip,** sorts
1	,,	**Vegetable Marrow**

10/- Collection

25 PACKETS.

2	pkts.	**Beans,** French or Kidney
1	,,	**Beet,** Red
2	,,	**Cabbage,** 2 sorts
1	,,	**Carrot**
1	,,	**Cauliflower**
1	,,	**Celery**
1	,,	**Cress,** Curled
1	,,	**Cucumber,** Long green
1	,,	**Lettuce,** Fine Curled
2	,,	**Melons,** Water and Rock
1	,,	**Mustard,** White
1	,,	**Onion**
1	,,	**Parsley**
1	,,	**Parsnip**
2	,,	**Peas,** Early and Late
1	,,	**Pumpkin,** best Table sort
1	,,	**Radish,** Long Scarlet
1	,,	**Tomato,** Large Red
2	,,	**Turnip,** sorts
1	,,	**Vegetable Marrow**

£1 Collection

50 PACKETS.

2	pkts.	**Beans,** Broad, sorts
3	,,	**Beans,** French, sorts
2	,,	**Beet,** Red, 2 sorts
4	,,	**Cabbage,** 4 sorts
2	,,	**Carrot,** 2 sorts
2	,,	**Cauliflower,** 2 sorts
1	,,	**Celery,** White
1	,,	**Cress,** Curled
2	,,	**Cucumber,** sorts
1	,,	**Leek,** London Flag
2	,,	**Lettuce,** sorts
4	,,	**Melons,** Water and Rock
1	,,	**Mustard,** White
2	,,	**Onion,** 2 sorts
1	,,	**Parsley**
2	,,	**Parsnip,** 2 sorts
5	,,	**Peas,** Early and Late
3	,,	**Pumpkin,** sorts
2	,,	**Radish,** 2 sorts
3	,,	**Tomato,** sorts
3	,,	**Turnip,** sorts
2	,,	**Vegetable Marrow,** sorts

NOTE.

THESE Collections contain **only the Best Seeds,** are exceptional value, and are so assorted that they contain enough, and not too much, of anything, producing a varied assortment of Vegetables for the year. We do not specify varieties, but select them according to circumstances, sending only those sorts that are suitable for the districts or climates from whence orders come.

Should there be any variety of Vegetable Seed in either of these collections which the purchaser would wish to be substituted with another . . . variety, please advise, and we will make any alteration . . . asked.

For COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS, see pages 31 and 32.

"Surround your homes with flowers and you will always have ministering angels near you."

The Flower Garden.

We are always preaching the Gospel of Flowers, and a brighter, purer, sweeter message we cannot bring; it is a gospel of beauty, joy and peace, its bright robed ministers spring from the earth, but are arrayed by the sun, and nurtured by the clouds; they are of the earth, but are also the embodiment of the heavens above. Every man and woman is better for their existence, and should seek their fellowship and companionship. They never depress, but always cheer us; they turn to the sun and reflect its brightness, and they almost look too lovely for this world of curs, and make us feel that they come from some far-off Eden, to tell us of a life of beauty, purity and peace we know not of.

We therefore believe that every packet of flower seeds we sell contains the germs of a thousand bright thoughts, and that we are sending messengers whose mission is to make the world brighter, happier and better.

A FLOWER GARDEN FROM SEEDS.

How to make a bright spot around your home.

It must be surprising to the amateur who has taken up gardening as a hobby, to discover what a wealth of colour and variety of bloom can be produced from a few packets of flower seeds, and what a gorgeous display can be kept up almost during the entire year. Annuals grow very rapidly, and some of them are in full bloom a few weeks after sowing, and these beautiful plants produce their flowers in such abundance, that it is not surprising that they are short-lived, but they are easily grown and easily replaced, and by frequent sowings we can have young plants constantly coming forward to keep the garden continuously bright.

The following Calendar will tell the amateur when to sow the various seeds, and full descriptions of the plants will be found in the following pages under Flower Seeds, and the brief cultural hints following will help him to success.

The Soil and its preparation. . . .

It is absolutely necessary that the soil in which flower seeds are to be sown should be thoroughly well dug over to a depth of 12 to 18 inches, and that the top soil be worked into a fine tilth if the best results are aimed at, and before sowing a good dressing of old stable manure or other suitable fertilizer should be dug in, and if the land is of a clayey nature, the addition of sand, loam, charcoal or wood ashes or decayed vegetable matter, worked into the top soil, will very much improve it; and again, if it is poor white sand a dressing of peat, loam, or even clayey soil broken up very fine will help to give it body, and greatly increase the vigorous growth of the plants.

Keep the soil well stirred, so as to allow the air to penetrate it freely and sweeten it, and during the summer months especially, the surface should never be allowed to become hard.

Feed your plants well . . . . . .

Do not forget that all plants grown from seed can be greatly improved by liberal treatment. Old stable or cow manure can be used to advantage, but artificial fertilizers, such as blood and bone manure, superphosphates, and the many "special" garden manures we offer, if used in smaller quantities, will give wonderful results; not only will they increase the vigor of the plants to which they are applied, but they will improve the size and brilliancy of the flowers. Charcoal or wood ashes, decayed vegetable matter to be found under old trees, are both invaluable as fertilizers in the flower garden.

The Seasons . . . . .

Favorable or unfavorable seasons will greatly prolong or curtail the usual sowing periods; thus a good fall of rain in September would allow the gardener to make a late sowing of many annual plants, with every prospect of success, which he would not attempt under less favorable circumstances. Again, early frosts would check autumn sowings considerably.

Sow often for continuous bloom . .

By making frequent successional sowings at intervals, you can have in perfection the bloom of any annual during the entire length of its flowering season, and it can be arranged that the early sowing will have flowered and died off just as the second sowing is coming into bloom; in that way we secure a succession of flowers throughout the season.

Sowing . . . . . .

Nearly all flower seeds are very small, some of them being like fine sand, and they must therefore be sown very near the surface, with only a slight sprinkling of soil over them, and no seeds should be covered to a depth of more than two or three times their diameter. Do not sow thick, otherwise you will have to thin out the seedlings or have them drawn. When the soil has been prepared as advised, level it with the rake and pat it down with the spade to make it firm, and sow the seed over the surface in rows or patches as desired, but not too thick. Cover very lightly, and sprinkle a little fine well-rotted manure over the soil, water carefully and the operation is completed.

Arrangement of Colours . . . . . .

Beautiful effects can be produced in the flower garden by the blending or contrasting of the various colours, and we offer special facilities for so doing, as we supply the leading annuals in separate colours in collections. Of Phlox Drummondii, for instance, we offer 12 distinct colours; these can be sown separately and planted out into a bed according to the taste of the gardener; he will choose his favorite colours for a first place, and the less important ones will be planted sparingly to give variety, and perhaps the whole bed will be margined with pure white; in this way one can carry out any favorite arrangement or design of colours.

Transplanting . . . . .

Do not plant too close; take into consideration the size of the full grown plants when you are planting out; seedlings should be lifted from the seed-bed with a trowel, so as to secure a ball of earth around the roots, but when they are growing thick in clumps they must be separated, and the best rooted seedlings, with plenty of small fibrous roots, should be selected. The ground having been dug over and manured, mark off the positions which the plants are to occupy, open a space with a trowel sufficiently large to accommodate the plants which have been lifted with a ball, and carefully place them into it, filling in the soil around them and making firm. The seedlings with bare roots can be planted by making a hole with a pointed stick large enough to allow the roots to drop down and hang perpendicularly; the soil should then be filled in and made firm. Zinnias and Stocks can be planted in such a way as to allow for thinning, as they always produce a percentage of single flowers which are useless, and as they flower when the plants are small, the single ones can be detected and pulled up, leaving the double flowered plants plenty of room.

Mulching and Watering . . . . . .

A top dressing of old stable manure placed around the plants will prolong their blooming season, and render watering more effective. During the heat of summer water freely and thoroughly. One good soaking weekly is worth a dozen sprinklings, which often do more harm than good.

Thinning out . . . . .

As flower seeds are generally sown far too thick, it is often necessary to thin out the plants; this should be done as soon as they are fit to handle—when in the second or third leaf; transplant surplus if necessary, but do not allow the plants which remain to stand too close.

Keep the Garden bright with Flowers.

As soon as annual plants are past their best pull them up; they never recover after they have bloomed freely and gone off; remove all dead flowers, leaves and seed pods, and you will prolong the blooming season of the plants and give a freshness to their appearance.

A Shade or Shelter Frame . . . .

A few boards or battens to form the sides and ends and some canvas or calico to make the covering, are all that is required to provide a frame such as we have referred to so frequently in our calendar.

It can be made of any required size and should occupy a sheltered position, but where the plants will get the benefit of the morning sun. The timber forming it need not be more than 6 inches above the surface, but the top of the battens should be perfectly level. The canvas or calico forming the covering should be tacked on to a frame of hardwood, which will fit over the bed inclosed, and should be so fixed that it will not be liable to be blown off in windy weather.

A Shade or Shelter Frame (continued).

The soil in the frame should be rich, well worked, and have plenty of old stable manure incorporated with it. The seeds should be sown on the surface, in rows 3 to 4 inches apart, and divided by battens so as to avoid mixing; a light mulching of manure, rubbed fine, will complete the operation of sowing and help germination.

The cover to the shade frame may be fixed close to the surface of the soil until the seeds germinate, but as soon as the seedlings are above ground it should be fixed so as to be at least 12 inches above the level of the soil, but it should always be removed in the evening and during dull cool weather, to prevent the plants becoming drawn; it can be so arranged that the sides are always open. Seeds sown in such a frame will make rapid progress even in the hottest weather, as the moisture, which can be given to them at any time, and the sun's heat will make fine strong plants, to be lifted and put out where they are to bloom. The plants should be taken up with a trowel, with a ball of earth so as not to check their growth when transplanted. If they are becoming large and the weather is unfavorable for transplanting into the open ground, they will be improved if they are transplanted singly into some other portion of the bed, there to remain until a favorable opportunity occurs to put them out. Such plants as Asters, Pansies, Salpiglossis, Antirrhinums, Phlox Drummondii, or in fact any annuals or biennials which can be transplanted, treated in this way will give splendid results. Such a frame as we have described will always be useful in a garden, and it can be made of any size required.

The special advantage of a canvas frame is that seeds can be sown in it during the hottest and driest weather, and a fine stock of young plants can be secured which can be transplanted into the garden as soon as a favourable opportunity occurs. The seed can always be sown at the proper season no matter what the weather may be, and it is particularly advantageous during dry seasons to have young plants to put out as soon as rain comes instead of having to sow the seed; this would save several weeks and prolong the blooming season.

Calendar of Seasons . . for Sowing Flower Seeds

The following Calendar must be accepted only as a basis to work from, as favorable or unfavorable seasons will prolong or curtail the sowing periods, but when allowance has been made for these contingencies our calendar may be accepted as a guide.

It has been compiled for the coastal districts of New South Wales having a climate similar to that of Sydney, and due allowance will have to be made for the variations of temperature of the colder districts, when taking the calendar as a guide.

The Australian seasons are as follows, and our sowing periods are classified accordingly:

SPRING	months:	August, September, October.
SUMMER	„	Nov., December, January.
AUTUMN	„	February, March, April.
WINTER	„	May, June, July.

JANUARY (Summer), see List 4.

This is generally a very hot and dry month, and unless rain falls little can be done in the way of sowing flower seeds out of doors, unless shading and a copious and regular supply of water are supplied, and a mulching of fine, well rotted manure is placed over the surface of the ground after sowing. Under these conditions all the seeds mentioned in List 4 should produce a fine autumn display. Amaranthus, Sunflower, Zinnia, Portulacca, Marguerite Carnation, are the most important, and will do well if sown now, under the shade and shelter frame.

Make the first sowing of Pansies in rich soil, and as soon as the plants are fit to handle, transplant them into another portion of the frame in rows two inches apart, so that they may make strong well-rooted plants which can be lifted with a ball, and planted out into the bed or border when ready. Some gardeners prefer to sow Pansies in shallow boxes under the shelter of a fence, or bush-house, but we have found that we can obtain better results from the canvas shade frame.

FEBRUARY (Autumn), see Lists 1 and 3.

This is the first month of Autumn and rains often fall at this season, and although the weather during the day is usually warm, the nights are cooler, and any favourable conditions of temperature should be taken advantage of for making a full sowing of seeds of plants, marked as seasonable.

The canvas shade frame should be taken advantage of if dry weather prevents sowing out of doors. Plants raised from seed now will make much more rapid progress than they will do a few weeks later, when the nights are cold. Another good sowing of Pansy should be made under canvas frame in case of accident to previous sowing. Any strong seedlings in stock should be planted out to fill up vacant places in the garden, and if the sun's heat is strong, shade the young plants with light boughs until they are established. Such plants will provide flowers for the winter months when they will be so much appreciated.

MARCH (Autumn), see Lists 1 and 3.

The nights are now becoming colder, although the days may be warm, and a full sowing of all annuals and biennials named in the lists for Autumn sowing should be made at once, as seeds germinate much more quickly when the soil is warm from the sun's heat.

Many of the seeds named can be sown out of doors, but any tender annuals and biennials which do not object to transplanting are better sown under the canvas shade frame even now, as they are so much better under control. Stocks are most beautiful plants which should not be neglected. The Intermediate and Everblooming sections should be sown under cover now; they like rich soil. Sow Godetia, a fine showy annual. Pansies can still be sown to advantage. If early sown Pansy plants are ready, put them out at once so as to secure early bloom, and continue to fill up blanks from reserve plants.

APRIL (Autumn), see Lists 1 and 3.

This is the last month of Autumn, and sowing of suitable annuals and biennials should not be delayed; old English favourites should not be neglected; Primrose, Forget-me-not, Foxglove, Stocks, Wallflower, and Pansy will all do well if sown this month. All the Annuals mentioned in Nos. 1 and 3 Lists can be sown out of doors, but many of the Perennials and Biennials marked P. and B. will do better in the shade frame, to be transplanted into the border when ready.

The canvas shelter frame is not only useful for shading purposes, but is a protection against frosts; remove the cover entirely during the day when the weather is fine, replacing it at night. Continue to plant out seedlings and keep the soil well open with the hoe.

MAY (Winter), see List 5.

Cold nights are to be expected this month which will check the growth of plants, but many flower seeds may still be sown to keep up a succession of bloom. Early frosts would injure more tender varieties of biennials and perennials, but if these are sown under the protection of the canvas frame no danger may be anticipated. The hardier plants named for winter planting can, however, be sown out of doors; Mignonette and Sweet Peas will do well; these charming English flowers are appreciated by everyone, and should always have a place in the garden. Stock, Daisy, Violet, Primrose, Pansy (raised in the frame) should be planted out, also all other Perennials from reserve stock.

JUNE (Winter), see List 5.

This being mid-winter there is little warmth in the soil and only the hardiest varieties of flower seeds can be sown.

The garden should be thoroughly done up during the present month, all vacant land should be dug over, manured and made ready for the coming season, as the busy months of July and August, when so much has to be done in sowing and planting, will keep the gardener fully occupied.

All seedlings of hardy spring flowering plants remaining in reserve, such as Daisies, Violets, Primroses, Polyanthus, Wallflower, Forget-me-not, etc., should now be planted out.

JULY (Winter), see List 5.

The weather during this month is usually warm in the daytime with cool nights, and there is little growth, but preparatory work should be pushed forward, and if the season is a mild one, continue to plant out from the reserve bed and sow all annuals mentioned in List 5.

One of the most charming annuals, and now a general favourite, is Salpiglossis; its flowers are superb and of every shade of color, and it cannot be surpassed for table decoration. The Grandiflora varieties are wonderful in size, shape, and color. To have these charming plants in bloom early they may be sown now under canvas, but next month is perhaps better. Another bright, beautiful, sulphur-coloured, poppy-like flower is the Hunnemannia, a dwarf growing plant with foliage somewhat like Eschscholtzia; a charming annual.

AUGUST (Spring), see Lists 1 and 2.

Now Spring has arrived all plant life will have become active, and growth will be much more rapid than it has been during the previous months. No time should now be lost in making a full sowing of all the hardy annuals mentioned in No. 1 and 2 Lists, in the open border, and the more tender varieties in the shelter frame; transplant from reserve all seedlings required to fill up beds, which have been planned to produce a brilliant display; the gardener should always take into account the size of the plants when full grown, and the colour of the flowers so as to produce a pleasing contrast of harmonious colours.

Sow a full supply of Poppy, Salpiglossis, Phlox-Drummondii; two of the most charming varieties of the former are the Tulip and the Shirley.

SEPTEMBER (Spring), see Lists 1 and 2.

Like all other plants, weeds will be growing very rapidly during this month and they should be removed while they are small and easily got rid of; the surface of the soil should be frequently gone over so as to conserve the moisture which may be in it, and obtain the full benefit of any rains which may fall. Continue to sow all seeds named in Lists 1 and 2, and thin out any seedlings which may have been sown too thick in the border.

Remove any plants now past their best and replace them with seedlings from reserves, as the garden must now be filled up, as summer is near at hand, and to provide a brilliant display during the coming months.

Now is the time to mulch the surface of the soil with manure, which will greatly prolong the blooming season of annuals, as it will keep the soil cool and retain the moisture.

OCTOBER (Spring), see Lists 1 and 2.

The summer heat will soon be upon us, but if favoured with thunderstorms we can still sow a great many hardy annuals with good prospects of success; the following are a few of the most valuable, as they are gay throughout the summer and should not be neglected: Portulacca, Zinnia, Sunflower, Clianthus Dampierii, Coloured-leaved Amaranthus (Salicifolius is a gorgeous species, 4 to 5 ft. high); all these charming plants are admirably suited to our climate and are very easily grown; for the several varieties to select from the Catalogue must be consulted. A garden can be kept gay during the hottest months if plenty of water and a little care is given to these beautiful plants. Water must be sparingly applied, however, to the native Clianthus.

NOVEMBER (Summer), List 4.

We have now reached a season of the year when little can be done in the garden in the way of sowing, although the annuals mentioned in List No. 4 are in excellent time and must not be neglected. Most of these plants can be transplanted, and from the reserve bed a full supply of them can be put out if available. They will be the feature of the garden during the dry summer months.

Salpiglossis will now be in full bloom and will continue to flower for months, and we are sure they will bear out all that we have said about them; they should be in every garden.

DECEMBER (Summer), see List 4.

Generally a very hot and dry month, during which little can be done in the way of sowing except under careful treatment, when all the plants named in No. 4 List can still be sown for autumn display.

Water freely and well if necessary, so as to keep the plants growing, but be careful not to allow the soil to cake; keep it loose with the hoe, but better still have it well mulched; this will save labour and water.

Classification of Flower Seeds.

"A" after the name indicates Annual Plants, which flower, seed and die within one year.

"B" after the name indicates Biennial Plants, which flower during the season after sowing, then seed and die.

"P" after name indicates Perennial Plants, which can be raised from seed, and which will continue to flower from year to year, and can be propagated from cuttings, also from division of their roots (stools).

Allowance must however be made for slight variations produced by the climate. "autumn" or "spring" placed after a name in the list indicates **the best** season for sowing, but a second sowing can be made as mentioned in the calendar under favorable conditions.

List No. 1.

Flowers Seeds which can be sown during—
AUTUMN (Feb., Mar., Apl.), **SPRING** (Aug., Sept., Oct.)

Aubrietia, P.
Abronia, A.
Alonsoa, A.
Alyssum, A.
Anagallis, A.
Antirrhinum, B.
Aquilegia, P.
Brachycome, A.
Calandrinia, A.
Calliopsis, A.
Candytuft, A.
Carnation, P. (autumn)
Carnation, Marguerite, B.
Cornflower, A.
Clarkia, A.
Clintonia, A.
Clianthus Dampierii (spring)
Cosmos, A.
Convolvulus, A.
Cosmidium, A.
Cobæa, P.
Digitalis, B.
Delphinium, P.
Dianthus, A.
Dolichos, P.
Eschscholtzia, A.
Everlasting Pea, P.
Forget-me-not, P.
Jacobæa, A. (autumn)
Linaria, A.
Lophospermum, B.
Lobelia
Lupinus, A.
Lychnis, A.
Larkspur, A.
Martynia, B.
Mignonette, A.
Marigold, A.
Matricaria
Mandevillea, P.
Marvel of Peru, A.
Nasturtium, A.
Nemophila, A.
Nigella, A.
Pansy, B. (autumn)
Petunia, P. (spring)
Picotee, P. (autumn)
Phlox Drummondii, A.
Phlox Perennial
Salpiglossis, A.
Scabiosa, A.
Schizanthus, A.
Silene, A.
Solanum, A.
Sweet Pea, A.
Gaillardia, A.
Godetia, A. (autumn)
Heliotrope, P.
Helichrysum, A.
Hollyhock, B. (autumn)
Ipomopsis, A.
Stocks, A. (autumn)
Tacsonia, P.
Verbena, P.
Virginian Stock, A.
Whitlavia, A.

List No. 2.

Flower Seeds which can be sown during—
SPRING (Aug., Sept., Oct.), as well as all Seeds in No. 1 list.

Amaranthus, A.
Acroclinium, A.
Adonis, A.
Aster, A.
Ammobium, A.
Arabis, A.
Browallia, A.
Collomia, A.
Clianthus Dampierii
Dahlia, P.
Hibiscus, A.
Humulus, B.
Lophospermum, A.
Linum, A.
Maurandya, B.
Mina Lobata, A.
Mimulus, P.
Nertera, B.
Nicotiana, B.
Nycterinia, A.
Oxyura, A.
Poppy, A.
Portulacca, A.
Perilla, B.
Pyrethrum, P.
Salvia, P.
Sunflower, A.
Verbascum, B.
Zinnia, A.

List No. 3.

AUTUMN (Feb., Mar., April); they can also be sown in the Spring under very favorable circumstances.

Anemone, P.
Auricula, P.
Campanula, P.
Cowslip, P.
Chrysanthemum, Annual
Daisy, P.
Pentstemon, P.
Polyanthus, P.
Wallflower, P.
Violet, P.

Also all the seeds mentioned in list No. 1.

List No. 4.

For late **SPRING** and **SUMMER** sowing—
(September, October, November and December).

Amaranthus, A.
Balsam, A.
Celosia, A.
Clianthus Dampierii, A.
Cosmos, A.
Coreopsis Lanceolata, P.
Calliopsis, A.
Marigold, A.
Mesembryanthemum, A.
Portulacca, A.
Pyrethrum, B.
Ricinus, B.
Scabiosa, A.
Sunflower, A.
Zinnia, A.

List No. 5.

For early **WINTER** sowing (May and June), under favorable conditions.

Antirrhinum, A.
Acroclinium, A.
Aquilegia, P.
Convolvulus, A.
Candytuft, A.
Calliopsis, A.
Cosmos, A.
Coreopsis Lanceolata, P.
Campanula, P.
Centaurea, A.
Daisy, P.
Dianthus, A.
Delphinium, P.
Eschscholtzia, A.
Forget-me-not, B.
Godetia, A.
Lupinus, A.
Larkspur, A.
Linum, A.
Lychnis, A.
Linaria, A.
Mignonette
Marguerite Carnation, B.
Nemophila, A.
Nasturtium, A.
Phlox Drummondii, A.
Pansy, B.
Primrose, P.
Polyanthus, P.
Rhodanthe, A.
Stocks, A.
Sweet Peas A.
Virginian Stocks A.

Flower Seeds in Collections.

COLLECTIONS OF SIX AND MORE DISTINCT COLOURS.

THE great advantage of these collections over mixed seeds is that in planting out, the colours can be so arranged that they will blend together, or that they will not contrast too strongly; again, any favourite colour can be planted more largely than those which are not preferred. In massing in large beds most beautiful results can be obtained by the proper arrangement of colours.

Pictorial Collections.

WE have added to our already much appreciated list of collections the following, which will enable our clients to secure, very cheaply, a collection of different classes of seeds. These are of the same high quality as usually sent out by us, and should prove a valuable acquisition to this list.

The other collections we offer contain so many **distinct colours** of one **variety** mentioned, but these new collections of Asters and Pansies contain a packet of mixed seed of each of the classes or varieties, thus they contain **all the colours** and **all the different strains.**

Aster.

6 Varieties	1 6	10 Varieties	2 6
8 Varieties	2 0	12 Varieties	3 0

Including Victoria, Pæony, Comet, Crown, and Dwarf Bouquet, etc., etc.

Pansy.

6 Varieties	1 6	10 Varieties	2 6
8 Varieties	2 0	12 Varieties	3 0

Including Faust, Lord Beaconsfield, Odier's Trimardeau, and Large Flowering, etc., etc.

Sweet Pea.

8 Varieties	1 3	16 Varieties	2 3
12 Varieties	1 9		

Including Scarlet, White, Blue, Purple, Painted Lady, Primrose, Orange Prince, etc., etc.,

Antirrhinum or Snapdragon.

This old English favourite is a charming border plant, and blooms for a long time; the varieties comprise striped, spotted and self-coloured spikes.

12 Distinct Colours, Tall	1 6
12 Distinct Colours, Dwarf	1 6

Aster.

Nothing can be more beautiful than a bed of well-grown Asters, and from the superb collections we now offer a most dazzling effect can be produced; they grow from 12 to 24 inches, according to the variety and vigour of the plants; bloom freely, are excellent for cut flowers, as they last a long time.

6 Distinct Colours, Dwarf Pæony Perfection	1 3
8 Distinct Colours, Dwarf Pæony Perfection	1 6
6 Distinct Colours, Victoria	1 3
8 Distinct Colours, Victoria	1 6
12 Distinct Colours, Victoria	2 0
6 Distinct Colours, Washington	1 3

Balsam.

These beautiful tender annuals are suitable for pots or garden culture; they produce splendid spikes of double flowers of every shade of colour. They must have good rich soil and plenty of water.

6 Distinct Colours, Camellia-flowered	1 3
6 Distinct Colours, Rose-flowered	1 0
8 Distinct Colours, Rose-flowered	1 3
12 Distinct Colours, Rose-flowered	1 9

Carnation and Picotee.

These charming plants are everybody's flowers; their brilliant colours and excellent fragrance render them great favourites. The seeds we offer are saved from the finest strains, and should produce a large percentage of double flowers.

12 Distinct Colours, finest.	3 0

Cockscomb.

This favourite hardy annual should have a place in every garden; the dwarf-sorts bear cockscomb-like crimson flowers, which are particularly attractive, while the tall plume-like varieties are graceful and beautiful.

6 Distinct Colours	1 3
8 Distinct Colours	1 6
12 Distinct Colours	2 0

Coleus.

The foliage of the Coleus is unsurpassed for beauty of colour, and the varieties are superb. They make lovely pot plants, and are very easily grown as bush-house plants. They are extremely useful for decorative purposes.

6 Finest Distinct Sorts	2 0

Dianthus Heddewegii & Chinensis.

These are deserving of general cultivation, as they present charming diversity and brilliancy of colouring. By removing the seed pods the plants may be kept in a perfect blaze all the summer.

6 Distinct Colours	1 0
8 Distinct Colours	1 3
10 Distinct Colours	1 6

Hollyhock.

For the cooler districts of our colony we strongly recommend this most effective plant; it produces spikes six feet high, which are covered with large double rose-like flowers. Requires good rich soil, well worked.

6 Distinct Colours	1 3
12 Distinct Colours	2 3

Helichrysum.

These everlasting flowers, when made up with some ornamental grasses, are truly charming. Should be cut before the blooms are fully expanded, and tied up in branches and hung in a cool place to dry, with the flowers downwards. Dried in this way, they will keep their colour for a year.

6 Distinct Colours	1 0
8 Distinct Colours	1 3
10 Distinct Colours	1 6
12 Distinct Colours	1 9

Larkspur.

One of the hardiest garden plants, with charming spikes of a variety of colours, some of which are very uncommon.

6 Distinct Colours	1 0
12 Distinct Colours	1 6

Pansy or Heartsease.

One of the most popular of florists' flowers, to which we have given much attention; the collections we now offer are of charming variety and fine strains.

6 Distinct Colours	1 0
12 Distinct Colours	2 0
18 Distinct Colours	3 0

Petunia, Double.

Some of the finest varieties will be found in these collections. Petunias are very showy and popular plants; effective when grown in pots, also in summer flower-beds.

6 Distinct Colours, fringed	3 0

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora.

One of the most beautiful annuals, of dwarf habit, exquisite bright colours from pure white to brilliant scarlet, with white eye, very free flowering and quite hardy; a bed of these lovely plants can be kept in flower for 6 months.

6 Beautiful Distinct Colours, lovely shades	1 0
8 Beautiful Distinct Colours, lovely shades	1 3
12 Beautiful Distinct Colours, lovely shades	2 0

Phlox Drummondii Nana Compacta.

A perfectly dwarf variety, producing a profusion of exquisite flowers, which eventually cover the entire plant.

6 Distinct Colours	1 0
12 Distinct Colours	2 0

Poppy, Carnation-flowered.

Poppies are extremely useful for borders; they are very free flowering, and continue to bloom for months. Should be sown in the autumn or early spring.

6 Distinct Colours	1 0

Portulacca Grandiflora, Double.

This annual is particularly adapted to our climate, and will live through our hottest summer, and bloom profusely; it is very dwarf, and is excellent for bordering.

6 Distinct Colours	1 0
8 Distinct Colours	1 3

Salpiglossis.

A beautiful annual, producing single flowers of the most lovely shades of colour, and marked and blended in a charming manner. The flowers are produced on long graceful stems and keep fresh a long time in water when cut. One of the finest annuals grown.

6 Splendid Distinct Colours, Tall	1 0
8 Splendid Distinct Colours, Tall	1 3
10 Splendid Distinct Colours, Tall	1 6
6 Splendid Distinct Colours, Dwarf	1 0
8 Splendid Distinct Colours, Dwarf	1 3

Stock, Ten-week.

These beautiful and fragrant flowers are deservedly popular, as their splendid spikes are most attractive; they require rich soil and moisture, however, as they must be grown quickly.

6 Distinct Colours, Dwarf German	1 3
8 Distinct Colours, Dwarf German	1 6
12 Distinct Colours, Dwarf German	2 0
6 Distinct Colours, Large Flowering	1 3
8 Distinct Colours, Large Flowering	1 6
12 Distinct Colours, Large Flowering	2 0

Stock, Brompton.

These are biennial varieties of this favourite flower; they are very hardy and of robust growth, and have long flower spikes. If sown in the autumn they will bloom the following spring.

6 Distinct Colours	1 3

Wallflower, Sweet Scented.

An old favourite. We offer the double German varieties; a great variety of colours, from blood red to pale orange.

6 Distinct Colours, Double German	1 6
10 Distinct Colours, Double German	2 6

Zinnia Elegans Grandiflora.

A very fine strain of these charming hardy plants; particularly fine large flowers, of the most brilliant colours. Plants of robust growth, quite an improvement on the old variety. Should be sown in spring and summer.

6 Distinct Colours, Double	1 0
8 Distinct Colours, Double	1 3

Zinnia Elegans Pumila fl. pl.

This strain grows about 2 feet high, and produces flowers in great variety of colour, giving a most dazzling effect when massed.

6 Distinct Colours	1 0
8 Distinct Colours	1 3

Popular Collections of Flower Seeds.

POST FREE EVERYWHERE AT PRICES NAMED.

"GEM" COLLECTION OF 14 BEAUTIFUL Annuals & Biennials.

Post free, **2s.**

Amaranthus. Tricolour foliage plants. Sow September to November.
Calliopsis Drummondii. Beautiful yellow colour; profuse bloomer.
Centaurea (Cornflower). Blue and other colours; a favourite flower.
Pansy or Heartsease. Wonderful colours and shades; flowers during spring and early summer.
Helianthus Cucumerifolius (Miniature Sunflower).
Stocks (Ten-week). Large flowered; charming perfume. Sow in autumn and early spring.
Zinnia Grandiflora. Gorgeous colours; a splendid annual; flowers during summer. Sow Aug. to Nov.
Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora. Grand annual; flowers all summer.
Balsam. Choice mixed; brilliant colours of every shade.
Cosmos. Most lovely, profuse blooming flowers.
Dianthus Heddewegii. Lovely little annual; blooms all summer.
Mignonette (Crimson Giant). Grand spikes; everybody's plant.
Poppy. Single or double; gorgeous colours.
Salpiglossis. One of the loveliest showy annuals.

Sunshine Collection Pansies

A Packet of each, 8 varieties, post free, **3s.**

Universal favourites, easily cultivated, very free bloomers. The seed should be sown in boxes or frames, in autumn or spring, and transplanted; they love rich sandy soil.

Anderson's Large French Stained. The very finest strain grown; colours beautiful, including the grand new shade of mahogany crimson; fine form and substance. **6d.** per packet.
Odier's Choicest Strain. Grand show variety, finely marked; good substance, like the French varieties. **6d.** per packet.
First-class Assorted. Splendid large flowers, great variety of colours. **3d.** per packet.
Trimardeau. Beautiful race of Pansies. Very vigorous; compact habit; flowers rich and varied; large size. **6d.** per packet.
Lord Beaconsfield, Giant. Deep purple violet, shaded white on upper petals; handsome, distinct. **6d.** pkt.
Victoria. Beautiful strain; deep maroon crimson, with light coloured margin. **6d.** per packet.
Non Plus Ultra. An attractive and superb strain with all shades of rich colour. **6d.** per packet.
Peacock. Upper petals marked with central spot of pale violet blue, shaded, the lateral petals of a deep claret. These conspicuous blue spots on the darker ground colour are very striking. **6d.** per packet.

"A" Packet, 12 varieties 2s.

Choice Hardy Annuals, for Autumn or Spring,

Or any twelve 3d. packets our customers may choose. All hardy annuals; may be sown and flowered in the open border.

"B" Packet, 24 varieties 4s.

Choice Hardy Annuals, for Autumn or Spring,

Or any twenty-four 3d. packets our customers may choose. All hardy annuals; may be sown in the open border.

"C" Packet, 12 varieties 3s.

Choice Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals

Or any twelve packets our customers may choose, not more than 4s. in value at catalogue rates.

"D" Packet, 12 varieties 5s.

Choice Biennials and Perennials

Or any twelve packets our customers may choose, not more than 6s. in value at catalogue rates. Should be sown in pots and boxes and transplanted.

"E" Packet, 6 varieties 5s.

Extra Choice Tender Biennials and Perennials

Primulas, Calceolaria, Cineraria, Begonia, Cyclamen, Gloxinia, etc., or any six packets our customers may choose, not more than 6s. in value at catalogue rates. For pot culture. Should be raised in seed pans and flowered in pots in a frame or bush-house.

Creepers & Climbers which can be grown from Seed.

Centrosema Grandiflora. Perennial climber of great beauty, producing beautiful pea-shaped flowers. Seed should be soaked in tepid water for a few hours before sowing. **6d.** per packet.
Cobæa Scandens. One of the most useful of ornamental climbers; it produces magnificent large bell-shaped purple flowers, is a rapid grower, and has fine foliage. Should be sown in rich soil during autumn, or else raised in pots or boxes during winter, and planted out in early spring. **6d.** per packet.
Convolvulus Major (Morning Glory). A quick-growing annual climber, with beautiful single flowers in shades of purple and blue, which open in the morning and close at night—hence its name. **3d.** per packet.
Dolichos Lignosus. A very hardy perennial creeper; is very ornamental and a vigorous grower; should be well pruned every season. Flowers very freely and makes a beautiful dense screen. **3d.** per packet.
Ipomea. A splendid family of climbers, rapid growers, fine foliage, handsome convolvulus-like flowers, and all are beautiful. Quamoclit is quite distinct, elegant feathery and ivy-leaved foliage, small scarlet flowers.
Hederacea Superba. **3d.** per packet.
Limbatta Elegantissima. **3d.** per packet.
Quamoclit. Scarlet, small handsome foliage. **3d.** pkt.
Ipomea Learii. Hardy perennial creeper; a very free grower; should be trimmed back to the old wood every season. Magnificent flowers, of superb violet-purplish colour and convolvulus shape. **1s.** per pkt.
Lophospermum Scandens. A charming perennial climber; purplish-violet bell-shaped flowers of great beauty; the foliage is handsome. **6d.** per packet.
Mandevillea Suaveolens. A beautiful pure white-flowered perennial creeper; the foliage is small and delicate; the habit of the plant is rather straggling, but the fine white flowers are produced in abundance, and are admirable for bouquets. **6d.** per packet.
Maurandya Barclayana. A lovely little climber, with delicate foliage and a profusion of deep purple flowers; it grows closely to a wire or other trellis, and will attain a height of six feet. **6d.** per packet.
Medeola Asparagoides. Foliage plant of great beauty, producing a moss-like covering to a trellis, but does not grow tall; it is rather tender, however, and its flowers are insignificant. Grown in a bush house it is very beautiful. **6d.** per packet.
Mina Lobata. A pretty half-hardy annual climber, somewhat resembling the Ipomeas. Its beautiful creamy-white flowers are bright orange when half-blown, and when in bud a vivid red, giving the plant a singular appearance. Grows 20 feet high, and produces flowers all the way up; requires a sheltered position. **6d.** per packet.
Nasturtium, Tall. Hardy free-growing annual climber, with beautiful succulent foliage, studded with flowers in shades of yellow, orange and crimson. The seeds are used green for pickles. **3d.** per packet.
Passiflora Edulis (Edible Passion Fruit). This delightful fruit is easily grown from seed, and, as a climbing plant to cover trellis or verandah, it cannot be surpassed. Foliage is a bright lively green, and it bears fruit twice a year in great abundance. **3d.** pkt.
Tacsonia Van Volxemi. Handsome evergreen climber, with bright scarlet flowers; a tender perennial; grows 10 feet. **1s.** per packet.
Thunbergia Alata. A tender annual creeper, not generally known, but very beautiful; the flowers are in lovely shades of golden and orange colour, with dark eye. **6d.** per packet.
Tropæolum Canariensis (Canary Creeper). Tender annual climber of great beauty; the foliage is small and fimbriated, and the flowers golden-yellow, and somewhat resemble the form of an insect. Should be raised in pots or boxes, and planted out in the spring. Should have a sheltered position. **6d.** per packet.

Ornamental Grasses

3d. per packet.

Agrostis Nebulosa. Very ornamental and of graceful habit; suitable for bouquets and mixing with flowers in vases.
Avena Sterilis (Animated Oats). Singular, curious, and of very pleasing habit.
Briza Maxima (Quaking Grass). One of the best known of these grasses; easily cultivated.
Eragrostis Elegans (Love Grass). Strong growing, with broad foliage, stems covered with down.
Erianthus Ravennæ. A very handsome and stately hardy grass, bearing beautiful silvery plumes; the flower stems sometimes attain a height of six feet.
Eulalia Japonica. Very ornamental hardy grass, well suited for growing in large pots or tubs; it is also an excellent border plant in any good ordinary soil.
Hordeum Jubatum (Squirrel Tail). Distinct long feathery spikes.
Lagurus Ovatus (Hare's Tail Grass). One of the handsomest of British grasses, which thrives well in almost any situation.
Pennisetum Rupellianum. A most elegant variety; long slender stems.
Stipa Pennata (Feather Grass). This pretty grass presents a most attractive appearance in borders, and when cut is elegant in bouquets.
Tricholaena Rosea (Red Top Grass). Strong grower, very ornamental.
Zea Japonica Variegata (Striped Japanese Maize). Six feet.

One Packet each of the above twelve varieties - **2s.**
Packets of Mixed Ornamental Grasses - - **6d.**

Collections of Ornamental Grasses.

These varieties, from their graceful habit and easy culture, deserve to be very largely grown, whilst their value for use in bouquets cannot be over estimated.

Six Beautiful Varieties, named sorts - **1s. 3d.**
Eight ,, ,, ,, - **1s. 6d.**

FLOWER SEEDS

NOTE.

When ordering Flower Seeds by Numbers please give the Date of the Catalogue . . from which they are taken. . . . .

OUR SEEDS ALWAYS THE BEST

Abronia. 3d. per pkt.

1 **Umbellata.** Rosy lilac, fragrant.
2 **Villosa.** Dark red.

Trailing plants, suitable for rockery; waxy, rosy lilac, Verbena-like flowers, scented; hardy annual. Sow in spring and autumn. 6 inches.

Acroclinium. 3d. per pkt.

3 **Roseum Single.** Rose, dark eye.
4 **Album Single.** White.
5 **Roseum Double.** Rose.

Beautiful everlasting; can be dried for winter bouquets; hardy annual. Sow in spring. 12 inches.

Adonis. 3d. per pkt.

6 **Vernalis.** Perennial. Yellow.
7 **Æstivalis (Flos Adonis).** Annual. Scarlet.

Free flowering; feathery foliage. Very showy. Sow in spring. 12 inches.

Alonsoa (Mask Flower). 3d. per pkt.

8 **Warscewiczii.** Brilliant scarlet.
9 **Albiflora.** White; very constant.

Very showy, half-hardy annual, with bright scarlet and white flowers. Sow autumn or spring. 12 inches.

Angelonia Grandiflora Alba . . .

For . . Novelties in . . Flowers see . . Coloured Sheets.

Alyssum. 3d. per pkt.

10 **Maritimum (Sweet Alyssum).** Hardy annual; small trusses of white flowers in great profusion; cut down after flowering to promote a new growth.
11 **Maritimum Compactum (Little Gem).** Very dwarf, erect variety.
12 **Saxatile.** Dwarf, showy, hardy perennial; yellow flowers; leaves hoary margined. Sow autumn or spring.

Amaranthus. 3d. per pkt.

13 **Tricolor (Joseph's Coat).** Red, yellow, and green. 3 feet.
14 **Salicifolius (Fountain Plant).** Crimson Plume. 4 to 5 feet.
15 **Henderii.** Leaves carmine, orange yellow, and green. 4 feet.
16 **Melancholicus Ruber.** Blood-red leaves.
17 **Caudatus (Love-lies-bleeding).** Drooping purplish crimson flowers. 3 feet.
18 **Firebrand.** Large leaves, deep blood red, with bright yellow edges. 6 feet.

A magnificent family of plants of tropical appearance, with gorgeous leaves of crimson and gold, and green and yellow, which deepen in the autumn. They are beautiful border plants, requiring plenty of room, good soil and a warm position. Salicifolius is, perhaps, the best—a most lovely variety—but Tricolor is also a gem. Both of these are grown for their beautiful coloured leaves. Hardy annuals. Sow during September, October, and November.

Ammobium. 3d. per pkt.

19 **Alatum.** Pure white. 18 inches.

Very pretty hardy everlasting, with small white flowers, and very easily grown; annual. Sow in spring.

Anagallis (Pimpernel). 3d. per pkt.

20 **Grandiflora.** Choice mixed.
21 **Grandiflora Cœrulea.** Blue; very fine.

A pretty family of dwarf-growing annuals; constant bloomers, and very compact habit. They prefer good rich soil. Sow autumn or spring.

Anchusa. 3d. per pkt.

22 **Capensis.**

A free flowering hardy annual; excellent for bouquets. Bright azure blue. Sow in autumn and spring.

Anemone. 6d. per pkt.

23 **Coronaria.** Mixed; various colours. 12 inches.
24 **Japonica.** A very pretty variety; flowers all summer; purplish red. 24 inches.

Tuberous rooted plant, easily produced from seed; magnificent colours; blooms early in spring, when flowers are scarce. It requires good, rich, well-drained, light soil; hardy perennial. Sow in the early spring.

☞ Tubers can also be supplied from March to June. See Bulb List.

Angelonia. 6d. per pkt.

25 **Grandiflora Alba.**

A handsome, upright growing border plant; numerous spikes covered with pure white flowers; blooms freely during the autumn; can also be grown as a pot plant. Sow in spring.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon). 3d. per pkt.

26 **Anderson & Co.'s Extra Choice.** Unsurpassed individual blooms; large strain, distinctly and beautifully striped.
27 **Brilliant.** Scarlet, golden and white.
28 **Delila.** Carmine, white throat.
29 **Galathee.** Very fine crimson.
30 **Picturatum.** Showy, striped and spotted.
31 **Majus.** Tall; mixed; best sorts.
32 **Tom Thumb.** Mixed; dwarf. Various colours, and very attractive. 9 inches.

A beautiful tribe of showy hardy perennials, producing long spikes of flowers in endless variety of colour—self colours, stripes and spots; easily raised from seed. Sow during autumn and spring. Tall varieties, 18 inches; dwarf varieties, 9 inches.

Aquilegia (Columbine).

33 **Californica Hybrida.** Large yellow flowers, with dark orange spurs; splendid. **6d.** per pkt.
34 **Cœrulea.** Very beautiful species. **6d.** per pkt.
35 **Chrysantha, Grandiflora Alba (White Spurred).** Flowers large, clear, snow-white long spurs, of elegant shape; flowers abundant. **6d.** per pkt.
36 **Skinneri.** Scarlet, tipped yellow. **6d.** per pkt.
37 **Nivea.** Creamy white; semi-double. **6d.** per pkt.
38 **Mixed.** Finest sorts; various colours. **3d.** per pkt.

Very showy, hardy, herbaceous perennials; make handsome border plants; easily grown, requiring a light soil. Sow in autumn and spring. 18 to 24 inches.

Armeria (Thrift). 6d. per pkt.

39 **Cephalotes Alba.**

Fine variety of this old English flower; hardy perennial; flowers are pure white. Sow during autumn and spring. 12 inches.

Asters. 6d. per pkt.

40 **Crown.** Various colours; white centre.
41 **Snowball.** Imbricated petals, pure white, perfect form.
42 **Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered.** Various cols.
43 **Dwarf Victoria.** One of the best classes; various colours.
44 **Giant Comet.** Superb new class; large flowers, long petals; various colours.
45 **Giant Comet White.** Extra fine.
46 **Globe Flowered.** Various colours; showy.
47 **Dwarf Bouquet.** Various colours; effective.
48 **Perfection.** Large, double, incurved.
49 **Mignon.** Mixed. Colours: Light blue, lilac, rose.
50 **New Late Blooming.** A branching variety; flowers white, double, 4 inches across; long stems.
51 **Pyramidal Flowering.** Dwarf; various colours.
52 **Quilled, German.** Striking colours.
53 **Queen of the Market.** Red, white and blue.
54 **Triumph Tom Thumb.** Large flowers; deep scarlet; 6 inches.
55 **Triumph Tom Thumb.** Scarlet and white; 6 in.
56 **Single "Marguerite."** Very valuable for cutting; mixed colours.

A charming family of half-hardy annuals, producing a profusion of bloom in trusses of six to eight fine heads of beautiful colours, three or four inches across. Light rich soil, with a mulching of manure, suits them best. Can be sown during autumn and spring; should be transplanted. Must have plenty of water during dry weather. Tall varieties, 12 to 18 inches.

Mignon Aster.

Single Flower of Balsam, Alba Perfecta.

Arabis (Rock Cress). 3d. per pkt.

57 **Alpina.**
Excellent for borders or rock work, blooming very freely; white; hardy perennial. Sow in spring. 6 inches.

Aubretia. 6d. per pkt.

58 **Leichtlini.** Luminous carmine rose.
Very pretty hardy perennial, suitable for edgings and borders. Sow in the autumn.

Auricula. 6d. per pkt.

59 **Choice Mixed.** Various colours, best sorts. 6 in.
An old English favourite, requiring special culture, and only suitable for the cooler districts. Variety of colour; green, white-edged; the entire flowers as if dusted with powder; hardy perennials; to be sown in fine soil in boxes during the autumn and spring, and transplanted when fit to handle.

Balsam. 3d. per pkt.

60 **Carnation.** Striped and flaked, attractive.
61 **Solferino.** Streaked and spotted, distinct.
62 **Camellia Flowered.** Self colours.
63 **Camellia Flowered, Alba Perfecta.** Flowers white, double; first-class. **6d.** per pkt.
64 **Choice Mixed.** All the best varieties.
A well-known favourite annual, producing rose-like blooms of varied colours in great abundance. Suitable for outdoor cultivation, and for pots. Balsams require rich soil and plenty of moisture. Sow in spring and summer. 18 inches.

Begonia. 1s. per pkt.

65 **Tuberous Rooted Single.** Charming colours.
66 **Tuberous Rooted Double.** Fine strain; beautiful shades.
67 **Tuberosa Vittata.** Flowers marked like a Carnation, and shades of white, yellow and red.
These charming plants require great care in raising from seed, which is very small, and must be sown in light soil in a frame or greenhouse, and afterwards grown in pots. Foliage very handsome; graceful drooping flowers, most attractive; tender perennials. These Begonias will not succeed out of doors. Sow the seed in spring. 18 inches.

Brachycome (Swan River Daisy).

68 **Iberidifolia.** Bright blue flowers.
69 **Iberidifolia Alba.** Pure white flowers.
Hardy annual; compact; stands dry weather; flowers daisy-like, in great profusion; prefers rich light loam. Sow autumn and spring. 9 inches.

Browallia. 3d. per pkt.

70 **Alata Cœrulea.** Large; bright blue.
71 **Alba.** White; very pretty variety.
72 **Roezlii.** Blue or white, yellow tubes.
73 **Speciosa Major.** An improved strain, with large blue flowers. **6d.** per pkt.
Pretty hardy annuals, covering themselves with bloom; nice border plants; do best in rich light loam. Sow early in spring. 15 inches.

Calceolaria. 1s. per pkt.

74 **Dalkeith Park Strain.** Spotted and blotched.
75 **Hybrida Striata.** Beautifully striped.
76 **Shrubby.** Self colours, yellow, brown.
77 **Finest Mixed.** Selected strain.
A charming perennial plant for frame, conservatory, or bush house only. Requires rich, light, fibrous soil, and plenty of pot room; is a tender plant, however, and must be carefully raised in seed box or pot. Sow on the surface in the lightest soil, and cover with a sheet of glass; and as soon as the very small plants are in second leaf, they must at once be transplanted into small pots, and in a few weeks transferred to blooming pots; give plenty of light and air, but shade from the bright rays of the sun, and be careful to destroy green fly, should it appear. Sow in autumn. 12 to 18 inches.

Calandrinia. 3d. per pkt.

78 **Discolor.** Pretty rose lilac.
79 **Umbellata.** Beautiful magenta crimson.
Dwarf, free-flowering, showy annual; adapts itself to almost any soil; an abundant bloomer. Sow in autumn or spring. 12 inches.

Calliopsis or Coreopsis. 3d. per pkt.

80 **Drummondii.** Yellow, crimson centre; fine.
81 **Atropurpurea.** Rich brownish crimson.
82 **Bicolor Hybrida.** Double flowers.
83 **Coronata Maxima.** Very large golden yellow flowers.
84 **Marmorata.** Marone, crimson splashed.
This is one of the best of our hardy annuals, a most beautiful plant in the garden, not particular as to soil, a long time in bloom. Plants should be 2 feet apart. Sow autumn and spring. 2 feet.

Camellia Flowered Balsam, Alba Perfecta.

Campanula 3d. per pkt.

85 **Pyramidalis Alba.** A magnificent white flowering variety, with long spikes of bloom.
86 **Carpatica.** Bright blue, small flowers.
87 **Carpatica Alba.** Pure white and dwarf.

Canterbury Bells. 3d. per pkt.

88 **Double Blue.** Finest strain.
89 **Double White.** Finest strain.
90 **Double Rose.** Finest strain.
91 **Single Blue.** Finest strain.
92 **Single White.** Finest strain.
93 **Single Rose.** Finest strain.
94 **Calycanthema.** Charming saucer-like outer petal.
95 **Media Striata.** White, streaked violet.
A family of very showy border plants, the colours being very distinct and rich, and easily raised from seed. Sow in frame or box, and plant out in the border later; the single varieties are exceedingly pretty, and the Calycanthema and double varieties magnificent. Free bloomers; hardy perennials. Sow in autumn or spring.

Canary Creeper (See Tropæolum).

Candytuft (Iberis). 3d. per pkt.

96 **White Perennial.** (Iberis Sempervirens).
97 **Dobbie's White Spiral.** Pure white spike, 4 inches long.
98 **White Rocket.** Magnificent long spikes.
99 **White.** Large, effective, and handsome.
100 **Purple.** Large, fine trusses.
101 **Carmine.** Flowers rich carmine.
102 **Creamy White.** Delicate colour.
103 **Tom Thumb.** Pure white, dwarf.
104 **Dwarf Crimson.** Rich glowing colour.
105 **Empress.** Trusses of pure white.
The whole of this pretty family are well worth a place in the garden, the crimson and white varieties being exceedingly showy; they bloom in great profusion, and are very useful to cut. Sow in autumn and spring, and thin to 6 inches apart.

Canna (Indian Shot). 6d. per pkt.

106 **Indica.** Large, handsome foliage.
107 **Madam Crozy.** Crimson, with gold margin; one of the choicest.
108 **Crozy's New Hybrids.** Mixed; very effective.
109 **Queen Charlotte.** Bright crimson, broad band of gold; beautiful.
Ornamental plants with handsome foliage; brilliant flowers; easily raised from seed in a frame. Magnificent decorative plants; grown in the garden in sheltered situations, or in pots in a bush-house; half-hardy perennials. 3 to 4 feet. Sow in autumn and spring. See also List of named varieties in "Plant Section."

Canterbury Bells (See Campanula)

Carnations. 1s. per pkt.

110 **Bizarre.** Flaked and striped, excellent.
111 **Grenadin.** Brilliant, double scarlet.
112 **Italian.** Choice, various colours.
113 **Double Mixed.** Superb stock, best sorts.
114 **Perpetual Flowering.** Superb, free bloomers, mixed.
115 **Yellow Ground (Perpetuals).** Race of perpetuals, producing the much-required shades of yellow.
116 **Uriah Pike.** A superb glowing crimson self. **1s. 6d.** per pkt.
117 **Margarita (Mixed).** Flowers the first season from seed. The proportion of fine double flowers is very large, of varied and beautiful colour; they bloom continuously, and produce enormous quantities of flowers. Habit robust; very useful for bedding. **6d.** per pkt.
118 **Riviera Market.** An improved variety of the Margarita strain.
119 **Margarita (White).** A beautiful pure white.
The varieties named are specially fine, and should produce a large percentage of first-class flowers, being saved from a magnificent collection of named sorts. To germinate the seed it must be sown in pots in light soil, and placed in a frame or conservatory, and kept carefully watered until the plants are large enough to pick out; can also be successfully raised in a canvas frame; hardy perennials. Sow autumn and spring.

Castilleja. 1s. per pkt.

120 **Indivisa.**
A lovely annual, producing superb flowers of intensely brilliant crimson scarlet. Sow in spring. 18 inches.

Celosia (Cockscomb). 6d. per pkt.

121 **Dwarf Crimson.** Standard variety.
122 **Carter's Empress.** Crested, bright scarlet.
123 **Crimson Feathered.** Feathery spikes.
Old English favourites. The two first named produce large cockscomb-like heads of brilliant crimson; the latter bears its flowers in feathery spikes, and should have the leader pinched out, which will improve its habit; these grow 2 feet. Half-hardy annuals. Sow in spring.

Cannas.

Centaurea, Marguerite.

Centaurea (Cornflower.)

124 **Blue.** Single Cornflower. **3d.** per pkt.
125 **Red.** Single Cornflower.
126 **White.** Single Cornflower.
127 **Nana Compacta, Victoria.** Blue Cornflower, dwarf, excellent.
128 **Suaveolens.** Yellow Cornflower.
129 **Mixed.**
130 **Cyanus fl. pl.** Cornflower, various shades of colour, and produces a large percentage of double flowers.
131 **Nana Com. Hybrida (New Miniature Cornflower).** Finest mixed.

Centaurea Moschata (Sweet Sultan).

132 **Blue.** Double Sweet Sultan. **3d.** per pkt.
133 **Purple.** Double Sweet Sultan.
134 **White.** Double Sweet Sultan.
135 **Odorata "Marguerite."** White Sweet Sultan. Large sweet-scented flowers.

The Blue Cornflower, so common in the English fields, is one of the most useful annuals in cultivation. It blooms during winter in profusion, and is most useful for cutting for bouquets in winter and spring. The plants should stand one foot apart, and can be transplanted. This interesting family comprises the well-known Sweet Sultan. Height, 1½ to 2 feet. Sow during autumn and spring.

136 **Centaurea Candidissima.** **3d.** per pkt.

Valuable perennial plant for ribbon bordering; very effective when massed with other coloured leaves; round, compact plants, with silvery foliage. 12 inches. Sow in autumn.

Centauridium. **3d.** per pkt.

137 **Drummondii.** A showy hardy annual, with yellow flowers of a dwarf and trailing habit; suitable for edges and rockeries.

138 Centrosema Grandiflora

6d. per pkt.

An exceedingly beautiful perennial climber. Easily grown from seed, which should be soaked for a few hours in tepid water before sowing. Flowers 1⅛ to 2½ inches across, of a beautiful inverted pea shape, varying in colour from rosy violet to reddish purple, feathered with white through the centre; buds pure white. Sow in spring.

Cineraria. **1s.** per pkt.

139 **Hybrida Grandiflora.** Single flowers, charming colours; superior to the double varieties.
140 **Hybrida Grandiflora Kermesina.** Crimson variety; flowers, velvety crimson, semi-double.
141 **Double.** A very select strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers.

Most elegant and charming bush-house or green-house plants; should be raised in a frame, in pots or boxes, and transplanted rapidly into small-sized pots, and again into blooming pots as soon as the smaller pots are well filled with roots; use light soil, mixed with old cow manure, a little sand and old vegetable mould made from decayed leaves; transfer to bush-house as soon as established in blooming pots. Sow in the autumn. 18 to 24 inches.

Ornamental Leaved Variety.

3d. per pkt.

142 **Maritima Candidissima.** Large leaves.

This variety, although classed as a Cineraria, is grown as a hardy foliage plant only, its beautiful silvery leaves being very effective in carpet bedding; it is of no value as a flowering plant. 12 inches. Sow in spring.

Clarkia. **3d.** per pkt.

143 **Elegans.** Purplish rose colour.
144 **Elegans.** Double.

A showy hardy annual; easily grown; very effective in masses. Sow spring and autumn. 18 inches.

Clianthus (Parrot's Beak).

6d. per pkt.

145 **Dampierii (Desert Pea).**

Magnificent plant; a native of the driest portions of Southern and Western Australia. The flowers are brilliant crimson, about three inches long, and in the centre there is a large clear black marking. This biennial plant is a trailer, and is a little difficult to cultivate, but will repay all trouble. Sow from July to end of September, in a sunny situation; a sandy soil is most suitable, but in any ordinary good loam it will bloom well.

146 **Puniceus (Glory Pea).**

A very handsome perennial shrub, resembling the above, but more easily grown and more erect habit.

Clintonia. **3d.** per pkt.

147 **Pulchella.**

Charming little plant for edging, pots or rockeries. Sow the seed in boxes and transplant. Rich blue in colour, with yellow eyes; hardy annual. Sow autumn or spring. 6 inches.

Cineraria Hybrida Grandiflora.

Chrysanthemum.

Annual Marguerite.

3d. per pkt. except otherwise priced.

148 **Double Hybrids.** Beautiful double and semi-double flowers; white, yellow, and crimson; various coloured centres. **6d.** per pkt.
149 **Burridgeanum.** White, crimson band, yellow centre.
150 **Carinatum (Golden Feather).** Golden foliage; flowers yellow and crimson.
151 **Carinatum, Purple Crown.** Purple scarlet in colour, with a golden ring; yellow foliage. 8 inches. **6d.** pkt.
152 **Tricolor Dunnettii.** Double, very showy.
153 **Coronarium Sulphureum.** Double; flowers pretty lemon colour.
154 **Eclipse.** Bright golden yellow, scarlet ring.
155 **Maximum (Moon Penny Daisy).** Pure white.
156 **Lord Beaconsfield.** Crimson marone, edged gold.
157 **Segetum (Corn Marigold).** Pretty yellow.
158 **Frutescens (Paris White Daisy).** A lovely flower.
159 **Tricolor Coccineum (Tom Thumb).** Branching; profusion of perfectly scarlet flowers. **6d.** pkt.

These varieties are hardy annuals; strong growers, showy, and are admirably suited for cutting; they keep a long time in water. Marguerites are most popular, and should always have a place, as they are certainly one of our finest garden annuals. Should be sown during autumn or spring. 18 inches to 2 feet.

Chrysanthemum Perennial Varieties.

160 **Pompone.** Small flowers. Very pretty. 24 inches. **6d.** per pkt.
161 **Inodorum.** Double white. **6d.** per pkt.
162 **Indicum fl. pl.** The familiar Chrysanthemum; various. 24 inches. **6d.** pkt.
163 **New Early Flowering.** Of the Japanese type, a new race, and very abundant bloomer. **6d.** pkt.

This section represents the well-known Japanese Chrysanthemums, so much prized in our gardens.

Cobæa (Climber). **6d.** per pkt.

164 **Scandens.**

Most useful ornamental perennial climber, magnificent, large, bell-shaped, purplish-blue flowers; rapid grower, fine foliage; hardy perennial. Should be planted in rich soil, during autumn, or raised in pots or boxes, and planted out in early spring.

Coleus. **1s.** per pkt.

165 **Splendid Mixed.**
166 **New Large Leaved.** Finest mixed.

As a foliage plant the Coleus cannot be surpassed; admirably adapted to our climate. It requires careful sowing, as the seed is so very fine. Must be grown freely, in good soil, with plenty of moisture, light, and air, when the colour will be magnificent. It may be treated as a pot plant, and grown in a conservatory or bush-house, but in sheltered situations and in the warmer parts of the colony it is a magnificent garden plant, and most effective; sometimes reaches a height of 4 feet. Sow in September and summer.

Collomia. **3d.** per pkt.

167 **Coccinea.**

Hardy annual; flowers scarlet and yellow, bouvardia-like; of compact habit. Sow in the spring. 12 inches.

Columbine (See Aquilegia).

Cornflower (See Centaurea).

Convolvulus (Morning Glory).

3d. per pkt.

168 **Minor.** Dwarf; mixed, various.
169 **Major.** Tall; mixed, beautiful climber.
170 **Mauritanicus.** Hardy perennial, beautiful blue.

Charming, free blooming annuals. A bed of the Convolvulus Minor variety is most beautiful when in flower; and for a quick-growing creeper of the annual tribe none can surpass C. Major and its varieties; its foliage is good, and the flowers in early morning are truly magnificent. Sow in the spring.

Coreopsis. **3d.** per pkt.

171 **Lanceolata.** Very useful perennial, suitable for cut flowers. Known as Yellow Cosmos.

Annual Chrysanthemum, Maximum.

Cyclamen Persicum.

Cosmidium. 3d. per pkt.

172 **Burridgeanum.**
One of the most showy of the hardy annuals, with large crimson and yellow flowers, resembling the Calliopsis; it is well adapted for massing in beds and shrubbery borders, and is a nice flower to cut for house or table decoration. Sow in autumn or spring. 18 inches.

Cosmos. 3d. per pkt.

173 **Pearl.** A beautiful pure white.
174 **Choicest Mixed.** Colours various.
175 **Sulphurea.** Yellow.
176 **Mammoth Fancy.** Magnificent variety of colours.
A most popular class of hardy annuals, producing single flowers of great beauty; white, mauve, and purple, with fine foliage; mostly useful for table decoration. Sow autumn and spring. 6 feet.

177 Cowslip (Primula Veris). 6d. per pkt.

This charming old English flower succeeds admirably here in our cooler districts, where it can be grown to perfection. It should be sown in boxes, and transplanted to some sheltered, shady situation to flower. Hardy perennial. Sow in autumn or spring. 9 in.

Cuphea. 3d. per pkt.

178 **Miniata Compacta.**
A pretty annual, most useful for bedding; very dwarf and abundant bloomer; flowers various colours.

Cyclamen. 1s. per pkt.

179 **Persicum.** Beautiful variety; various colours.
180 **Albert Victor.** Flowers intense carmine.
181 **Giganteum.** Immense flowers; free bloomer.
182 **Delicatum.** Beautiful snowy-white flowers.
A most beautiful tribe of tuberous greenhouse plants, easily produced from seed if sown in light soil, in pots, and placed in warm sheltered corner of the bush-house; the plants will not flower until the second season, but will then repay all trouble. Seed should be sown during autumn and spring, in pots. The Cyclamen blooms a long time.

Cuphea, Miniata Compacta.

"The Dianthus Seed (collection) I got from you are all up and growing well; I believe every seed germinated as there are no blank patches. I set them in drills so that I can transplant them."—CHAS. DICK, *Port Macquarie, 17-3-99.*

Dahlia. 6d. per pkt.

183 **Large Flowered Double.** Fine select mixed.
184 **Pompone.** Finest mixed select.
185 **Single.** Various; brilliant star-shaped flowers.
186 **Single Perfection.** A new giant flowering strain of great beauty.
187 **Single Tom Thumb.** New, very dwarf; splendid colours.
188 **Single Cactus.** A type with single flowers; singularly twisted petals; colours varied and beautiful.
189 **Double Cactus.** Finest mixed.
This favourite is easily raised from seed if sown in a frame, but there is a great probability of plants producing a large percentage of single flowers, even if seed is saved from double flowers; seedlings will flower first season if sown early. The single varieties are elegant and graceful, and most suitable for cutting. The pompones are very small double varieties. Hardy perennials. Sow autumn or spring. 4 to 5 feet.

Datura (Trumpet Flowers). 6d. per pkt.

190 **Ceratocaula.** Large trumpet-shaped flowers, and beautifully sweet-scented; pink and white, a very useful hardy annual. Sow in spring. 36 inches.
191 **Double Golden.** Compact bush, about 2 feet high, and bearing large, golden, funnel-shaped flowers.

Cosmos . . Mammoth Fancy.

Daisy (Bellis Perennis). 6d. per pkt.

192 **Longfellow.** Large, beautifully double; dark rose, long stalks.
193 **Giant Snowball.** Grand flower, pure white. 6 inches.
194 **Double Mixed.** All the best sorts.
195 **Fistulosus.** Pretty form of Double Daisy; globular, various colours.
These old favourite flowers can be easily grown from seed. They should be sown in a shallow box filled with light soil, and kept well watered; a cool position will suit best. The seedlings must be planted out when large enough to handle. They are hardy perennials. Sow during autumn and spring. 6 inches.

Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur). 6d. per pkt.

196 **Cashmerianum.** Fine variety, dark blue.
197 **Formosum.** Graceful; lovely blue flowers.
198 **Nudicaule.** Flowers bright scarlet; dwarf compact.
199 **Chinense.** Fine mixed; a splendid strain.
A charming family of perennials, with handsome foliage and fine spikes of flowers. These are very effective in the border; they make handsome plants. Sow during autumn and spring. 2 to 3 feet when in flower.

Desert Pea (See Clianthus).

Digitalis (Foxglove). 3d. per pkt.

200 **Gloxinoides.** Superb variety; all colours.
201 **Ivery's Finest Spotted.** Superior strain.
A well-known and favourite English flower; does very well here, and is of easy cultivation; very striking and showy when in flower, and requires plenty of space; hardy perennial. Sow autumn and spring. 3 feet when in flower.

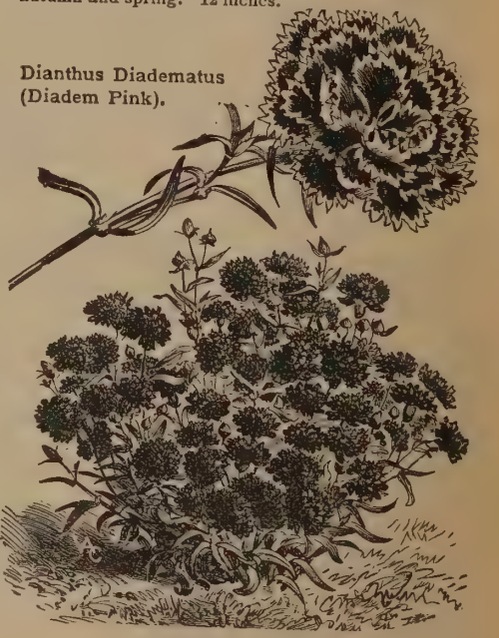
Bellis Perennis (Double Daisy).

Dianthus (Garden Pink). [3d. pkt.

202 **Heddewegii.** Single; beautiful.
203 **Heddewegii fl. pl.** Double flowers.
204 **Laciniatus.** Large single flowers, fringed.
205 **Laciniatus Striatus.** Double striped.
206 **Eastern Queen.** Showy single flowers.
207 **Atrosanguinea.** Double variety, dark blood red.
208 **The Bride.** White, purple centre.
209 **Plumarius.** Fringed Pheasant's Eye.
210 **Crimson Belle.** Beautiful crimson; single.
211 **Snowflake.** Single laced, pure white.
212 **Double Snowflake.** Beautiful double white, fringed.
213 **Atropurpureus.** Double, various.
214 ,, **Alba Marginatus (Mourning Pink).**
215 **Diadematus** (Diadem Pink). Fine double.
216 **Imperialis.** An abundant bloomer.
217 **Salmon Queen.** A dwarf-growing variety, brilliant salmon colour, changing to salmony rose.
218 **Chinensis** (Indian Pink). Resembles small carnations; showy.

219 **Barbatus** (Sweet William). Hardy perennial, Large trusses, splendid colours.
220 **Barbatus** (Auricula-eyed Sweet William). Distinct variety; very brilliant and beautiful.
221 **Barbatus "Harlequin"** (Sweet William). Large-flowered single variety; dwarf. The flowers are of various shades; very beautiful.

The varieties of this fine family adapt themselves particularly well to our climate, and will bloom nearly the entire season. The first varieties are magnificent flowering biennials, with a great variety of colours and shades; the flowers are of immense size, and the plants bloom all the season through if the old flowers and seed pods are removed regularly. Last three named are the old favourite Sweet William of perennial duration; they produce fine trusses of bloom, with an endless variety of colour. Sow during autumn and spring. 12 inches.



Dianthus Diadematus (Diadem Pink).

SNAPDRAGONS . .

"I have won for three years in succession with this flower, grown from your seed."

MRS. E. WARLTERS, *Maldon, 17-3-99.*

222 Dolichos Lignosus.

3d. per pkt.

A quick-growing climber, bearing small lilac pea-shaped flowers, borne in clusters, capital for covering an old wall or fence; small bright green foliage, not particular as to situation; hardy perennial. Sow in spring or autumn; evergreen. 20 feet.

223 Eritrichium Nothofulvum.

(Sweet Scented Forget-me-not).

6d. per pkt.

Pure white, and a pleasant perfume.

Eschscholtzia. **3d.** per pkt.

224 **Californica.** Bright yellow, and charming.
225 **Californica Alba Plena.** Beautiful double white.
226 **Crocea.** Deep yellow, lovely shade.
227 **Mandarin.** Scarlet; rich orange inside.
228 **New Double.** Various colours, hardy.
229 **Maritima.** Flowers bright light yellow and orange; spot at base of each petal; foliage whitish grey.

This is one of the most beautiful of the Californian annuals; has handsome foliage, expands its flowers to the blaze of the sun, is of dazzling brightness; wants plenty of space, and will thrive in any ordinary soil; it is perfectly hardy. Sow in autumn and spring. 9 inches.

230 Euphorbia Heterophylla.

(Mexican Fire Plant or Annual Poinsettia).

6d. per pkt.

Bushy plants, 4 to 5 feet high, with glossy green leaves, which form at the end of the branches into large whorls and bracts, among which small green flowers appear in summer, and immediately the bracts colour up to a brilliant orange scarlet.

231 Everlasting Pea. **3d.** per pkt.

(Lathyrus Latifolius).

This perennial is much hardier than the Sweet Pea, grows stronger, and keeps long time in bloom; it has no perfume, but is most useful for cutting. Colours, red and white; a hardy perennial. Sow in the autumn and spring. 4 to 5 feet.

Forget-me-not (See Myosotis).

Foxglove (See Digitalis).

Freezia. **3d.** per pkt.

232 **Hybridum.** Finest mixed.

Although generally grown from bulbs, they are very hardy, and easily raised from seed. Sow in early autumn.

Fuchsia. **1s.** per pkt.

233 **Single and Double.**

The seed we offer of this well-known pot plant has been saved from the choicest varieties; hardy perennials. Sow during spring in pots in a frame or bush-house, and transplant the seedlings into small pots. Seed will not germinate in the open ground. 36 inches.

Gaillardia Picta.

Eschscholtzia.

Gladiolus.

Gaillardia. **3d.** per pkt.

234 **Amblyodon.** Fine, deep red, tall.
235 **Josephus.** Scarlet, yellow bands.
236 **Fistulosa.** Pretty double-quilled sort.
237 **Picta.** A single variety; various.
238 **Lorenziana.** Double, yellow and deep crimson.
239 **Grandiflora.** A splendid, free flowering; perennial variety.

Hardy annuals and biennials, producing beautiful single and double flowers; very attractive and showy. Sow in autumn or spring. 18 inches.

Gentiana (Blue Gentian). **6d.** pkt.

240 **Acaulis.**

Pretty hardy perennial; one of the most charming of our alpine plants; its pretty little bright blue, trumpet-shaped flowers are exceedingly beautiful, suitable for the cool districts only. Sow during autumn and spring. 4 in.

Geraniums (See Pelargoniums).

Gladiolus. **6d.** per pkt.

241 **Extra Choice Mixed.**
242 **Lemoinei Varieties.** We are able to offer seed of this magnificent class of spotted Gladiolus; saved from the very best strains.

This magnificent genus is easily raised, and from hybridised seeds the variety of colour and tints obtainable is endless; light, sandy, loamy soil is most suitable for raising seedlings. Seed should be sown in spring, in pots or boxes placed in the bush-house, or under the shelter frame; and as soon as they are well up place them out of doors in a sheltered place, and give plenty of water; and the small bulblets should be planted out into rows the second season. Some of them will flower, but the third season they will be at their best; they must have plenty of water during the growing season. Sow in spring. 36 in.

For GLADIOLUS BULBS see page 49.

Globe Amaranthus (See Gomphrena).

Gloxinia. **1s.** per pkt.

243 **Grandiflora Crassifolia Erecta.** Distinct and beautiful flowers, erect, spotted, and blotched; immense size, lovely foliage; one of the finest.
244 **Hybrida Grandiflora Defiance.** Of wonderful beauty, flowers glowing crimson scarlet, with fringed margin; of great size and substance.
245 **Grandiflora Corona.** A remarkable strain; flowers spotted and blotched; throat, violet red, passing to indigo; white centre, with blue spots. Enormous flowers, of great beauty.

One of the handsomest tender tuberous plants in cultivation; requires pot cultivation and the shelter of a frame, bush-house, or conservatory; the fleshy velvety leaves are extremely beautiful, and the flowers are charming in the extreme; the colours most varied, from deep crimson to pure white, with a scarlet blotch on the throat, and violet red, with indigo spots. The plants bloom a long time; tender perennial. Sow during autumn.

Godetia. **3d.** per pkt.

246 **Splendens.** Pretty purple blotch on each petal; double.
247 **Duchess of Albany.** White, crimson blotches.
248 **Princess Henry.** Satiny rose. Carmine spot.
249 **Princess of Wales.** Crimson rose, large bunches.
250 **Lady Albemarle.** Bright crimson, large flowers.
251 **Bijou.** Pure white, dark rose spot.

A pretty tribe of really beautiful hardy annuals; will grow in the poorest soil, and produce a grand display of gorgeous flowers, even in a dry season; they are of nice compact habit, and cut flowers keep well in water. Should be sown during autumn and spring. 12 inches.

Golden Feather (See Pyrethrum).

Gomphrena (Globe Amaranthus)

252 **Globosa.** Dark purple. **3d.** per pkt.
253 **Golden Yellow.** Very bright.
254 **Nana Compacta.** Dwarf variety; purple. 6 in.

One of the best of our hardy annual everlastings, and most useful for winter bouquets; it is of fine erect habit; a constant bloomer, and very attractive. Sow in the spring and early summer. 18 inches.

Helichrysum **3d.** per pkt.

255 **Compositum Purpureum fl. pl.** Double; crimson.
256 **Bracteatum.** Pretty clear yellow.
257 **Roseum.** Double; beautiful delicate rose.
258 **Alba fl. pl.** Double; pure white.
259 **Monstrosum.** Double; mixed.

Everlasting flowers of great beauty, hardy and free blooming, and very useful for cutting; plants about two-and-a-half feet high; suit our climate admirably, and produce their brilliant flowers at a season most wanted; they are hardy annuals. Sow during autumn and spring.

Heartsease (See Pansy).

Helianthus (Sunflower).

260 **Annuus.** Single; primrose coloured. **3d.** pkt.
261 **Argophyllus.** Pretty and ornamental.
262 **Californicus.** Large, double yellow. 8 feet.
263 **Globosus Fistulosus.** Globular, double golden. 6ft.
264 **Nanus.** Single; dwarf habit; a golden yellow. 3ft.
265 **Nanus.** Double; 3 feet high; fine golden yellow.
266 **Cucumerifolius.** Dwarf branching, nice foliage. 4 to 5 feet.
267 **Cucumerifolius ("Stella").** Very free flowering and fine form; pure golden yellow; black disc. 5ft.

These well-known hardy annuals are of very majestic appearance, some of the tall-growing varieties attaining a height of from 6 to 8 feet, with flowers of enormous size. The small-flowered varieties—Stella and Cucumerifolius—are most decorative and useful for cutting; one of the best summer yellow annuals; never out of place. Sow in the spring and summer.

Gomphrena (Globe Amaranthus)

Sweet Pea, Emily Henderson.

For . .
. . Collections
OF
Sweet Peas
See Page 31.

Heliotropium (Heliotrope). 6d. pkt.

268 **Choicest Mixed.** All the best dark and light colours.
269 **Queen Margaret.** Of dwarf and compact habit; flowers in clusters of a deep dark blue.

Favourite flower. Should be sown in a frame or bush-house in a box or pot, with a sheet of glass placed over it until the young plants appear; then give plenty of air, and pot off as soon as plants are fit to handle. Suitable for pot or garden culture; delicious perfume, tender perennial. Should be sown during autumn and spring. 2 to 3 feet.

Heuchera. 6d. per pkt.

270 **Sanguinea.** Beautiful, hardy perennial, of dwarf, compact, branching habit.

The flowers are borne on graceful spikes, and are of a bright crimson colour; splendid for cutting. Sow in autumn or spring.

Hibiscus. 3d. per pkt.

271 **Africanus.**

An annual with beautiful cream-coloured flowers; exceedingly pretty. The perennial varieties of the Hibiscus cannot be procured from seed, but plants can be obtained (see list of plants in this catalogue). The variety here offered should be sown in spring. 18 inches high.

Hollyhock. 6d. per pkt.

272 **Extra Choice.** Superb strain; all the new colours; perfectly double.

This noble plant produces flower spikes six feet high, studded with splendid Camellia-like blooms, some three feet of their length; it is not difficult to grow from seed, if sown in autumn and liberally treated with rich soil and moisture; tender perennials.

273 Honesty (Satin Flower, Lunaria biennis). 3d. per pkt.

Handsome free flowering hardy biennial; its silvery seed pods are very pretty, and when cut and dried are much esteemed for winter decoration, mixed with dried and ornamental grasses. Sow during autumn and spring. 18 inches.

Humulus Japonicus (Japanese Hop).

274 **Common.** Fine green foliage. 3d. per pkt.
275 **Variegated.** Very handsome foliage.

Annual climbers, with beautiful foliage; unaffected by a dry season. Very rapid grower, and perfectly hardy; requires a rich soil.

Iberis. 3d. per pkt.

276 **Gibraltarica.**

A perennial Candytuft; very hardy and compact growing. Large flowers, lilac shading off to white.

Ice Plant (See Mesembryanthemum).

Jacobea (Senecio). 3d. per pkt.

277 **Double White.** Blooms very profusely.
278 **Double Dark Crimson.** Bright.
279 **Double Blue.** Dwarf, showy variety.

A rapid growing annual; flowers double, daisy-like; fleshy foliage, bushy habit; requires plenty moisture; useful for cutting. Sow in autumn. 12 to 24 in.

Leptosyne

280 **Stillmani.** Golden yellow. 6d. per pkt.
281 **Maritima.** Deep lemon yellow; very early. 3d. per pkt.

A most graceful annual from California; plants are bushy and compact, and the flower stems are crowned with blossoms.

Leptosyne, Stillmani.

Ipomea (Convolvulus). 3d. per pkt.

282 **Hederacea Superba.** Ivy leaved, various.
283 **Limbata Elegantissima.** White, rich purple star.
284 **Mikado.** New strain; most brilliant colours.
285 **Grandiflora Alba.** Magnificent white flowers.
286 **Bona Nox.** Most beautiful, large, blue flowers.
287 **Learii.** This is a perennial, the gem of the family, with dazzling deep blue flowers and fine foliage. 1s. per pkt.

A splendid family of climbers, rapid growers, fine foliage; handsome Convolvulus-like flowers; they are all very beautiful; hardy annuals, excepting the last named. Sow in autumn and spring.

288 **Quamoclit** (Cypress Vine) Scarlet flowers; very fine; feathery foliage.

The above variety is quite distinct, having elegant feathery foliage, with small scarlet flowers, but very attractive and handsome.

Ipomopsis. 3d. per pkt.

289 **Elegans.** Brilliant orange and scarlet flowers; succeeds best in light rich soil.

Has long spikes of flowers delicately spotted; graceful foliage. If planted in a sheltered position is very attractive; tender biennials. Sow during autumn and spring. 3 feet.

Ipomea, Mikado.

Larkspur (Annual Delphinium). 3d. per pkt.

290 **Dwarf Rocket.** Double; various colours.
291 **Pure White.** Double; branching.
292 **Dwarf Stock Flowered.** Various colours.
293 **Ranunculus Flowered.** Various colours.
294 **Giant Hyacinth Flowered.** Spikes of beautiful double flowers.
295 **Candelabrum.** A pretty branching variety.

One of the most valuable of our hardy annuals, producing flower spikes six or eight inches in length; the flowers in beautiful colours; graceful foliage. 12 to 18 inches.

Lathyrus Odoratus (Sweet Pea). 3d. per pkt.

296 **Butterfly.** White, laced with lavender.
297 **Emily Henderson.** Charming pure white.
298 **Empress of India.** Clear rosy pink; white wings; charming.
299 **Princess Beatrice.** Carmine, slightly flaked; beautiful.
300 **Princess Victoria.** Dark cerise, wings mauve pink; lines of rose.
301 **Red Riding Hood.** Charming variety, pink and white.
302 **Scarlet Invincible.** Most brilliant scarlet; beautiful.
303 **Senator.** Striped chocolate on creamy ground; lovely variety.
304 **Vesuvius.** Carmine rose, crimson spots; most attractive.
305 **Violet Queen.** Beautiful violet mauve; fine form.
306 **White.** Fine pure white flowers; highly fragrant.
307 **Finest Mixed.** All colours; grand selection.

An old English favourite, to be found in nearly every cottage garden in England; free blooming and delightfully fragrant; to prolong blooming remove all seed pods as soon as they appear. They are for the most part climbers, and are exceedingly effective; grown on a trellis; hardy annuals. Sow in spring. 3 to 4 feet.

Leptosiphon. 3d. per pkt.

308 **Androsaceus.** Soft lilac; blooms freely.
309 **French Hybrids.** Mixed colours, fine.

Pretty hardy annual. Should be sown early, and in a sheltered position; most suitable for bordering, having a dwarf, compact habit. It has pretty foliage. Sow in spring. 6 inches.

Limnanthes. 3d. per pkt.

310 **Douglassi.**

Free blooming dwarf annual, suitable for edging; much liked by bees; flowers white; yellow centre. Sow in autumn or spring. 6 inches.

MARIGOLDS and ZINNIAS.

"I have Marigolds grown from your seed which measure over 3 inches across, and last season the Zinnias from one of your prize packets were as large and full as Double Dahlias."—E. DUN, *Irvingdale.—29-6-99.*

Lobelia, Cardinalis.

Linaria. 3d. per pkt.

311 **Bipartita Splendida.** Beautiful dark violet.
312 **Reticulata Aurea Purpurea.** Yellow and purple.
313 **Cymbalaria.** Perennial, known as Kenilworth Ivy; useful for hanging baskets, vases, etc. **6d.** pkt.
314 **Maroccana.** Mixed colours; much-improved strain.
One of the most beautiful species of hardy annuals grown for spring flowering, with beautiful spikes of Lobelia-like flowers. Sow during autumn or spring.

Linum (Flax). 3d. per pkt.

315 **Grandiflorum Coccineum.** Fine scarlet-flowered annual; flowers on slender graceful stems; foliage good. Seed should be soaked in warm water before sowing. Sow in spring.
316 **Flavum (Golden Flax).** Perennial variety; rich golden yellow flowers. 18 inches.
317 **Perenne.** Perennial; mixed colours.

Lobelia. 3d. and 6d. per pkt

318 **Emperor William.** Dark, rich blue.
319 **Speciosa Erecta.** Dark blue, for bedding.
320 **Ramosa.** Beautiful deep blue.
321 **White Perfection.** Compact, pure white.
322 **Paxtoniana.** Blue and white, pretty.
323 **Crystal Palace.** Fine dark blue, large.
324 **Double Blue.** Proportion of double flowers. **6d.** per pkt.
325 **Barnard's Perpetual.** Flowers brilliant ultramarine blue, with pure white marking at base of lower petal; splendid variety. **6d.** per pkt.
326 **Cardinalis (Queen Victoria).** Tall spikes, cardinal flowers, bronze leaves; distinct perennial; likes cold climate. **1s.** per pkt.
Exceedingly beautiful free-blooming hardy annuals, worthy a place in any garden. Good basket plants, good for edgings, ribbon or carpet bedding, producing a dense carpet of bloom. Cardinalis, though a true Lobelia, is quite distinct from the annual varieties, and is a perennial. Sow during autumn and spring.

Lophospermum. 3d. per pkt.

327 **Scandens.**
Handsome annual climber; raised in a box or sheltered position out of doors. Grows ten feet; large purple flowers. Sow autumn and spring.

Love-Lies-Bleeding (See Amaranthus).

Lupins (Large). 3d. per pkt.

328 **Blue.** A nice bright colour.
329 **Rose.** Light rosy red. Pretty.
330 **White.** Bright pure white.
331 **Yellow.** This variety is fragrant.
Handsome spikes of flowers; blue, white, rose, yellow. Very effective and showy. Sow autumn and spring. 3 ft.

Lupinus. 3d. per pkt.

332 **Hartwegii.** Very pretty blue.
333 **Dunnettii Superbus.** Purple, yellow and white.
334 **Cruickshankii.** Fine deep blue.
335 **Nanus.** Pretty dwarf blue variety. 6 inches.
Great favourites. These dwarf varieties of Lupins, such as Nanus, are but a few inches high, but they bloom most profusely, and the flowers are of most attractive colours; all hardy annuals. Sow autumn and spring.

Lychnis (Chinese Catchfly) 3d. pkt.

336 **Chalcedonica.**
A hardy perennial; brilliant scarlet flower, in trusses; attractive. 2 feet. Sow autumn and spring.

Mandevillea. 6d. per pkt.

337 **Suaveolens.**
Beautiful climber; pure white, fragrant; single flowers; very useful for bouquets. Hardy perennial. 20 feet.

Marguerites (See Chrysanthemum).

Marigold (Tagetes). 3d. per pkt.

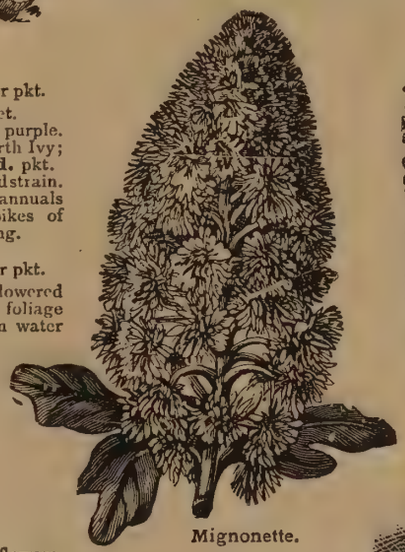
338 **French Dwarf.** Finest mixed; various.
339 **French Yellow.** Double sulphur yellow.
340 **African Lemon.** Erect, lemon colour.
341 **African Orange.** Orange; tall.
342 **Meteor.** New double Marigold; beautiful golden colour.
Very hardy family, constant bloomers, and have flowers of striking colours. The French varieties have beautifully-shaped orange flowers, striped and flaked with brown. The African varieties have very large self-coloured flowers; all are annuals. Sow during spring and summer. 18 in. to 2 ft.

Martynia. 3d. per pkt.

343 **Fragrans.**
A beautiful sweet-scented, hardy annual; crimson purple flowers, very handsome spikes; makes a nice showy pot plant; 2 feet. Sow in spring.

Mathiola (Evening Scented Stock).

344 **Bicornis.** 3d. per pkt.
Hardy annual, beautiful pink and lilac flowers, fragrant, which open in the evening. Sow in spring. 18 inches.



Mignonette.

Marvel of Peru (See Mirabilis).

Matricaria.

345 **Eximia fl. pl.** **3d.** pkt.
Beautiful hardy annual, pure white, double flowers; pretty for bouquets. 10 in. Sow during autumn and spring.

Myosotis Alpestris, Stricta Rosea.

Maurandya. 6d. per pkt.

346 **Barclayana.** Beautiful blue flowers.
347 **Alba.** Pure white flowers.
348 **Rosea.** Rose-coloured flowers.
A most superb climber, remarkably quick-growing and free-blooming; its foliage is small but dense, and of a lively green colour; they are half-hardy perennials, liking a rich friable soil; most effective climbers, of a fine appearance. Sow autumn and spring.

Medeola. 6d. per pkt.

349 **Asparagoides.**
Very handsome climbing bush-house plant. The graceful beauty of its foliage renders it most valuable for vases, hanging baskets, etc., as it can be used either to climb or droop, as required; flowers white, orange scented. Seed requires soaking in tepid water for some hours before sowing. Hardy perennial; seed should be sown in spring.

Mesembryanthemum. 3d. per pkt.

350 **Tricolor.** Crimson, white and purple in colour; suits sandy soil well, and only grows to a height of 3 inches.
351 **Crystallinum (Ice Plant).** Peculiar glistening foliage, small white flowers; very pretty. 6 in.
352 **Cordifolium Variegatum.** A pretty variegated-leaved variety. 6 inches.
Beautiful dwarf-growing plants, of compact habit; they are half-hardy perennials. The first is a good rockery plant; the second is prized for its foliage, which looks as if the plant were covered with ice. Cordifolium is very suitable for bedding; bright rosy flowers. Sow in spring and summer.

Michauxia. 3d. per pkt.

353 **Campanulata.**
A handsome hardy plant, effective for borders; thrive well in warm, sheltered spots. Flowers bell-shaped, large and white.

Mignonette. 3d. per pkt.

354 **Old Sweet Scented.** Fine perfume.
355 **Large Flowered.** Very fragrant sort, fine spikes.
356 **Parsons' New White.** Sweet scented.
357 **Crimson Flowered Giant.** Large flowers.
358 **Crimson Queen.** Beautiful spike, deep red.
359 **Miles' Hybrid Spiral.** Dwarf habit, long spikes.
360 **Machet.** Dwarf, massive spikes, scented; red flowers.
361 **Machet Golden.** Large spikes of yellow flowers.
362 **Bismark.** Improved variety; strong grower, 1 foot high; very broad flower spikes of reddish tinge.
363 **Golden Queen.** Of pyramidal habit; bright yellow flowers.
364 **Giant Pyramidal.** Very fine spikes and fragrance.
This grand old annual is known to all, and its delicious perfume cannot be surpassed; it is easily grown; some of the new varieties make excellent pot plants, and produce spikes of immense size. Sow autumn or spring.

Mimulus (Monkey Flower). 6d. per pkt.

365 **Tigrinus.** Showy, spotted variety; single and double varieties mixed.
366 **Tigrinus Grandiflorus, Duplex.** A new and improved variety; flowers very fine.
367 **Nobilis.** Fine dwarf, double.
368 **Moschatus (Musk).** Scented; yellow flower.
369 **Moschatus Compactus (Musk).** An improved compact variety; of erect habit; dwarf bush.
Charming plant for pot culture; likes rich light soil and a liberal supply of water. Can be grown in the open ground, where soil and situation are favourable. Moschatus, the well-known Musk, has a delightful fragrance; is well adapted for pots or baskets. Tender perennials. Sow in spring.

Mina Lobata (Climber). 6d. per pkt.

370 Pretty half-hardy annual climber. Its beautiful creamy white flowers are bright orange when half blown, and when in bud of a vivid red. Grows to a height of 20 feet, and produces flowers abundantly. Sow in spring.

Mirabilis (Marvel of Peru).

371 **Jalapa.** Mixed; all the finest colours. **3d.** pkt.
A very hardy and extremely showy perennial; free-blooming, and adapts itself to almost any soil, but requires plenty of room. This flower is sometimes known as "Four o'Clocks." Sow autumn and spring. 24 inches.

Musk (See Mimulus Moschatus).

Myosotis (Forget-me-not).

3d. and 6d. per pkt.

372 **Palustris.** Bright blue; the true Forget-me-not.
373 **Palustris, Tom Thumb.** Very dwarf. **6d.** pkt.
374 **Alpestris, Stricta Rosea.** Upright growing, unique; flowers pink. **6d.** per pkt.
375 **Sylvatica Compacta Aurea.** Golden-leaved; flowers clear bright blue.
376 **Elegantissima.** White, blue and rose.
377 **Victoria.** Dwarf, globular habit; sky-blue flowers with double centre. **6d.** per pkt.
378 **Azorica.** Dark blue, white eye; biennial variety.
379 **Robusta Grandiflora.** Very large flowering species; blooms quickly from seed, and very constant; blue. **6d.** per pkt.
This charming dwarf hardy plant should be sown in autumn, when it will bloom profusely during spring, covering itself with flowers of the most lovely hue; very useful for bouquets.

Nasturtium. 3d. per pkt.

Dwarf Varieties.

380 **Beauty.** Pretty yellow and scarlet.
381 **Crimson.** Pretty, striking colour.
382 **Empress of India.** Bright scarlet; beautiful.
383 **Golden King.** Very handsome variety.
384 **King of Tom Thumbs.** Scarlet.
385 **King Theodore.** Darkest of all; nearly black.
386 **Pearl.** A clear, soft white.
387 **Rose.** Delicate, soft, rosy colour.
388 **Scarlet.** Bright and beautiful.
389 **Yellow.** Bright rich colour.
390 **Finest Mixed Tom Thumb.**

Tall Varieties.

391 **Spitfire.** Bright scarlet flowers.
392 **Regalianum.** Lovely purple violet.
393 **Tall, Mixed.** All the best varieties.
394 **Lobb's Climbing Varieties.** Very suitable for vases or hanging baskets; mixed colours.
395 **Lobbianum, Liliput.** Mixed; charming new class, with very small flowers and foliage.
The value of this family for decorative purposes cannot be over-estimated; it is particularly hardy; will thrive in any soil, and its many forms are so varied that it possesses a pleasing variety of colour. Dwarf varieties do not grow more than 9 inches, and form compact bushes, and flower abundantly; can be transplanted, and should stand 12 inches apart; hardy annuals. The tall varieties will spread, or climb 15 feet. Sow autumn and spring.

Nemophila. 3d. per pkt.

396 **Insignis.** Flowers of a pretty blue.
397 **Atomaria.** White, with black spots.
398 **Discoidalis.** Black-brown; margined.
399 **Marginata.** Blue, with white edge.

Californian annuals, dwarf, profuse bloomers, and charming colours. Insignis is a lovely azure blue, while Discoidalis is white, tipped with dark brown. Sow autumn and spring. 6 inches.

Nertera. 6d. per pkt.

400 **Depressa.**

A charming miniature bush-house pot plant, of a moss-like habit; very compact, forming a perfect carpet over the surface of the pot. The flowers are small, but are followed by beautiful coral-red berries, about size of a small pea; very attractive, hardy perennial. Should be sown in spring.

Nemesia. 6d. per pkt.

401 **Strumosa Grandiflora.** The best of this class. Flowers various.

Pretty compact growing annual of great merit. Sow in autumn.

Nierembergia. 3d. per pkt.

402 **Gracilis.**

Charming little hardy annual, dwarf, light blue flowers.

Nigella Damascena (Devil-in-a-bush). 3d. per pkt.

403 **Double White.** Clear pure white.
404 **Double Blue.** Companion flower.

Pretty hardy annual, with graceful foliage; the flowers are nearly hidden in light feathery leaves; an attractive flower. Sow in autumn or spring.

Nicotiana. 6d. per pkt.

405 **Affinis.**

A variety of Tobacco, bearing beautiful white flowers, with a long delicate tube; it is delightfully scented in the evening, and is a most desirable border or pot plant; hardy annual. Sow during spring. 36 inches.

406 **Colossea.**

Beautiful foliaged plants for the garden, attains six feet in a single season; clothed with immense dark green leaves. Hardy and robust.

Nycterinia. 6d. per pkt.

407 **Capensis.** White, with dark centre.
408 **Selaginoides.** Lilac, sweet scented.

Very compact little hardy annuals; the plants are covered with pretty star-shaped flowers; very fragrant; pretty for rockeries. Sow during the spring.

Oxalis. 3d. per pkt.

409 **Rosea.** Flowers rose-coloured; very suitable for hanging baskets.
410 **Tropæoloides.** Flowers dark yellow, foliage brown.

Charming dwarf, free-flowering, hardy perennials. Should be sown in the spring.

Pansy
or Heartsease.

411 **Anderson's Large French Stained.** The very finest strain grown; the colours are most beautiful, and include the grand new shades of mahogany crimson, yellow and blue. Fine form, markings, and substance. **6d.** per pkt.
412 **Superb Velvet Strain.** A magnificent strain of richly coloured Pansies, very large, fine substance, perfect shape; wonderful shades of crimson, red, violet, yellow, and beautiful margined varieties. **1s.** per pkt.
413 **Peacock.** One of the most beautiful shades of blue and violet to be found in the plumage of the Peacock. **6d.** per pkt.
414 **Odier's Choicest Strain.** Finely marked flowers, like the French varieties. **6d.** per pkt.
415 **First-class Assorted.** Splendid large flowers; great variety of colours. **3d.** per pkt.
416 **President Carnot.** Strikingly beautiful; pure white petals, with deep violet blotch. **6d.** per pkt.
417 **Trimardeau.** Fine race of Pansies; very vigorous, compact habit; flowers are very rich and large. **6d.** pkt.
418 **Lord Beaconsfield, Giant.** Deep purple violet, shaded white on upper petals. **6d.** per pkt.
419 **Victoria.** Beautiful deep marone crimson, with light-coloured margin. **6d.** per pkt.
420 **Non Plus Ultra.** Very attractive, vigorous plants; flowers of every shade of rich colour. **6d.** per pkt.
421 **Striped.** Distinct class of this favourite flower, containing many new and varied markings, good colours, and large, well-shaped blooms. **6d.** pkt.
422 **Coquette de Poissy.** Beautiful mauve colour, very striking and effective. **6d.** per pkt.

GOOD BEDDING VARIETIES.

423 **Yellow,** with black eye. **3d.** per pkt.
424 **Gold Margined.** **3d.** per pkt.
425 **Mahogany Coloured.** **3d.** per pkt.
426 **White,** with black eye. **3d.** per pkt.
427 **Snowflake, Giant.** White. **3d.** pkt.
428 **Faust, or King of the Blacks.** The darkest variety; true. **3d.** per pkt.

Pansies are easily cultivated; wonderful free bloomers. Should be sown in boxes or in the canvas frame in autumn; first sowing in January and February, and transplanted to the flower garden. They love rich, sandy soil, and old cow manure is the best fertiliser. Liquid manure during blooming season will greatly assist the size of the flowers. The Pansies we offer are the very finest strains.

One of our Specialities.

These beautiful flowers are favourites with all; they are so easily grown, and bloom for so many months, that they find a place in nearly every garden, and repay the little trouble required to grow them to perfection.

The assortment of Pansies we offer embraces all the finest strains grown from seed in England, France, and Germany. Our introduction of the beautiful "French-stained" Pansies some years ago was followed by the magnificent "Velvet" Pansies. Both these strains produce flowers of great beauty and size, and marvellous shades of new colours, and as exhibition flowers they have no equal; they have carried off the prizes offered by a great many Horticultural Societies throughout the country, and in Sydney and suburbs, and we have received a large number of testimonials from our customers as to their excellence.

It is all important that Pansies should be sown early to produce the best results, and we should recommend all who can to sow early in February under a canvas frame.

For NEW VARIETIES, see Novelty Sheets.

Papaver (Poppy). 3d. and 6d. per pkt.

429 **Alpinum Roseum.** Beautiful rose colour, as dwarf as the other Alpine varieties; a lovely flower. **6d.** per pkt.
430 **Alpinum.** Mixed. **6d.** per pkt.
431 **Glaucum (Tulip Poppy).** A beautiful dwarf Poppy, most vivid scarlet, with two rows of petals—one in the centre, the other saucer-like. Very charming, free blooming. **6d.** per pkt.
432 **Cardinal.** Beautiful dwarf compact habit, about 18 inches. Large double flowers, glowing scarlet on white ground. **6d.** per pkt.
433 **Danebrog (Danish Flag).** Bright scarlet, blotched silvery white.
434 **Nudicaule Album (Iceland Poppy).** Lovely variety, pure white flowers. Perennial. **6d.** per pkt.
435 **Nudicaule Coccineum fl. pl.** Large double flowers, beautifully bright orange scarlet. **6d.** per pkt.
436 **Nudicaule Croceum.** Yellow; a charming variety of the "Iceland Poppy."
437 **Oriental.** Dark scarlet, peculiarly blotched with black. Perennial.
438 **Umbrosum.** Deep crimson, black spot at base of petal. 18 inches.
439 **Mikado.** Double, pure white and scarlet.
440 **The Shirley.** Single and semi-double, charming shades of pink, rose-margined and veined.
441 **The Bride.** This lovely poppy is pure white in colour, of very large size.
442 **Ranunculus Flowered.** Beautiful, double, various.
443 **Lævigatum (Persian Poppy).** Brilliant scarlet, with black spots, surrounded by a white margin.
444 **Snowdrift.** Flowers are a glistening white mass; 3 feet; charming variety. **6d.** per pkt.
445 **Double French.** Exceedingly showy.

This magnificent family of plants includes some of the most lovely colours and shades to be found in the floral world. The single Shirley, Iceland, and Tulip Poppies are charming, and the double varieties are gorgeous in the beauty of their colourings; they are easily cultivated; they like plenty of room, and should be planted in clumps; hardy annuals. Sow during spring. 18 to 24 inches.

Pæony. 6d. per pkt.

446 **Choicest Mixed.** Finest varieties and colours. 18 in.

A magnificent family of plants, but difficult to raise from seed. Must be sown in pots or boxes, and germinated under glass; require a cool climate; hardy perennial. Sow in spring.

Passiflora 3d. per pkt.

447 **Edulis (Passion Fruit).**

This splendid creeper is a very quick grower; has luxuriant foliage of a dark green colour, and bears fruit of a delicious flavour. It is a first-class verandah plant, but the flowers are not very attractive; hardy perennial and an evergreen; grows 10 to 15 feet high; soak the seed before sowing. Sow in spring.
448 **Cœrulea, Grandiflora.** Very large flowers of blue; very handsome. **6d.** per pkt.

Pelargonium (Geranium). 1s. pkt.

449 **French Blotched.** Superb strain; very distinct.
450 **Fancy Varieties.** Handsome, showy; striking colour.
451 **Large Flowered Regal.** From finest named sorts.

The above named are the large flowering perennial class known as "Pelargoniums," as distinct from "Geranium," and are best suited for pot culture, although nearly all of them will stand in the garden if they are in a sheltered situation. Must be raised in pots in a frame. Sow seed in autumn.

452 **Tricolor.** All the best varieties.

Tricolor is the coloured foliage variety of shades of green, crimson, brown, gold. Best as pot plants, but may be planted out.

Pentstemon. 6d. per pkt.

453 **Cobea.** Long pure white flowers, shaded blue.
454 **Finest Mixed.** Choice strain; best sorts.
455 **Sensation.** A new gloxinia flowered variety; brilliant colours; flowers 2 inches across.

A fine hardy genus, free-flowering, and bearing fine spikes of pendant trumpet-shaped blooms; hardy perennials. Sow during autumn and spring.

Perilla. 3d. per pkt.

456 **Nana Compacta.**

Lovely dwarf plant for bordering; a rich mulberry-black foliage.

Petunia. 6d. and 1s. per pkt.

457 **Hybrida Single.** Finest mixed. **6d.** per pkt.
458 **Hybrida Nana Compacta.** Dwarf; 6 inches high; regularly striped. **6d.** per pkt.
459 **Grandiflora Intus Aurea.** Large-flowered, yellow-throated Petunias. **1s.** per pkt.
460 **Grandiflora Inimitable.** Flowers beautifully blotched and striped. **1s.** per pkt.
461 **Grandiflora Marginata.** Green-edged, beautiful single flowers, all shades. **1s.** per pkt.
462 **Grandiflora Single.** Large flowered, superb mixed. **1s.** per pkt.
463 **Grandiflora Fimbriata, Titania.** A beautiful velvety purple, with white margin to petals. **1s.**
464 **Fimbriata Single.** Fringed, superb mixed. **1s.** pkt.
465 **Double Inimitable.** Striped and blotched. **1s.** pkt.
466 **Double Liliput.** Brilliant rose; 8 inches high. **1s.**
467 **Double Grandiflora Robusta.** Large flowering and double semi-dwarf; robust in habit. **1s.** per pkt.
468 **Double Grandiflora Violacea fl. pl.** Charming rich shades of violet colour; 30 per cent. of the seedlings come perfectly double. **1s.** per pkt.
469 **Double.** Fringed and plain edged; finest varieties; mixed. **1s.** and **2s.** per pkt.

Sow in a frame in spring. Suits our climate admirably, and blooms in profusion during summer and autumn. Seed from the double varieties will produce 50 per cent. of single flowers; tender perennials.

Phacelia. 3d. per pkt.

470 **Campanularia.**

A highly interesting Californian annual. The plant is much branched, and of spreading habit. The flowers are of a beautiful rich blue. Sow during spring. Hardy annual. 12 inches.

Pentstemon, Sensation.

Petunia Grandiflora (Large Flowered).

Pansy Praise

WITHOUT AN EQUAL!

"I must offer a word of praise for the faithful description of your Velvet Strain Pansy. The result I obtained this year was of the highest satisfaction, and, on comparing what I grew with your colored plate in one of your catalogues, proved to me your faithful representation, both in size, form, and colour. I believe them to be without an equal."—CHAS. GILES, *Mt. Druitt, 10-1-00.*

LARGE AS SAUCERS!

"I would like you to see the Pansies I have grown from your strain (1s. per packet), they are nearly as large as saucers and the colours are beautiful."—MRS. R. WILLIAMS, *Carnarvon, 28-6-99.*

Phlox Drummondii

COLLECTIONS OF . . . PHLOX DRUMMONDII
In separate colours . See page 31.

A BEDDING PLANT.

Among our summer blooming annuals the Phlox Drummondii must take a first place, as it has everything to recommend it. If sown in the autumn it will flower in the winter, and continue to bloom for several months. A later sowing, in early spring, will give plants which will bloom throughout the summer, and if planted in beds will produce a most dazzling effect, as the plants are simply covered with flowers which often entirely hide the foliage. Plants which have been flowering during the summer are sure to seed and produce a host of seedlings, which can be planted out when the weather is favourable.

3d. per pkt.

471 **Grandiflora, Finest Mixed.** Lovely large-flowered varieties, with beautiful markings; the finest strain in cultivation.
472 **Grandiflora, Alba.** Single white; very pretty and free blooming.
473 **Grandiflora, Dark Purple.** Beautiful rich colour.
474 **Grandiflora, Scarlet.** Most brilliant colour.
475 **Grandiflora, Red, White Striped.** Very effective.
476 **Grandiflora, Stellata Splendens.** Pure white, with stellated centre; very beautiful.
477 **Nana Compacta.** A perfectly dwarf variety, with a profusion of exquisite flowers.
478 **Alba Oculata Superba.** Immense pure white flowers with fiery carmine red eye; very effective and distinct.
479 **Alba fl. pl., Double White.** Pure double white and very handsome.
480 **Cuspidata.** Distinct class, with long winged and fringed petals; attractive.

Very favourite annuals. The Phlox possesses a great variety of colour, and blooms in great profusion; it is very dwarf in habit, hardy, and blooms for many months. Some varieties are of delicate colours, while others are brilliant and dazzling. Our stock of these showy and favourite flowers is most complete, and our finest mixed seed contains the Grandiflora varieties only. Sow during autumn and spring, and early in summer.

Phlox Drummondii, Cuspidata.

Perennial Phlox.

6d. per pkt.

481 **Decussata.**

This is quite a different section, producing spikes of flowers some two feet in height; it does not, however, usually flower the first season from seed. 36 inches.

Picotees. **1s.** per pkt.

482 **Choicest Mixed.** From the finest flowers.
483 **Perpetual Flowering.** Delicate marking, exquisite perfume; valuable for bouquets.

This charming family, which includes the Carnations, are general favourites; must be sown in seed pots or boxes, or canvas frame, and transplanted; a large percentage of the flowers will be double; they are hardy perennials, and the seed should be sown during autumn and spring. 12 in.

Polyanthus. **6d.** per pkt.

484 **Floor's Castle.** Mixed; superb gold-laced flowers. 6 inches.
485 **Finest Mixed.** Extra quality.

A very beautiful class of hardy perennials, with distinct rich markings; prefer a cool climate, but can be grown in the coastal districts in spring. The seed should be sown in the autumn.

Potentilla.

Poppy (See Papaver).

Portulacca. **3d.** per pkt.

486 **Striata.** Beautiful white flowers, striped and spotted.
487 **Aurea.** Deep golden colours, dark throat; very handsome.
488 **Grandiflora.** Double, beautiful flowers of a large size; various.
489 **Grandiflora Compacta.** A very compact growing variety, with abundance of branches, bearing not less than 5 or 6 blooms on each.

Particularly well adapted to our climate, and flowers magnificently in the warmest situation; its colours are most beautiful; suitable for vases and rock work; very dwarf; hardy annuals. Sow spring and summer; do well in any ordinary soil.

PHLOX and ZINNIAS.

"I grew your Phlox and Zinnias last year with such success as to take First Prize at Roma Show.
W. DOWNIE, *Roma.—20-4-99.*

Potentilla. **3d.** per pkt.

490 **Finest Mixed.**

Handsome herbaceous perennials. They keep in flower a long time; the colours are shades of red and brown, some striped; both double and single varieties. Sow during autumn and spring. 12 inches.

Collections of Flower Seeds
See . . .
Pages 31 and 32.

Primula Sinensis **1s.** per pk.

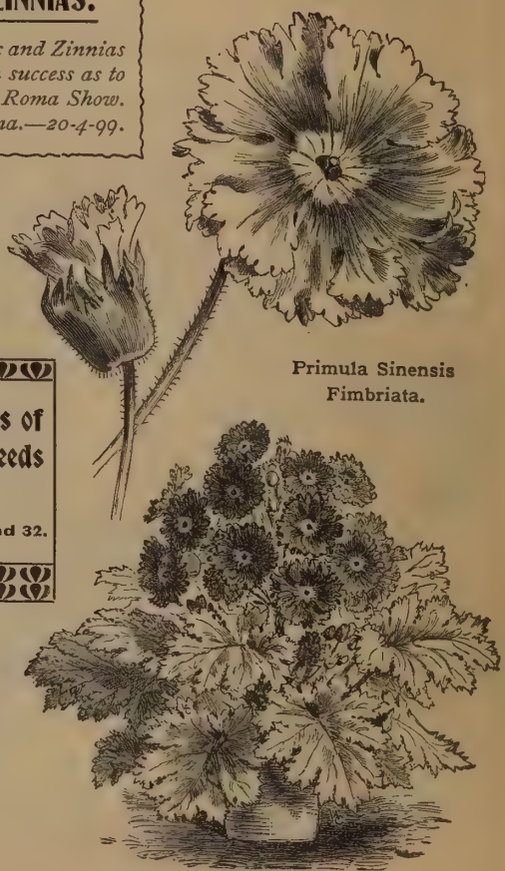
(Chinese Primrose).

491 **Finest Mixed.** Lovely shades.
492 **Alba Magnifica.** Lovely pure white.
493 **Coccinea Magnifica.** Fringed, large bright red.
494 **Meteor.** Fringed; deep rich crimson.
495 **Fringed Fern-leaved.** Red.
496 **Fringed Fern-leaved.** White.

Beautiful tender perennial, suitable only for pot culture, extremely handsome and free flowering, and of easy culture. Seedlings raised in pots in the autumn should, as soon as the plants are fit, be transplanted; pot them off into small pots and place them in a frame or bush-house, and as soon as they are again well rooted they should be shifted into blooming pots. The Fern-leaved varieties of Primula, known as Primula fimbriata filicifolia, are very elegant, with their beautiful divided foliage and splendid large-fringed flowers. Sow in autumn.

497 **Primula Vulgaris** (English Primrose). **6d.** per pkt.

Succeeds best in a cool, shady situation.



Primula Sinensis Fimbriata.

Rosa Multiflora Polyantha.

Rocket (Hesperis Matronalis). 3d. per pkt.

506 **Sweet (Dames' Violet).**
Pleasing early spring flowering plant, profuse bloomer; very delicious fragrant flowers, purple and white; hardy perennial. Sow autumn or spring. 18 inches.

507 Rosa Multiflora Polyantha. 1s. per pkt.

A novelty from the fact of its flowering the first year from seed; height, about one foot, with graceful clusters of single, double, and semi-double flowers of various shades. Sow in July and August under shelter, and plant out in September and October.

Rudbeckia. 6d. per pkt.

508 **Bicolor Superba.** Large flowered, yellow, with large dark spots; very fine variety. 2 feet.
509 **Neumanni.** Vivid yellow, dwarf; very floriferous and long bloomer.
A beautiful class of annuals, which make very effective garden plants; splendid for cutting. Sow in spring.

510 Saintpaulia Ionantha. 1s. per pkt.

A beautiful plant for glass or bush-house cultivation. The seed being very fine it is necessary to bestow extra care and attention to successfully germinate it; leaves are a beautiful dark green and fleshy. Flowers of a clear blue violet tint, shading off to yellow. Biennial. Sow in spring.

Saintpaulia Ionantha.

Scabiosa.

Pyrethrum (Golden Feather). 3d. per pkt.

498 **Aureum.** The flowers are insignificant, but when kept down by pinching the flower stems the young leaves produced are a bright golden colour, which is most effective as carpet bedding or ribbon bordering; a hardy perennial. Sow in spring. 9 inches.
499 **Aureum Cristatum.** This variety produces perfectly curled leaves, and is very dwarf in habit; only grown for its foliage. **6d.** per pkt.
500 **Selaginoides.** A very pretty form of Aureum, with crest-like leaves; distinct, and handsome for carpet bedding.

Rhodanthe. 3d. per pkt.

501 **Maculata.** Beautiful rosy pink.
502 **Maculata Alba.** Pure white.
503 **Manglesi Major.** Large bright pink.
One of the choicest of early flowering everlastings; we cannot too highly recommend it. Should be in every garden. Maculata is particularly beautiful for bouquets. Half-hardy annuals. Sow in spring. 12 inches.

Ricinus (Castor Oil Plant). 3d. per pkt.

504 **Gibsoni.** Large handsome foliage plant; has a strikingly graceful appearance; dark purple stems and large leaves. It is an erect-growing branching shrub, and its beautiful purple leaves are a charming contrast with the green foliage of the garden. Hardy annual. Sow the seed in the spring or summer. 4 to 5 feet in height.
505 **Zanzibariensis.** A new highly ornamental variety; immense leaves, measuring 2 to 2½ feet across. Biennial. Sow in spring.

Salpiglossis.

Salpiglossis For Cut . . Flowers

This beautiful Annual is one of the best for cutting, either for bouquets or table decoration; it has long slender upright . . stems, and the flowers are produced in graceful clusters. The flowers are single, and of a variety of charming colours, from old gold to purplish crimson, veined and blotched with wonderful tints only to be found in the Salpiglossis; but the great feature of this beautiful genus is, that its flowers when cut can be kept in water for four or five days, during which period they never lose their freshness or beauty.

For Novelties IN . . . Flower Seeds
See Coloured Sheets.

Salpiglossis. 3d. pkt.

511 **Variabilis Grandiflora.** Tall Mixed.
512 **Variabilis Grandifl. Superbissima.** Includes distinct new colours; extra fine flowers. **6d.** per pkt.
513 **Variabilis Nana.** Dwarf Mixed.
Beautiful showy annuals, richly coloured, delicately veined, and mottled blossoms; very desirable. The dwarf varieties give beautiful flowers, very large and magnificent range of colours. Like a rich light soil. Sow in the spring. 18 inches.

Salvia. 6d. per pkt.

514 **Splendens.** Scarlet; very showy and attractive.
515 **Argentea.** Silvery; flowers pinkish white; very fine.
516 **Patens.** Intense bright blue.
517 **Rœmeriana.** A beautiful dwarf scarlet.
Most striking garden plants; the scarlet is easily grown, and is very hardy. Patens is not so easily grown, but the beauty of its lovely blue flowers will repay the necessary care. Half-hardy biennials. Sow in the spring.

Scabiosa 3d. per pkt. (Mourning Bride).

518 **Finest Dwarf Double Mixed.** Red, white, lilac and purple. Showy and compact; hardy perennials; will grow anywhere; very free blooming and fine for cutting. Sow in autumn or spring. 18 inches.
519 **Golden Yellow Double.** Semi-dwarf and bushy, bearing a profusion of compact double flowers of a fine golden yellow.
520 **Caucasica.** A handsome, hardy perennial, 2 to 3 feet high; excellent for cut flowers, which last a long time in water; soft lilac blue shade. **6d.** pkt.

Schizanthus. 3d. per pkt.

521 **Grahami.** Beautiful red and shades.
522 **Grandiflorus Oculatus.** Purple spots.
523 **Pinnatus.** Beautiful bright hue.
524 **Pinnatus, Niveus.** A pure white variety.
525 **Pyramidalis (Tom Thumb).** Ten inches, various colours. Pyramidal.
Hardy annuals, requiring a sheltered situation; well suited for pot culture, and bear thousands of butterfly-like blossoms; handsome foliage. Well worth a place. Sow during autumn and spring. 24 inches, except dwarf variety.

Sensitive Plant 3d. per pkt.

526 **Mimosa Pudica.**
A tender annual for bush-house culture; curious from the fact that when touched its leaves close and droop, hence its name; very pretty foliage. Sow in spring. 18 inches.

Silene (Catchfly). 3d. per pkt.

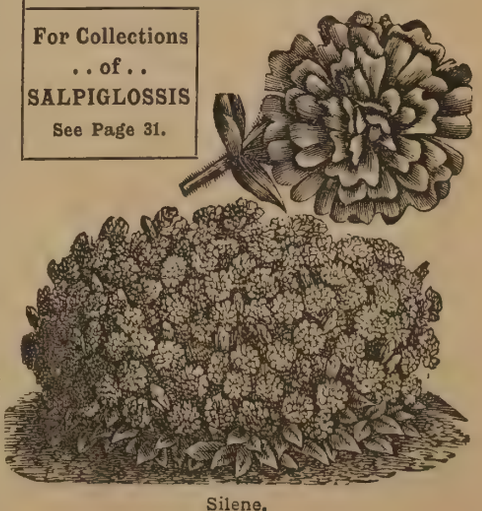
527 **Pendula.** Single, bright rosy red. 18 in.
528 **Campacta Rosea.** Double dwarf, bright rose. 6 inches.
This very showy annual will flower freely during the spring months; it should have a cool situation. Sow during autumn or spring.

Snapdragon (See Antirrhinum.)

Solanum. 6d. per pkt.

529 **Hybridum (Empress).** Beautiful plant laden with coral-red berries.
530 **Wetherill's Hybrids.** Choice strain.
This handsome plant produces a profusion of coral-red berries, and is highly esteemed for table decoration in England, where thousands are annually sold in Covent Garden. It makes a handsome pot plant, and is very attractive in the garden. Hardy annual. Sow autumn and spring.

For Collections . . of . . SALPIGLOSSIS
See Page 31.



Silene.

Stock, Queen of Whites.

Stock. 3d. per pkt.

Ten-week Varieties.

531 **Dwarf German.** Grand variety, comprising nearly every shade.
532 **Large Flowered.** Very showy large flowers, all colours.
533 **Giant Perfection.** Beautiful double spikes.
534 **Victoria Bouquet.** A beautiful strain of double flowers.
535 **Dwarf Pyramidal.** Large Flowering; a splendid race; extra double.
536 **Princess May.** A pyramidal, ten-week variety, of beautiful primrose colour.
537 **Perpetual Flowering.** Hardy; constant bloomer; various colours.
538 **Dwarf Queen.** Nine inches, compact habit; umbels of large flowers, of an intense blood-red colour. **6d.** pkt.
539 **Triumph.** Bright brilliant crimson; double, and showing a peculiar changing lustre. 18 inches. **6d.** pkt.

Other Varieties.

540 **Intermediate (Scarlet).** The autumn stock, beautiful variety.
541 **East Lothian (White).** Very fine pure white, handsome.
542 **Brompton Scarlet.** Very showy and distinct.
543 **Brompton White.** Fine spikes of clear pure white.
544 **Brompton New Giant.** Beautiful white, of very large size.
545 **Brompton Dwarf, Sunrise.** Large flowers, bright rose; numerous spikes; 70 per cent. double. **6d.** per pkt.
546 **Queen of Whites.** An ever-blooming variety, growing 1½ to 2 feet, which is one of the best white sorts in cultivation. Very double, pure clear white; **6d.** per pkt.

Stocks succeed well in any part of our colony if the season is favourable, and they are grown in good, rich soil. They are all beautiful plants, very showy and delightfully perfumed. The Intermediate Stocks produce splendid spikes of flowers. Stocks are gross feeders, like manure and well-enriched soil worked deep. The Bromptons, if sown in the autumn, will flower the following spring. The Ten-weeks are hardy annuals, and grow about 12 inches. The Brompton and Intermediate are hardy biennials. Sow during the autumn or spring. Stocks are liable to the attacks of aphis, but one or two applications of "Nikoteen" easily kills the pests.

FOR Flower Seeds in Collections SEE PAGE 31 and 32.

Statice. 3d. per pkt.

547 **Suworowi.** A very handsome annual variety, with spikes of bright rose-coloured flowers; free bloomer. Sow in spring.
548 **Perennial Varieties.** Mixed.

A very useful plant. The flowers are excellent for cutting and for mixing with others, and are well adapted for drying as everlastings.

Sunflower (See Helianthus).

Sweet Pea (See Lathyrus).

Sweet William (See Dianthus Barbatus).

Tacsonia. 1s. per pkt.

549 **Van Volxemi.**

A very handsome evergreen climber, with bright crimson flowers, somewhat resembling a Passion Flower; it is a half-hardy perennial, growing some 10 feet high. Sow the seed during autumn and spring.

Tagetes. 3d. per pkt.

550 **Signata Pumila.**

A very pretty and effective hardy annual of the Marigold tribe, bearing an abundance of bright orange yellow flowers; very useful for beds and massing. Sow during autumn or spring. 12 inches.

Thunbergia. 6d. per pkt.

551 **Choicest Mixed.**

Beautiful half-hardy annual, of twining habit; flowers brilliant and various colours; grows rapidly. Sow in spring. 36 inches.

Torenia. 1s. per pkt.

552 **Bailloni.**

An elegant and extremely ornamental pot plant of great beauty; the flowers are yellow with brownish red throat; a tender perennial. Suitable only for glass or bush-house cultivation. 12 inches.

Verbena, Mammoth Hybrid.

Tropæolum. 6d. per pkt.

553 **Canariensis (Canary Creeper).**

Beautiful tender annuals. The foliage delicate, flowers golden. Sow in spring. 120 inches.

554 Verbascum Pannosum. 6d. per pkt.

Introduced from Macedonia. The plant grows to five feet; splendid leaves, two feet long and eight inches wide; flower stalks, two feet long. Large sulphur-yellow flowers; strikingly beautiful decorative plant. A perennial. Sow in spring or autumn.

Verbena. 6d. per pkt.

555 **Choice Mixed.** Very fine quality. 6 inches.
556 **Auricula Flowered.** Various colours, mixed. 6 inches.
557 **Coccinea.** Beautiful glowing scarlet, very fine. 6 inches.
558 **Italian Striped.** Handsome striped flowers.
559 **Cœrulea.** Shades of blue; contrasts well; very effective.
560 **Candidissima.** Beautiful pure white; large trusses of flowers.
561 **Mammoth Hybrid.** Superb mixed; extra large flowers.

One of our most useful bedding plants; very hardy and of magnificent colours; not particular to soil or situation, and blooms in profusion. Sow in autumn and spring.

Viola. 6d. per pkt.

562 **Odorata (Sweet Violet).** The old well-known fragrant variety; makes nice border plants; very hardy, and bloom abundantly; hardy perennials. 6 in.
563 **The Czar.** Very large, fragrant; great improvement on old variety; purple. 6 in.
564 **Alba.** Pretty white violet; distinct. 6 in.

Virginian Stock. 3d. per pkt.

565 **Red.** Good rich colour. 6 inches.
566 **White.** Nice pure white. 6 inches.

Very dwarf, free-blooming, hardy annual; very effective for edgings; either mixed or sown in rows separately. Sow the seed in the early spring.

Wallflower. 3d. & 6d. per pkt.

567 **Blood Red Single.** The old favourite; distinct.
568 **Choicest Mixed.** Single; colours from blood red to pale yellow.
569 **Cloth of Gold.** Distinct rich golden yellow.
570 **Double German.** Grand strain, choicest double; all colours. **6d.** per pkt.
571 **Eastern Queen.** Single dwarf variety; flowers of bright chamois, changing to salmon red.
572 **Ruby Gem.** Single; a most brilliant flower, beautiful ruby-violet; flowers extra large.
573 **Early Single.** An annual Wallflower, beautifully sweet scented; a charming pot plant.

Favourite English flowers; the double varieties are striking and handsome plants. The single varieties have a delicious perfume; hardy biennials. Sow in autumn or spring. 12 in.

Whitlavia. 3d. per pkt.

574 **Grandiflora.** Bright blue; very pretty and striking. 6 inches.
575 **Gloxinoides.** White and blue; showy. 6 inches.

One of the most charming Californian annuals; very effective for bedding; grows freely in any good garden soil; very hardy. Sow in autumn and spring.

Zinnia 3d. per pkt.

576 **Grandiflora Plenissima.** A beautiful Zinnia of immense size and robust growth; various brilliant colours; the flowers are very fine, sometimes 6 inches across, colours intense; superior to the old well-known Elegans in every way.
577 **Grandiflora Queen Victoria.** Magnificent double white.
578 **Elegans Curled and Crested.** Unique and charming type, flowers being beautifully twisted and curled, giving a most attractive and graceful appearance.
579 **Elegans Alba fl. pl.** Large double white.
580 **Elegans Double-Striped or Zebra.** Flowers white, distinctly striped. 18 in.
581 **Elegans Pumila fl. pl.** A surprisingly beautiful dwarf strain, wonderful shades of colour, and flowers nearly all double.
582 **Elegans Tom Thumb Double.** Various brilliant colours; dwarf. 6 inches.
583 **Elegans Liliput fl. pl. Scarlet Gem.** Double, and suitable for pot culture or for borders.
584 **Elegans Liliput fl. pl.** Mixed; a charming class.

One of the grandest annuals in cultivation; has been wonderfully improved of late years, and Zinnias flower throughout the entire summer. They should always be transplanted. Sow seed in spring and summer. Tall varieties, 2½ to 3 ft.

Zinnia, Tom Thumb Double.

Flowering BULBS

Post Free, at prices named.

Double Anemone.

SPRING FLOWERS.

There is no class of Flower which gives more satisfaction or is hailed with more delight than the beautiful Spring Daffodil; it comes at a time when flowers are scarce, and when the weather is cool and agreeable, hence its flowers keep fresh a long time and give a brightness to the garden which is peculiarly its own. The charming sweet-scented Hyacinth follows it closely, and the lordly Gladioli, with its splendid spikes, comes on in succession for several months. The magnificent Anemones and Ranunculus make our garden gay with all the colours of the rainbow, and the stately Liliums tell us that Easter is not far off; all the other varieties of bulbous plants have charming flowers. They are all easily grown on any good, well-worked soil, a good dressing of manure or well-decayed vegetable matter being all that is required; should the weather prove dry after planting, mulch the surface of the soil and water frequently—they will well repay any trouble.

Single Anemone.

WE CAN SUPPLY

A General Collection of **Bulbs** during March, April and May; **Gladioli** during April, May, June, July and August; **Liliums** during April, May and June.

Our Patrons will please SEND THEIR ORDERS AT ONCE, which will be executed as fully as possible, and any Bulbs not fully matured when orders arrive will be sent on by post when ready.

Hippeastrum.

WHEN TO PLANT.

The **Daffodils** should be planted before the end of April; **Hyacinths** during May and June; **Anemones** and **Ranunculus** as late as July, and do well; **Gladioli** from May until October, if the bulbs are in good condition; **Liliums** from May to July, all others from March to end of Jnne.

For Collections see pages 47, 48, 49.

Amaryllis.

Belladonna Lily. This well-known and splendid species is very variable, both in size and colour of the flowers, frequently producing variously shaded flowers, from almost white to reddish or purplish hue; they thrive best in light soil. Price, **6d.** each.

Formosissima (Sprekelia). The Jacobean Lily. Showy bulbous plant, with beautiful brilliant crimson flowers; a very handsome pot plant. Price, **1s.** each.

Hippeastrum.

HYBRID VARIETIES.

These belong to the Amaryllis family, and produce flower stems from eighteen inches to two feet, surmounted by remarkably handsome large heads of trumpet-shaped flowers of various shades of crimson, striped with white, and white grounds with crimson markings; of easy culture. Charming border plants.

Named Sorts	**1s.** each.
Dark Red varieties	**9s.** per doz.
White, Dark Veined varieties...	**9s.** per doz.

Babiana.

Very showy plants, producing rich self colours and very distinct hues in the same flower, with long wire-like foliage. To succeed with them they should be planted in a light sandy compost, with a small proportion of well-decayed manure. Mixed, **2s.** per doz.

Brunsvigia.

This magnificent border plant forms a handsome crown of flowers on a stem of about three feet, containing from eighteen to twenty-four separate large blooms; the colours are pink and white, with a delightful perfume. The bulbs are large, and will flower first season. **1s.** each.

Crocus.

A well-known old English favourite. Only suitable to the colder districts. If the situation and climate are suitable, no special care is necessary, as they will thrive in the poorest of soils. Blue, white, striped and yellow; separate if desired. **2s. 6d.** per doz.

Amaryllis Formosissima.

Anemone.

These truly magnificent flowering tubers are deserving of a place in every garden, and we cannot too highly recommend them; their variety of colour, from deep crimson to white and striped, renders them very attractive. The foliage is very beautiful, and plants bloom for a long time.

Dutch Double. Mixed, including many brilliant shades of colour. **1s.** per doz.; **6s.** per 100.

Dutch Single. Mixed. All colours; a splendid assortment; very effective. **1s.** per doz.; **5s.** per 100.

The Bride. An extremely beautiful single variety, pure white, flowers very freely; exceedingly handsome and attractive when massed. **1s.** per doz.

French Single. Mixed. **1s.** per doz.

French Double. Mixed. **1s.** per doz.

These are very showy and vigorous growers, flowers very large, with beautiful shades of colour.

Fulgens. Scarlet Windflower. Rich dazzling scarlet flowers and light elegant growth render it a favourite for cutting. **2s. 6d.** per doz.

Fulgens fl. pl. A double flowering variety of the handsome Scarlet Windflower. **2s. 6d.** per doz.

CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED VARIETY.

A very distinct class, with large handsome double flowers; the petals are regularly incurved; plants very vigorous, and blooms freely.

French Rose de Nice. Beautiful bright rose. **1s. 6d.** per doz.

Freesia.

Refractra Alba. A charming tuberous plant. Flowers have a delicious perfume, and are of great value for cutting. Colour, pure white, occasionally marked with a violet line. A most desirable pot plant, but is perfectly hardy out of doors. Each bulb bears one or more stems with eight or ten flowers. Height, 5 to 8 inches. **6d.** per doz.; **3s.** per 100.

Hyacinth

SINGLE. 9d. each; 8s. per doz.

RED, and Shades of Red.

Monsieur de Faesch. Pink, fine.
Madame Rachael. Red, compact truss.
Eliza. Dark red, good form, large spike.
Grand Blanche Imperial. Beautiful deep blush; large flower, distinct.
Robert Steiger. Bright crimson, large truss.
La Belle Querine. Deep rose, striped, fine truss, excellent.
Maria Cornelia. Light rose, fine truss, very early.
Eldorado. Deep crimson.
La Dame du Lac. Delicate rose.

WHITE, and Shades of White.

Madame de Stael. Pure white.
La Reine des Beauties. Blush, fine spike.
Triumph Blandina. White, tinged rose.
Baroness von Tuyll. Large handsome truss, extra fine.
Grand Vainqueur. Pure white, good truss; an excellent variety.
Alba Superbissima. Pure white.
Cleopatra. Waxy white, large bell.
Voltaire. Creamy white.

BLUE, and Shades of Blue.

La Peyrouse. Bright blue, very fine.
Cœur Blanc. Dark purplish blue, good form.
Mimosa. Dark purple, very distinct, almost black; fine.
Emelius. Porcelain blue, good.
Prince von Saxe-Weimar. Dark blue, fine large truss, good.
William d'Erite. Purplish black, long spike, fine.
L'ami du Cœur. Light violet.

YELLOW, and Shades of Yellow.

Fleur d'Or. Pure rich yellow.
La Pluie d'Or. Bright pleasing yellow.

DOUBLE. 9d. each; 8s. per doz.

RED, and Shades of Red.

Comet. Fine red.
Grootvoorst. Delicate blush, handsome bells, large spike.
Lady Montague. Striped rose, extra fine large truss.
Noble par Merite. Rose, striped carmine, large bells.
Princess Royal. Red, dark centre, good spike.
Rouge Eclatant. Red.
Lady Wellington. Red.

WHITE, and Shades of White.

Bouquet Royal. Very pure white, with good truss and large bells.
Prince of Waterloo. Almost pure white, large bells.
Gloria Florum. Pure white, yellow centre.
Ne Plus Ultra. Pure white, violet centre.
A la Mode. Pure white, shaded pale blue.
Sphœra Mundi. White, violet centre.
Hermann Lange. Fine large flowers.

BLUE, and Shades of Blue.

Konig von Wurtemberg. A deep, strong blue; good truss.
Prince Albert. Black purple.
Don Gratuit. Fine flower, beautiful shade of blue.
Bouquet Pourpre. Dark blue, very fine.
Lord Noel. Very beautiful shade of blue.

YELLOW, and Shades of Yellow.

Goethe. Light yellow, fine bells and truss, excellent.
Jaune Napoleon. Fine deep yellow.

CULTURE.—These magnificent bulbous plants will do well in any good soil, preferring a rich sandy loam. We particularly recommend the single varieties. Nothing can be more beautiful or fragrant than a bed of these charming plants. They also make beautiful pot flowers; plant in 6-inch pots, good drainage, rich sandy soil; and give plenty of water during flowering season.

TO GROW HYACINTHS IN WATER.

Place the Hyacinth in the glass sufficiently filled with water to allow the base of the bulb barely to touch it, place the bulbs in a dark cupboard for about three weeks, until the roots are well started; then remove them to a well-lighted position in the room near the window, and as close to the glass as possible. Renew the water once a week, and keep it filled up to base of bulb. Glasses for this purpose, **9d.** each.

Hyacinthus Candicans

An entirely distinct species of Hyacinth, producing very long spikes, 4 feet high, covered with white bell-shaped flowers; quite hardy; it makes an elegant green-house plant. **9d.** each

FLOWERING BULBS, contd.

Ixia.

Charming dwarf and hardy little flowering plants; their flowers are scarlet, lavender, or white, and also we offer a green flowered variety; the flowers are produced on light graceful stems in great profusion.
Viridiflora. Green-flowered Ixia, one of the few flowers of this colour. A charming variety. **2s.** doz.
Scarlet. A distinct variety, very showy. **2s.** per doz.
Yellow. Distinct and beautiful. **2s.** per doz.
Mixed. Containing all colours. **2s.** per doz.

Double Hyacinth.

Lilium Harrisi.

Iris.

Nothing can exceed the beauty of this charming family of plants, remarkable alike for their curiously constructed and quaintly marked flowers, and for the peculiar manner in which the colours are blended; easily cultivated.

Kæmpferi (The Lovely Japanese Flag Iris).

VARIETIES OF KÆMPFERI. **1s.** each; **9s.** per doz.

Blue Danube. Deep luminous peacock blue, yellow centre.
Gem. Pure white, each petal streaked with gold.
Hana-aoi. Blue purple shade, six perianths.
Japonaise. White, lightly shaded blue, gold laced.
Kuma-funjin. Violet, very double.
Kumo-no-uye. Large double, violet, six perianths.
Meiran. White maroon variegated, three perianths.
Oniga-shima. Violet, six perianths.
O-torige. Light purple, three large perianths.
Oshokun. Violet, six perianths, large.
Oyodo. Violet, three perianths.
Pyramid. Tall and showy, light violet blue, white veins, gold band, white centre.
Seraph. Violet, gold band, very large.
Shippo. Blue, six perianths, large.
Shirataki. White, six large perianths.
St. Ogg. Purplish blue, shaded indigo, gold band, large.
Trogan. Purplish blue, gold centre.
Uchiu. Light blue, six perianths, large.
Uji-no-hotaru. Blue, eight perianths, large.
Yedo-jiman. Dark blue, six large perianths.

For size and richness of colour the above varieties of the Japanese Iris are unequalled, with an indescribable mass of colouring, flowers often measuring 6 to 8 inches across. They grow to a height of 2 feet, and like a moist situation, with light rich soil.

ENGLISH. 6s. per doz.

Splendid large flowers; colours beautifully variegated; plant from March to May in well-drained soil, with a little sand round each bulb.

GERMAN. 6s. per doz.

An exceedingly large and handsome variety; they succeed best in moist situations, as it is very necessary that they have a free supply of water during the blooming season.

SPANISH. 3s. per doz.

A smaller and earlier variety; the colours are generally very brilliant; they require same treatment as the English varieties.

Susiana. A very noble flower, large, brownish purple in colour. **1s.** each.
Lorteli. A pink variety of the above well-known Iris Susiana, very effective. **1s.** each.
Pavonia (Peacock Iris). **3d.** each; **2s. 6d.** doz.

Jonquil. 1s. 6d. per doz.

An old English favourite, much admired for their beauty and delicious fragrance; they bloom very early, and last a long time; flowers much smaller than the Daffodils

Lilium.

A magnificent family of summer blooming plants, with splendid tall spikes of handsome large flowers, white, spotted and veined, according to the varieties. Height of stem about three feet; very hardy.
Lancifolium Album. Pure white. **1s.** each.
Lancifolium Roseum. White, spotted rose. **1s.** each.
Lancifolium Rubrum. White, spotted red. **1s.** each.
Longiflorum. Pure white, dwarf. **1s.** each.
Candidum (The Single White Garden Lily). Very fragrant. **9d.** each.
Tigrinum (The Tiger Lily). Orange, spotted with black. **9d.** each.
Tigrinum Flore Pleno (Double Tiger Lily). **9d.** each.
Thunbergianum (A Japanese Lily). Dwarf in habit, extremely showy, handsome flowers. Valuable for pots or bedding. **6d.** each.
Auratum (Golden Rayed Lily of Japan). Of all the Lily Tribe this is, without doubt, the finest in size, sweetness, and colouring. The flowers are from eight to ten inches across; ivory white, thickly studded with crimson spots, and a bright golden band through the centre of each petal. **1s. 6d.** each.
Harrisi (True Easter Lily). A most lovely pure white Lily, with long graceful tube-shaped flowers. A great improvement on Candidum. **1s.** each.

Nerine.

Sarniensis (Guernsey Lily). This belongs to the Amaryllis tribe of bulbous plants. It thrives well in the open ground; flowers pale salmon colour. **1s.** each.
Japonica (The Beautiful Japanese Spider Plant). A charming variety. In September, after the leaves have withered, it sends up flower stalks nine to twelve inches high, which are crowned with umbels of bright red flowers with long curved stamens. **6d.** each; **4s.** doz.

Narcissus including the Beautiful Daffodils.

Narcissus Princeps.

Trumpet Daffodils.

Ard Righ (Irish King). Large trumpet, yellow perianth. **3d.** each; **2s. 6d.** per doz.

Countess of Annesley. Perianth sulphur yellow; rich, full, yellow trumpet; blooms freely. **6d.** each; **5s.** per doz.

Emperor. Perianth deep primrose; sepals imbricated; trumpets large, rich, yellow, beautiful. **6d.** each; **5s.** per doz.

Golden Plover. Rich golden yellow, early. **3d.** each; **2s. 6d.** per doz.

Golden Spur. Deep yellow, trumpet large and lobed; early. **6d.** each; **5s.** per doz.

Maximus. A rich golden yellow; perianth twisted; large and graceful; late, free-blooming. **6d.** each; **5s.** per doz.

Moschatus (White Spanish Daffodil). Charming dwarf variety. **1s.** each; **10s.** per doz.

Obvallaris (The Tenby Daffodil). Rich yellow throughout; perfect form; most beautiful. **3d.** each; **2s. 6d.** per doz.

Bulbicodium (Hoop Petticoat Narcissus). Colour like the Buttercup; small flowers; large corolla, with small outer petals. **2d.** each; **1s. 6d.** per doz.

WINGED or BICOLOR TRUMPET DAFFODILS.

Empress. Perianth white, and of great substance; trumpet rich yellow; magnificent. **6d.** each; **5s.** per doz.

Horsfieldii. Perianth white; trumpet rich yellow; large bloom, one of the best. **6d.** each; **5s.** per doz.

Princeps. Pale lemon perianth, often lighter than the trumpet; free flowering, very attractive. **2d.** each; **1s. 6d.** per doz.

INCOMPARABILIS TRUMPET DAFFODILS.

Cynosure. Large primrose perianth, and changing to white, cup-stained orange scarlet. **3d.** each; **2s. 6d.** per doz.

Sir Watkin (The Giant Welsh Challis Flower). Perianth rich sulphur; cup yellow, tinged with orange; beautiful. **6d.** each; **5s.** per doz.

Stella. Large white perianth, yellow cup. **3d.** each; **2s.** per doz.

DOUBLE DAFFODILS.

Orange Phœnix (Albus Plenus Aurantius). White, with orange nectary; beautiful. **3d.** each; **2s. 6d.** per doz.

Sulphur Phœnix (Albus Plenus Sulphureus). White, with sulphur nectary; extremely beautiful. **6d.** each; **5s.** per doz.

Telamonius Plenus. Great double yellow Daffodil. **3d.** each; **2s.** per doz.

VARIOUS DAFFODILS.

Barri (Conspicuous). Large, broad, spreading perianth; broad short cup, conspicuously edged bright orange scarlet. **6d.** each; **5s.** per doz.

Burbidgei. Perianth clear white; cup margined cinnabar red; prefers cool climate; single. **3d.** each; **2s. 6d.** per doz.

Duchess of Brabant. Perianth white; cup yellow. **3d.** each; **2s. 6d.** per doz.

Nelsoni Major. Perianth white and large; cup yellow; frequently suffused with orange scarlet. **6d.** each; **5s.** per doz.

Odorus (Campernelli). Jonquil flowered; perianth and cup full and yellow, sweet-scented. **1s. 6d.** per doz.

POETICUS NARCISSUS.

Alba Plena Odorata. Double white gardenia flowered; much esteemed for cutting. **3d.** each; **2s. 6d.** per doz.

Poeticus Ornatus (Single). Perianth pure white; cup flat, edged scarlet; perianth imbricated; beautiful. **3d.** ea.; **2s. 6d.** doz.

POLYANTHUS . . . or BUNCH NARCISSUS.

Double Roman. White, with orange nectary. **2d.** each; **1s. 6d.** per doz.

Grand Primo. White, with citron cup. **2d.** each; **1s. 6d.** per doz.

Grand Monarque. White, citron cup, forming immense heads; free blooming. **2d.** each; **1s. 6d.** per doz.

Grand Soliel d'Or. Yellow, deep orange cup. **2d.** each; **1s. 6d.** per doz.

Paper White. Pure white, exquisite perfume; very early; charming variety. **2d.** each; **1s.** per doz.

Special Offer.

The following varieties of Narcissus have not been offered in our previous lists. They are exceedingly fine, and are well worth cultivating, being much superior in colour and form to the older and better known sorts.

Helen Falconer.	White trumpet, free flowering	**5/-** ea.
Early Maximus.	Finest yellow trumpet	**3/-** „
Beauty (Incomparabilis Section).	Red cup	**1/6** „
Glow	„ „ Earliest, red cup, beautiful	**1/6** „
Minnie Hume (Leedsii Section).	One of the best	**1/3** „
John Bain (Burbidgei Section).	A beauty, nearly white	**6d.** „

All good, strong, flowering bulbs.

1 each of the above 6 sorts, 10/6 post free.

Double Daffodil.

A SUPERB . .

Collection .. OF .. Daffodils

and other NARCISSUS

100 Bulbs for £1

POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

- 5 **Ard Righ** (Irish King). Large trumpet, yellow perianth.
- 5 **Bulbicodium.** Large, rich golden yellow.
- 2 **Burbidgei.** Clear white cup, margined cinnabar red.
- 2 **Countess of Annesley.** Perianth sulphur, yellow trumpet.
- 5 **Cynosure.** Primrose and white perianth, cup stained orange scarlet.
- 5 **Duchess of Brabant.** Perianth white, yellow cup.
- 2 **Emperor.** Perianth primrose; trumpet rich yellow.
- 5 **Empress.** Perianth white, trumpet rich yellow.
- 2 **Golden Spur.** Deep rich yellow, distinctly lobed.
- 2 **Horsfieldii.** Perianth white, trumpet rich yellow.
- 3 **Maximus.** Rich golden yellow perianth.
- 2 **Nelsoni Major.** Perianth white and large.
- 6 **Obvallaris** (The Tenby Daffodil). Rich yellow.
- 5 **Poeticus Ornatus.** White, cup edged scarlet.
- 5 **Poeticus Plenus.** Double white, large.
- 5 **Princeps.** Pale lemon perianth.
- 3 **Stella.** Large white perianth, yellow cup.
- 5 **Telamonius Plenus.** Double yellow.
- 5 **Double Roman.** White with orange nectary.
- 5 **Grand Monarque.** White, citron cup.
- 5 **Grand Primo.** White, citron cup.
- 5 **Grand Soleil d'Or.** Yellow, deep orange cup.
- 12 **Paper White.** Pure white, exquisite perfume, very early.

FLOWERING BULBS, contd.

Ornithogalum Arabicum.

Star of Bethlehem. A strong growing showy plant, with large bunches of flowers produced on a tall stem; colour white, with dark centre; very hardy. **3d.** each; **2s.** per doz.

Ranunculus.

Turban Scarlet. **1s.** per doz.; **5s.** per 100.
Turban Yellow. **1s.** per doz.; **5s.** per 100.
Turban Crimson. **1s.** per doz.; **5s.** per 100.
Turban Grandiflora. Fine crimson and yellow. **1s.** per doz.; **5s.** per 100.
Turban White. **2s.** per doz.
Turban Mixed. **1s.** per doz.; **5s.** per 100.
French Double, Finest Mixed. Splendid colours. **2s.** per doz.
Persian Mixed. Bright showy colours. **1s.** per doz.; **5s.** per 100.

We very strongly recommend the beautiful Ranunculus as one of the most charming of our spring flowering plants; a bed of them in full flower is a glowing mass of colour; they prefer rich loamy soil, but will grow in any average land, if well enriched. They should be planted at least 6 inches apart, and the bed should be mulched with manure when the plants begin to grow, and the ground made firm about them; the flowers are very double, and sometimes 4 inches across.

Scilla.

Wood Hyacinth. A beautiful little spring blooming bulb; will succeed in almost any situation, being perfectly hardy; the flowers are of various colours, and are produced on a short stem; some of the varieties are very dwarf and exquisitely beautiful. **3d.** each; **2s.** per doz.

Snowflake (Leucojum Æstivum)

Snowflake. A beautiful hardy bulb of the Snowdrop type, which it strongly resembles; the petals are prettily tipped with green; it does well in almost any soil or situation. **6d.** per doz.; **3s. 6d.** per 100.
Giant Snowflake. A vast improvement on the ordinary variety, each bell being double the size of the old Snowflake. **4d.** each; **3s.** per doz.

Sparaxis.

Mixed. Embracing every shade of colour and beautifully marked. For their refined colour and graceful habit Sparaxis never fail to win the admiration of those who possess a cultured taste; they are of easy culture. **2s.** per doz.
Pulcherrima. A very beautiful species, known as "Fairy Bells." Long stems with pendulous, bell-shaped flowers of various colours. **6d.** each.

Sprekelia Formosissima

Jacobean Lily (See Amaryllis).

Tigridia Pavonia.

The Tiger Flower. So called from the peculiar markings of its beautiful single crimson flowers, which are spotted with yellow; it is a very hardy plant, and flowers for some time. **6s.** per doz.

Tritonia.

Mixed. Exceedingly free flowering and bright, allied to Ixias; quite hardy, and easily cultivated; very attractive dwarf plants. **2s.** per doz.
Longifolia. A very useful decorative flower, rich salmon colour; distinct, and flowers profusely. **2s.** per doz.

Tuberose.

Double. **Single.** } In clumps, **1s.**

One of the most beautiful summer flowering bulbs in cultivation; the blooms are of the purest white and of the most exquisite fragrance; they are admirably adapted for bouquet making, and easy to cultivate.

Tulip.

Double. Very fine mixed. **3s.** per doz.
Single. Very fine mixed. **2s. 6d.** per doz.

This genus of old favourite flowers can be grown in our colony with great success, and flowered the first season after planting; they prefer a cool situation, however.

Vallotta Purpurea.

The Scarborough Lily. A lovely free-flowering bulb of the Amaryllis family, suitable either for pots or borders; the flower is trumpet-shaped, produced in clusters, and of a rich orange scarlet colour. **1s. 6d.** ea.

Watsonia

O'Brieni Alba

6d. each.

The flowers of this bulbous plant are . . beautifully arranged . on wiry stalks, branching from the main . . stem, and are snow-white in colour. It keeps in flower a long time and is an exceedingly handsome decorative plant. Dry bulbs can be supplied up to end of June, and during following month in pots.

For . . .
Flower Seeds
. . in . .
Collections
See . .
Pages 31 and 32.

Post Free.

Collections of Bulbs

SPRING FLOWERING.

No. 1 Collection 5/-

12 Anemones. An attractive variety of colour.
12 Freesias. Most charming tuberous plants.
1 Gladiolus. Strikingly beautiful and popular.
2 Hyacinths. Delightful perfume; magnificent.
6 Ixias. Assorted colours; flowers profusely.
3 Narcissus. Beautiful spring flowering bulbs.
12 Ranunculus. Charming colours; bloom freely.
2 Scillas. Exquisite little spring flowering bulbs.
12 Snowflakes. Resemble the Snowdrop.
3 Sparaxis. Various colours; graceful habit.
2 Tritonias. Brightly elegant and beautiful.

No. 2 Collection 10/-

24 Anemones. Truly magnificent flowering bulbs.
3 Crocus. A well-known old English favourite.
12 Freesias. Delicious perfumed flowers.
2 Gladioli. Choice superbly coloured flowers.
4 Hyacinths. Mixed colours; fragrant.
6 Ixias. Charming little flowering plants.
6 Narcissus. Named sorts of these favourites.
12 Ranunculus. Bright showy colours.
6 Scillas. Dwarf and exquisitely beautiful.
12 Snowflakes. Beautiful, much like Snowdrops.
6 Sparaxis. Refined colours, beautifully marked.
6 Tritonias. Very bright and free flowering.
3 Tulips. Can be grown with great success.

No. 3 Collection 20/-

24 Anemones. Mixed colours; beautiful flowers.
6 Crocus. Mixed colours; an old favourite.
24 Freesias. Most lovely blooms.
1 Hippeastrum. Beautiful Hybrid.
6 Hyacinths. Mixed colours; rich and fragrant.
4 Iris. Splendid assortment; remarkable.
12 Ixias. Beautiful colours; light and graceful.
1 Lilium Auratum (Japanese Lily).
1 Lilium Harrisi. Lovely pure white Lily.
4 Named Gladioli. Choice sorts.
6 Narcissus. Charming flower; named varieties.
6 Narcissus (Paper White).
2 Nerine Japonica (Japanese Spider Plant).
1 Nerine Sarniensis (Guernsey Lily).
24 Ranunculus. Scarlet and yellow.
6 Scilla. Beautiful blue dwarf.
12 Snowflakes (like Snowdrops).
12 Sparaxis. In charming colours.
1 Sprekelia Formosissima (Jacobean Lily).
4 Tulips. Mixed; single and double.
1 Valotta Pupurea (Scarborough Lily).

WE DELIVER THESE COLLECTIONS FREE TO ANY ADDRESS ON RECEIPT . . OF CASH WITH ORDER . .

Gladioli in Collections ALL SHADES AND .. COLOURS

POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

12 Lovely Varieties 12S.
Selected from List by Customers.

25 Lovely Varieties 20S.
Selected from List by Customers.

Customers should allow us to substitute for any varieties named which are sold out.

50 Bulbs, 25 Var's 35S.
Our own selection.

ALL . . .
BULBS
Post Free
At prices named

Hybrid Gladioli

BEAUTIFUL and CHARMING.

THESE charming hardy bulbous plants are quite as popular as ever, and we are still offering the fine collection now listed, which represents all shades of colour. The bulbs which we offer were a little later in ripening than usual this season, therefore, to give them their required rest, they should not be planted before May, and not later than September or October, unless under favourable conditions, when later plantings can be made, but as a rule as soon as the bulbs begin to shoot they should be planted. It is a mistake, however, to plant too early; all bulbs are the better for a rest.

CULTURE.—The culture of the Gladioli is exceedingly simple, as they will grow in any average soil; but to grow them to perfection the soil should be of a sandy or loamy description, and should be well worked or trenched to a depth of 18 inches to 2 feet. A most liberal dressing of old, well-rotted manure should be dug in, and a covering of 4 inches is all that the bulbs require. If planted in rows the bulbs should be 8 to 10 inches apart, and the rows 2 feet. When the shoots are about 12 inches they should be tied up to keep them straight. The soil between the bulbs should be well stirred and kept clean, and liquid manure can be given occasionally with advantage. This will not be necessary, however, unless the season is a very dry one, if the ground has been well worked as we recommended; but, if watering is resorted to, let it be done thoroughly if less frequently. A top dressing of manure over the surface of the soil is an excellent practice in summer. After the plants have finished blooming and show signs of ripening, by their yellow and brown leaves, the bulbs should be lifted and the shoots should be cut off close to the bulbs; and when the bulbs are properly dried the old sole or bulb should be removed and the new bulbs stored in a dry place until ready for replanting.

Africain. Slaty brown, scarlet ground, streaked scarlet and pure white, with conspicuous white blotch.
Agatha. Rose suffused with lake, flamed carmine, yellow spots.
Amalthee. Pure white, violet and red blotch; lower petals tinted rose.
Amite. Large fleshy rose-coloured flowers; lower petals shaded straw colour, streaked purple, and edges flamed with bright rose.
Andre Leroy. Very fine deep cherry red, flamed and striped with a rich darker shade; white blotch and white stripe in the centre of each petal.
Andromeda. Rose, tinted carmine, streaked white.
Angelique. Large flowers. White, slightly tinted flesh, blotch ivory white.
Arabi Pacha. Scarlet flowers, large white ivory blotch.
Arch. M. Christine. White, tinged lilac, flamed carmine.
Atlas. Transparent white, slightly tinged with lilac.
Aug. Vacquerie. Straw colour, large purple violet blotch.
Aurore de Feu. Rosy scarlet, golden yellow centre.
Baroness Burdett Coutts. Delicate lilac, tinged rose.
Beatrix. Pure white, flushed carmine.
Belmore. Fine light variety, amaranth markings.
Bicolore. Rosy salmon, lower petals white.
Caprice. Upper petals bright rose tinted lilac, with broad pure white bands; lower petals and throat feathered purplish carmine.
Carnation. Fleshy white colour, edges tinged richest carmine, lower petals blotched.
Cendrillon. Rosy white shade, profusely tinged and streaked with rosy carmine.
Cervantes. Bright rose colour, tinged lilac, fine.
Conquerant. Handsome spike of large carmine self flowers, with a pure white blotch and a white band.
Dalila. Bright rose, flowers streaked and flamed with carmine, large pure white blotch.
De Lesseps. Attractive variety, fine spikes.
Demosthene. Bright rose, flamed carmine, white streaks.
Diademe. Very fine, pale yellow, slightly edged rosy lilac.
Diamante. Fleshy white, throat ivory white, blotched and streaked carmine.
Dictateur. Large flowers, white centre, sepals flushed carmine on a pale lilac ground.
Didon. Fine light-coloured flower, good spike.
Domino Rose. Very large flowers, well expanded; pale cherry red, blotch marrow and straw colour.
Eglantine. Pure white, tinged delicate rose, flamed and edged with carmine red.
Eldorado. Clear yellow, lower petals streaked red.
Enchantresse. Satiny pale violet white, streaked violet.
Esmeralda. Fine large flowers, well expanded, of a bright and striking colour, ground ivory white, striped and flaked with carmine red; lemon-coloured blotch, tall and fine spike.
Etendard. White, slightly suffused carmine.
Eugene Souchet. Bright rose colour, large white blotch and stripes from the edges of petals.
Eugene Ramey. Purplish amaranth, mottled with slate.
Fantome. Large pure white flowers, slightly streaked at edges with rosy lilac.
Feu Follet. Well-opened flowers, with ivory white throat richly tinted and striped with carmine at the edges.
Fille des Champs. Pretty cherry rose, striped at edges.
Flamboyant. Fiery scarlet, fine spike, very effective.
Formosa. Bright satiny rose, striped carmine on the edges, blotch creamy white.
Gargantua. Large flowers, rosy carmine, striped violet red, very bright in centre.
Gerbe de Feu. Dazzling scarlet, creamy white blotch.
Grandeur a Merveille. Satiny lilac rose, streaked rose.
Hermione. White, covered with delicate lilac and carmine stripes, large pure white blotch, slightly streaked violet.
Isabella. Pure white, large dark carmine violet blotch.
L'Ardoisiere. Bright scarlet, suffused and distinctly edged with slaty grey.
Lacordiare. Large, fiery, vermillion flowers.
La France. Pure white, slightly flamed carmine towards edges, amaranth blotch.
La Perle. Splendid spike with large flowers, pure lilac blotched with violet carmine on the lower petals.
Leo Clarette. Cherry red, blotched purple and white.
Lemoinei. Creamy white, tinged rose, purple blotch.
Leviathan. Very tall spike of enormously large flowers of a very delicate bright rose, flamed and striped with carmine amaranth blotch on creamy white ground.
Liley. Large flowers, mottled with creamy white and bright soft rose, very delicate.
L'Unique Violet. Dark lilac, tinted with violet-flamed dark carmine, peculiar shade,
Marguerite Cadeau. Almost pure white, lilac rose eye.
Matador. Brilliant carmine red, striped and blotched white.
Michigan. Bright cherry red colour. White blotch.
Minos. Salmony rose, flushed and blotched, cherry red band, eye amaranth.
Mme. Auber. Pale rosy lilac blotch, dappled light rose on some of the flowers.
Mont Shasta. Ivory white, tinged pale yellow on inner petals.
Mrs. P. Palmer. Very large flowers, rose colour, suffused carmine, cream-coloured blotch, edge cherry red,
Nestor. Light yellow, lower petals veined dark red.
Nevada. Large, pure white flowers, faint amaranth blotch on base of throat.
Norma. Pure white, sometimes suffused with lilac.
Nymph de Fontainbleau. Pure white flowers, base of throat white, slightly suffused with amaranth.
Opale. Delicate rose, fine spike.
Ophir. Dark yellow, purple blotch.
Pactole. Beautiful yellow, slightly tinged with rose at the edges; blotch of a darker shade.
Panama. Rosy carmine, suffused with scarlet, white blotch.
Panorama. Lilac, shaded carmine, creamy white blotch.
Papillon. Well-formed spikes with flowers of a yellow ground, flaked and bordered with carmine.
Pasteur. Rose colour tinged with orange, centre band or blotch ivory white, buds scarlet.
Pepita. Golden yellow, edges of the petals slightly striped carmine towards the end of flowering season.
Phœbus. Brilliant red, with large pure white and very conspicuous blotch.
Precurseur. Fine bright rosy lilac, with carmine red blotch on a white ground. Extremely early variety.
Rayon d'Or. Creamy yellow blotch, rich purple, shaded yellow.
Reine Victoria. Pure white, carmine violet blotch.
Romeo. Lilac, with large petals blotched and striped with darker lilac.
Romulus. Dark crimson, white blotch.
Satin Rose. Satiny rose lilac, pretty blotch of violet rose on lower sepals.
Sceptre de Flore. Large flowers with white throat, having a carmine red star in centre, richest rose colour, spotted carmine at the circumference of the petals, lower petals slightly blotched carmine and pure white band.
Sceptre D'Or. Yellow, with large black blotches.
Semiramis. Carmine rose on white ground, flamed carmine.
Shakespeare. White, slightly suffused with carmine rose, large rosy blotch.
Soliel Couchant. Rose colour, suffused amaranth, white blotch.
Suffren. Bright cherry rose, carmine blotch.
Sultana. Satin rose, flamed with carmine, purple carmine, blotch on white ground.
Surprise. Beautiful light-coloured variety, fine spike.
Sylvie. White-edged, delicate cherry rose, ivory blotch.
Tamerlan. Garnet red, suffused with slate and yellow.
Teresita. Upper petals of pure white, suffused with rose and striped carmine, lower petals pale rose, blotched and striped bright violet; stamens white.
Therese de Vilmorin. Flowers a creamy white, passing into pure white, few purplish rose stripes in centre.
Tigre. Rosy salmon, striped slaty brown.
Titania. Creamy salmon flamed with cherry, fine.
Tricolore. Creamy rose, slightly suffused with lilac; blotch large dark violet, edged with clear yellow.
Triomphe de Paris. Large and beautiful flowers, creamy white, slightly striped with lilac; small carmine blotch shaded gold yellow.
Virginalis. Pure white, bordered and flamed carmine.
Zenobia. Rose, slightly tinted with violet, flamed dark carmine, large white blotch feathered with carmine.

Farm Calendar for N.S.W.

We have taken the climate of Sydney and Coast Districts as a basis, so that for the colder parts of the Colony an allowance and variation will have to be made by taking into consideration how much later the district in question may be than Sydney; for instance, should it be known that the season is a month later than that of Sydney, all that will be necessary will be to take May Calendar as a guide for June sowing, June for July, and so on right through the year.

Success with Our Seeds.

SEED GRAIN.

"The 'Allora Spring' Wheat I purchased from you turned out really first-class—as fine a looking crop of wheat as I have seen in the Orange District—and it had very little rust, in fact, the sample of grain I grew was, I think, of better quality than what I purchased of you. I must say it is a really first-class wheat for this district."—GYLES BROS., *Mt. Druitt.—1-6-99.*

SEED MAIZE.

"I tried your 'Golden King' Maize this year; it is a splendid corn, and did well, notwithstanding the drought."—A. HUTCHINSON, *Dept. of Labour and Industry, Casual Labour Farm, Windsor.—28-6-99.*

LUCERNE.

"The Lucerne seed purchased from you some time since has proved most satisfactory, and the growing crop is the admiration of all who have seen it. We are also well pleased with all the other seeds you have sent us."—LANE *and* REDWOOD, *Lanewood.—3-2-1900.*

JANUARY.

Sow Swede and other Field Turnips, Field Cabbage, Buckwheat, Johnson Grass (late sowing), Rape (for autumn sheep feed), Soja Beans for green fodder (late sowing), Maize for grain, and Thousand Headed Kale (late sowing).

ANDERSON'S IMPERIAL SWEDE
is the best all round Swede.
None better, few equal.
Yields 15 tons per acre.

FEBRUARY.

Sow Swede and other field turnips, Carrot (when September sowing has failed), Field Cabbage (late sowing), Rape (for autumn sheep feed), Buckwheat, Cape and Skinless Barley for green fodder, Maize for green crop, Parsnip as field crop, and Thousand Headed Kale (late sowing).

MARCH.

Sow Rape for autumn sheep feed, Broad Leaved Lucerne, Grass Seeds and Clovers for pasture; Burnett Grass and Sainfoin for green fodder; Buckwheat (last month to sow); Black or Golden Tares can be sown alone or mixed with Oats, Barley or Rye; Oats, Cape and Skinless Barley, Rye, and Scarlet Clover separately for green stuff; Carrot (if September sowing has failed).

APRIL.

Sow for main crops, Horse Beans, Field Peas, Rape for winter crop, Black and Golden Tares for green fodder (alone or mixed with Oats, Barley or Rye), Broad Leaved Lucerne, Grass Seeds and Clovers for permanent pasture, Burnett Grass, Sainfoin. Wheats for grain crop and hay, Oats for grain and green stuff, Cape and Skinless Barley and Scarlet Clover for green crops, Rye for grain and green fodder.

MAY.

Sow for late crop, Field Beans, Peas, Rape for winter feed; Black and Golden Tares for green fodder, sown separately or mixed with Oats, Barley or Rye; Broad Leaved Lucerne, Grass Seeds and Clovers for permanent pasture; Wheats for grain and hay, Oats for grain and green crop; Barley, Cape and English, for grain; Cape and skinless Barley for green stuff, Rye for grain and green fodder, Scarlet Clover for green crop; Onions (broadcast or in drills).

JUNE.

Sow for late crop, Field Beans, Peas, Field Cabbage (on poor soil) to be transplanted August and September; also Field Peas, Rape for winter crop; Wheats for grain and hay; Oats for grain and green stuff; Barley, Cape and English, for grain; Cape and Skinless Barley for green stuff; Rye for grain and green crop; Onions (broadcast or in drills).

JULY.

Sow Onions (broadcast or in drills); Rape for winter crop; Wheat, late crop for grain and hay; Oats for late crop and green stuff (late districts, Barley, Cape and English, for grain); Cape and English Barley for green stuff, Rye for green crop; Tobacco in seed bed, planting out in October; Potatoes (see special list).

AUGUST.

Sow Chicory, Field Pumpkin, Onions (broadcast or in drills in the colder districts); Rape for winter green crop; Grass Seeds and Clovers, and Broad Leaved Lucerne if favourable season; Oats for green stuff (late districts); Barley, Cape, and English, for grain; Rye for green stuff, Potatoes (offered in special list), Sugar Beet, Sunflower and Mangel.

SEPTEMBER.

Sow Buckwheat end of month, Field Carrot, Cattle Melon, Chicory. For green fodder Johnson Grass, Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum and Hungarian Millet; Maize for seed crop and green fodder; Field Pumpkin, Mangel, Sugar Beet, Sunflower, Grass Seeds and Clovers, and Broad Leaved Lucerne, if favourable season; also Couch Grass, Potatoes (offered in special list); Cow Pea, for green crop or manure.

OCTOBER.

BEST month to sow Cattle Melon and Pumpkin, also Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum, Pearl Millet, Broom Millet, Johnson Grass, Hungarian Millet, Maize, and Buckwheat, all for green fodder; Broad Leaved Lucerne, if favourable season, and Couch grass; Soja Beans for pulse, Teosinte, Sunflower seed for poultry feed; Cow Pea.

NOVEMBER.

Sow for green stuff, Buckwheat, Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum, Johnson Grass, Hungarian Millet, Pearl Millet; Maize for seed crop and green fodder; Pie Melon, Field Pumpkin; Soja Beans for pulse; Teosinte; Sunflower for poultry feed; Cow Pea.

DECEMBER.

Sow Swede Turnip if weather is favourable. For green fodder Buckwheat, Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum, Broom Millet, Johnson Grass and Hungarian Millet; Maize for seed crop and green fodder; Soja Beans for green crop.

FOR SELECTED SEED MAIZE
see page 56 of this Catalogue.

WHAT SEEDS TO SOW EVERY MONTH IN THE YEAR.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO CULTIVATION OF THE VARIOUS PLANTS REFERRED TO WILL BE FOUND ON THE PAGES DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

Swede and other Field Turnips.

1s. 6d. per lb.; post free, 2s.

Anderson and Co.'s Imperial Purple Top Swede.—Splendid heavy Swede, beautiful shape, and keeps well,
Skirving's Purple Top Swede.—Heavy cropper, well known.
East Lothian Purple Top Swede.—Hardy, good keeper.
Sutton's Champion Purple Top Swede.—Fine shape, heavy cropper.
Emperor Green Top Swede.—Good size, fine keeper.
White Fleshed Swede.—Grown in England.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen Turnip.—Of good quality and large.
Green Top Yellow Aberdeen Turnip.—A good keeper and hardy.
White Pomeranian Globe Turnip.—Large and very useful.

CULTURE.—Any rich, strong land will produce fine Turnips if well ploughed, harrowed, and rolled. The best time to sow is January or February, although some prefer an earlier or later sowing. Sow in drills 4 feet apart, and thin the plants to 18 inches apart; 2 to 3 lbs. of seed will sow an acre.

Shall recommend you on every occasion.

"I have been dealing with your house for seeds for over ten years, and shall recommend you on every possible occasion."—J. F. BURROWS, *Rookwood.—12-7-99.*

Mangel Wurzel

or MANGOLD.

1s. 6d. per lb.; post free, 2s.

Mammoth Long Red.—The best variety for deep, well-worked, rich land.
Long Yellow.—Excellent for deep ground.
Yellow Globe.—Most suitable for shallow soils, and keeps well.

CULTURE.—No dairy farm should be without a few acres of this most valuable root crop. It greatly adds to the quality of milk, and can be stored for many months if required. It is useful for feeding cows and pigs. The Long Red and Yellow Globe are the varieties most esteemed. Good, strong, deeply-worked soil will produce the heaviest crops; the land should be ploughed deeply twice, scarified, rolled, and harrowed lightly. Sow in drills 4 feet apart, and thin to 12 to 18 inches between each plant; 3 to 4 lbs. of seed is sufficient for an acre, and soaking the seed in warm water for 24 hours will hasten germination. August and September are the best months to sow.

ANDERSON & CO.'S IMPERIAL PURPLE TOP SWEDE.

Points of Excellence: Weight and size. Quality and shape. Long keeping qualities.

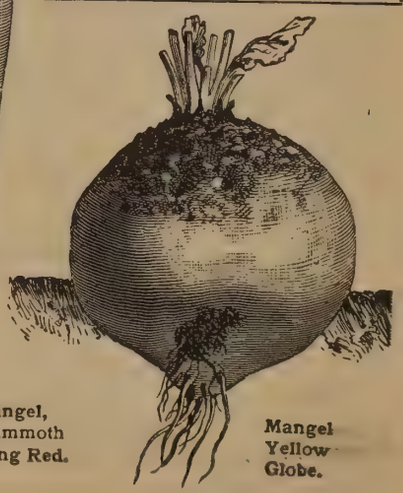
Pulling a crop of Anderson & Co.'s Imperial Purple Top Swede at Hawkesbury College, Season 1899.

GOVERNMENT REPORT: *"Anderson's Imperial Swede is a first-class variety, the roots being very even, solid, and good quality."*

Mangel, Mammoth Long Red.

Two packets Seeds One ton Turnips.

"I am pleased to state that from the two packets Swede Turnip Seed I got from you the product therefrom was over 1 ton—sown broadcast—some weighing 8 lbs., and the quality being excellent."—J. WHITE, *Coonabarabran.—26-6-99.*



Mangel Yellow Globe.

Cattle Cabbage, Large Drumhead.

Cattle Cabbage.

4s. per lb. Post Free.

Large Drumhead. Robinson's Champion Ox.

CULTURE.—Sow in June in seed beds of poor soil, to furnish plants for transplanting into the field in August and September. Another sowing may also be made in January or February, but June is the best month for sowing for large field cabbage required during winter and early spring for cattle or pig feed. One pound of seed will give plants for one acre if raised in a seed bed and planted out—or sow in drills 2 to 3 lb. per acre, thinning where required. Land must be strong, rich, and well worked; and, horse, cow, or pig manure can be used in large quantities. Bone dust, at the rate of 3 to 4 cwt. per acre, will not be too liberal a dressing where farmyard manures are not available.

Cattle Melon.

5s. per lb.

THIS plant should be grown more extensively, for when the soil is sandy and loamy, and of a fair depth, it will give a heavier and more certain crop than pumpkin, and is excellent food for cattle and pigs.

CULTURE.—Deeply dig or trench the ground, add farmyard or artificial manure abundantly, plant in hills three to four yards apart, and sow a few seeds in each hill. September or October are the best months to sow, but later plantings may be made in favourable seasons. Half-pound of seed will sow an acre.

Field Bean.

5s. per bus.

Heligoland or Tick.

CULTURE.—The land for this crop should be deeply ploughed and well worked; a good strong soil or even clay is preferable to light or sandy soil. April is the best month to sow, but later sowing can also be made during May, June, or July. Two or three bushels will sow an acre in drills 2 to 3 feet apart; the earlier sowing will grow more vigorously, requiring less seed to be sown.

GROW . . "GOLDEN KING" MAIZE See Page 56.

Buckwheat.

Japanese Buckwheat.

Silver Hulled.—Much earlier than the old common variety; continues longer in bloom and yields much larger crop. Seed light grey, beautiful pink blossoms. **9s.** per bushel.

Japanese.—It matures a fortnight earlier than the Silver Hulled, is as heavy a cropper, and possesses all its good qualities. **10s.** per bushel.

CULTURE.—A splendid quick-growing fodder plant, which can be sown in succession from the end of September to March, and will produce a heavy crop in a few weeks, provided the weather is favourable; it will be killed by frost, however. Buckwheat also makes excellent flour, which is largely used in America for cakes. It is also grown for green manure, to be ploughed in, which greatly increases the fertility of the soil. Bees are very much attracted to the flowers of the Buckwheat, which are highly honey-producing. Poultry are also very fond of the seed, and the straw, after threshing, is valuable for pig food. Prefers alluvial soil, but will succeed on any average land, well drained and well worked, ploughed twice, then harrowed and rolled; sow the seed, and then lightly roll again. Sow 4 to 5 pecks broadcast, and 1½ to 2 pecks, in drills, per acre.

For one of the VERY BEST
PASTURE GRASSES
See Paspalum Dilatatum
. . Page 59 . .

Write for . . Samples and Quotations of Prime SEED . . WHEATS.

We offer some . . 7 varieties of the most suitable for cultivation in . . . New South Wales

SELECT PURE SEED

Field Carrot.

3s. 6d. per lb. Post Free.

White Belgian. Large Red Altringham. Long Red Surrey.

CULTURE.—A very valuable root crop, which prefers land of a light loamy or sandy description, deeply and finely tilled. Choose land in good heart, and never use stable manure when putting in this crop. There is little trouble with the crop after it is fairly through the ground, and had a first weeding and thinning. Five to six pounds will sow an acre in drills. Sow during September, and should the summer or spring have been so severe as to destroy the September crop, another sowing may be made in February or March, which will give a fair return, but, of course, not equal to the one sown in September.

Large Rooted Chicory.

Chicory.

2s. 6d. per lb.

Large Rooted.

THIS plant is grown as a field crop, and the roots are used, when dried, roasted, and ground, for mixture with Coffee. It is a perennial plant, with large blue flowers.

CULTURE.—Cultivated as a root crop, Chicory should be grown in a similar manner to Carrots, drills 18 inches apart, and about an inch deep, the seedlings to be thinned to stand 9 inches apart in the rows. A loamy or sandy soil is most suitable. Stable manure must not be used at time of sowing, but if the ground is not in sufficient heart guano or bone dust may be applied. The ground must be kept free from weeds until the foliage overshadows it. The best months for sowing are August and September, and the roots will be ready for lifting in four or five months. Five pounds of seed will be ample for an acre.

. . All our . . FARM SEEDS are specially selected.

White Belgian Carrot.

Thousand Headed Kale.

4s. per lb.

A VALUABLE fodder plant for stock of every kind, yielding immense quantities of green food; grows four to five feet high, and can be fed down two and sometimes three times during the season. This plant does not impoverish the land to any great extent, and does not cause lambs or sheep to scour or blow.

CULTURE.—Same as Field Cabbage.

Thousand Headed Kale.

Sheep Burnet.

1s. 6d. per lb. **Special price for large lots.**

This valuable forage plant is a perennial, and is regarded as a plant specially adapted for poor, arid soils. Recently it has been grown to some extent in the colony, and from its habit of growth has been found a most valuable acquisition as a fodder plant, both for sheep and cattle, but especially for the former. It has a long tap root, which penetrates so deeply into the soil that it is enabled to resist the most severe droughts. The Burnet can be sown either along with, or as a substitute for, clover; amongst grass seeds for hay or pasture. Sow in March and April broadcast at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. per acre; 5 to 6 lbs. when mixed with grass seeds.

Field Pea . .

Partridge or Grey. 6s. per Bushel.
Large Blue. 10s. per Bushel.

A valuable crop, useful either for horse or pig feed. Any fair loamy or chocolate soil, if well drained, or a light sandy loam will suit this crop; and it is not necessary that it should be very rich, as a strong haulm is not desirable. However, the land must be well worked and deeply ploughed, and the seed can either be sown in drills or broadcast. Sow in April, May, or June. One-and-a-half to two bushels per acre. Both seed and straw are valuable.

Soja Bean **1s. per lb.**

(Var. Soja d'Etampes).

This plant, which makes fine fodder for stock, cut when in flower, should be more largely cultivated; or, if cut when the pods are ripe, it makes excellent hay, of which stock are very fond. When grown for this purpose the seed should be sown broadcast, at the rate of about 7 lbs. per acre; when grown for a Bean crop the seed should be drilled in about 18 inches apart and 18 inches between the rows; as this plant is an exhausting crop and a rank feeder, the land should be liberally manured. Sow from October to January.

Soja Bean.

Cow Pea . .

or CATIANG BEAN

(Vigna Catiang).

4d. per lb.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE PARCELS.

White.—White, with black eye.
Clay Coloured.—Light shade of brick-red.
Black.—Same size as others, perfectly black.
Whip-poor-Will.—Speckled liver-colour.

THE COW PEA does well and produces large crops of first-class fodder during dry seasons, and stock of every kind are particularly fond of it. Its chemical composition is much the same as the well-known Red Clover. It has great value as a green manure; indeed, large areas of it are sown for this purpose, and land which is in any way poor or worn out cannot be better manured than by pulling down a crop of the Cow Pea. Like all leguminous plants, it takes nitrogen from the atmosphere and deposits it in the soil during its growth in a marvellous manner. Spring is the best time to sow, and if the crop is intended for green feed we advise sowing in drills 2½ to 3 feet wide, and the plants thinned to 1 foot apart in the drills; about 10 lbs. of seed will sow an acre in this way, but for green manuring 30 to 50 lbs. should be sown broadcast, and the crop should be ploughed down just when the seed pods have formed. The pods of the White Cow Pea make a delicious vegetable, used like the French Bean, or the seeds can be shelled and used as Green Peas.

Cow Pea. A. Shows life size of pod and seed.

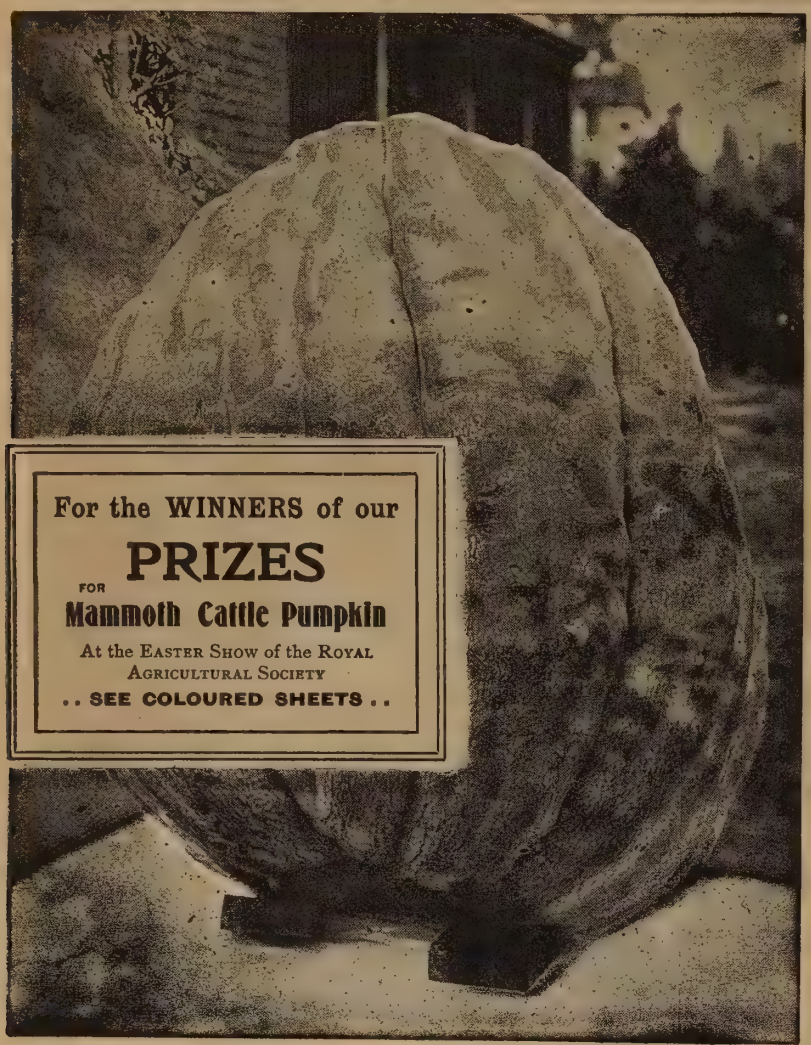
OUR SEEDS ALWAYS THE BEST.

WELL SATISFIED!

"I am well satisfied with the Seed Maize you sent. I want 2 bushels more, please send it to me."—H. BECK, *Ridgeland Farm.—14-12-99.*

GREAT SATISFACTION!

"The Lucerne seed we got from you has given great satisfaction, also the Mangel Wurzel and other small seeds."—SMITH & HOWITT, *Avondale.—1-2-00.*



For the WINNERS of our

PRIZES

FOR

Mammoth Cattle Pumpkin

At the EASTER SHOW of the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

.. SEE COLOURED SHEETS ..

ANDERSON'S MAMMOTH CATTLE PUMPKIN.
168 lbs. weight; height, 3 feet; 2 feet through.

Cattle Pumpkin.

Anderson's Mammoth, 5s. per lb. Gramma, 6s. per lb.

CULTURE.—The best month to sow is October, though it is common to do so in August and September. There is no advantage in sowing before about the middle of October, as field crop; and, if the land and weather be unfavourable, sowing may with advantage be delayed until the end of November. To get heavy crops the richer the land the better, and it should be sub-soiled as well as ploughed; and if manure is applied should be distributed near the surface and over the whole area devoted to the crop and dug in—not merely in the holes where the seeds are sown; these should be well prepared and manured, and only 3 or 4 plants be allowed to remain in each of the hills, which should be 3 to 6 yards apart. One pound of seed will sow an acre.

Sainfoin, or Esparcette.

1s. 6d. per lb.

CULTURE.—This excellent forage plant is particularly suited to our dry climate, and with an occasional dressing of manure, well forked in, will maintain its vigour for eight or ten years. A rather light soil, deeply worked and well drained, is most suited for it. Under these conditions it will yield abundantly. Sow the seed broadcast at the rate of 40 lbs. per acre. Sow March and April.

Onion, as a Field Crop.

5s. to 6s. per lb. **For varieties see page 19.**

CULTURE.—The soil can hardly be too rich, and should be well worked, and made solid and compact, before and after sowing, by the roller. Cover the seed as lightly as possible. It is best to give no other covering than pressing it in with the roller, the seed being sown quite on the surface. This is necessary to secure the proper position of the bulbs above ground. When the land is likely to be weedy, drilling or sowing in rows should always be practised; and it is a good plan to drop grains of barley along the line, at a foot or so apart, so that the rows may easily be distinguished and loss of plants prevented in using the hoe. To produce large-sized Onions the seed should be sown in prepared beds in April, and when the seedlings are large enough to handle transplant them carefully in rows 2 feet apart, and 9 inches apart in the rows. The best time of the year to sow for the main crop of Onions in the colder parts of the colony is August. In the Coastal districts, however, and the warmer parts of the colony it will be advisable to sow the seed in May, June, and July, according to situation, so that the crop will have a chance to mature before the hot weather sets in.

Drills, with machine ...	4 lbs.	seed to the acre, ordinary crop.
,, (open) with hand	8 ,,	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, with machine ...	8 ,,	,, ,, ,, for pickling onions.
,, (open) with hand	15 ,,	,, ,, ,, ,,
Broadcast	20 ,,	,, ,, ,, ,,

. FOR PRICES OF ONION SEEDS IN BULK .
. . . SEE PAGE 26 . . .

Sugar Beet. 1s. 6d. per lb.

Special quotations for Parcels of 10 lbs. and upwards.

Vilmorin's White Improved. Klein Wanzleben, White.

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar Beet.

CULTURE.—The soils best suited to the cultivation of Sugar Beet are deep and friable loams, with thorough drainage; our chocolate soils are very suitable for this crop, and our New England district is admirably suited from a climatic standpoint to the growth of this crop. Its cultivation is very simple; the land should be thoroughly prepared by deep ploughing to a not less depth than 15 inches, and this can readily be accomplished by two teams, ploughing one after the other, the second team using the ordinary plough, the mould-board having been first removed, or by using a plough with a sub-soiler attached; and it is better that this ploughing be done in the autumn, and the land allowed to remain thus through the winter, being thoroughly cleaned and worked into a good tilth before seed time, September being the best month to sow; 16 to 20 lbs. of seed per acre should be used, put in with a seed drill, particular care being taken not to bury the seed more than half to three-quarters of an inch under the surface; it is a good plan to soak the seed in cold water for 24 hours before using, but it must be dried prior to sowing. The importance of thinning cannot be over-estimated, or the necessity of keeping the ground thoroughly open and clean between the drills during the period of growth; the grand results obtained by cultivation and keeping the ground free from weeds is well known by all good farmers, and should be done about every 14 or 20 days. When the young plants show the usual four leaves they should be thinned; this operation requires to be performed very carefully, and is best done by hand, only the strongest plants being left, leaving a distance of 4 inches between each plant—not more—otherwise the roots will grow too large. The roots also make excellent feed for dairy cattle and pigs, and yield enormously.

Extra Early Yellow Globe Onion.

Rape. 4d. per lb. SPECIAL PRICE PER CWT.

Imported Broad-leaved Dwarf Essex.

RAPE AS A GREEN CROP.—Rape is one of the very best rotation crops for the Australian farmer, and can be grown on any soil suitable for root crops. As an autumn crop for sheep it is excellent, and in the mild climate of Australia it might be made a winter crop in all the coastal districts. Rape is of the same botanical order as the turnip, but has a fusiform or spindle-shaped root. The leaves in their early stages resemble those of the Swede Turnip; but as they advance a tall, branching, foliage-covered stem forms, which at once distinguishes it from the turnip. Where sheep are fattened for market, rape will be found to be of great assistance, and there is no better green crop for putting value on stock. It is very nutritious, much relished by sheep, yields enormously, and cannot be too highly recommended. It is largely grown in England for putting condition on sheep intended for exhibition purposes, and there it has long been recognised as one of the most valuable forage plants available, and is becoming increasingly popular for that purpose in our own colony. Land should be prepared for rape by ploughing well during the winter, and exposing it to the action of the atmosphere. The land should then be cross-ploughed, harrowed, and worked to a fine surface by January; when sown broadcast, from 10 lb. to 14 lb. is used per acre. Rape can also be ploughed under as a green manure as soon as the plants have made a strong growth and become well rooted. For barley and wheat this makes an excellent manure, and it will also rest and clean the land. For sheep feed the land had better be drilled for the reception of the seed the same as for turnips. Sow 4 to 5 lb. per acre, and when the seed comes too thick thin the young plants like turnips, and cultivate the crop in a similar manner. Sheep must not be turned in until the crop is matured.

Tagosaste, or Tree Lucerne.

(Cytissus proliferous). 4s. per lb.

This fine fodder plant should prove very valuable in the hot, dry, and sandy districts of our colony. It does well on poor, well-drained land. Wet at roots at once kills this plant. We recommend the sowing of the seed early in autumn or spring. The trees should stand 10 to 15 feet apart; 4 lbs. of seed will sow an acre. The trees grow to a height of 16 to 18 feet in a few years. It is most valuable as a fodder, wholesome and nourishing, and stock eat it greedily. It makes capital hay and ensilage, seeds very abundantly, and is attractive to bees, being in flower during the winter months from May to September; it can be grown as a sheltering hedge.

Tares, or Vetches.

9s. per bushel. SPECIAL PRICES for large lots.

Large Black. Golden.

Valuable either for hay or green fodder. Prefer rather a strong, well-worked soil, and will even grow in clayey ground during moist seasons if it has been well manured. On average land one ploughing will be sufficient; it is a good plan to roll the ground after sowing. Sown in March, April, and May, with barley or rye, tares yield an immense amount of forage, which may be made into hay, used green, as it is cut, or it may be preserved by pitting, or in silos, like other green crops. It is also a good crop for ploughing in as green manure. Both varieties may be sown broadcast, at the rate of a bushel or a bushel and a-half to the acre, and half or a whole bushel of rye or barley may be sown with them. The latter keeps the tares off the ground, and helps to produce a better and heavier crop.

Tobacco (Nicotiana Virginica).

2s. per oz.

Virginian.	**Florida.**	**Broad Leaved Dutch.**
Kentucky.	**Havana.**	**Big Frederick.**
Marylands.	**Gold Leaf.**	**Connecticut.**

The Tobacco plant requires a great amount of care during its growth, and much depends on the soil and situation selected for it; the land should be rich and deep; a sandy loam suits it best; hungry soil will prove very disappointing. Sowings should be made in a seed bed, in a sheltered position, during July and August; planting out when strong enough in October. By mixing the seed, when sowing, with sand, a more even distribution of the seed is secured. One ounce will produce sufficient plants for an acre.

Sow . . ANDERSON & CO.'S
. IMPERIAL PURPLE TOP SWEDE .
. . See Page 51 . .

A crop of Imported Dwarf Essex Sowing Rape.

Teosinte . .

6d. per pkt; 5s. per lb.

(Euchlæna luxurians).

This being a tropical plant, only the warmer districts of this colony and Queensland are suitable to its cultivation. It reaches a height of 10 or 12 feet. It resembles maize in appearance, but sends up a great number of shoots with an abundance of foliage, and under favourable conditions yields an enormous weight of forage. Sow October and November.

Sunflower.

1s. 6d. per lb.

This should be more largely grown, as the seed makes an excellent poultry food, and comes to perfection in a few months. Sow August to November in drills 3 to 4 feet apart, and thin to same distance between each plant; 7 lbs. of seed should be sown per acre.

Sunflower.

New Florida Velvet Bean . .

6d. per lb. SPECIAL PRICE for quantity.

It is claimed for this Bean that it is one of the best land fertilisers which can be grown, it is a nitrogenous plant, enriching the ground in a wonderful manner, and is largely grown for this purpose alone; stock are also very fond of it, either as green fodder or when matured and the Beans are dry; it will do well on poor land, drawing its nourishment largely from the air. An American Agriculturist writes:—"After making a thorough test of it I have come to the conclusion that as a fertilizer, forage feed, mulch, shade, a prolific bearer of fruit, an upbuilder of the soil, this bean has no rival. As a porch and trellis shade, with its beautiful dark green foliage, and its long pendant down-hanging purple bloom, it is truly lovely." The analysis of this Bean shows: Nitrogen, 54 per cent.; crude protein, 19 per cent.; fat, 6 per cent.; fibre, 9 per cent.; moisture, 12 per cent.

CULTURE.—Sow in the spring in hills 4 feet apart, and same distance between the rows, two or three beans in each hill. 15 lb. to 20 lb. will sow an acre.

"BY THE WAY"

"I grew some splendid Pumpkins from your "Mammoth" Seed, one weighed 145 lbs. I was nearly sending it to the Sydney Show but thought it hardly heavy enough to win. I grew it on land without manure or watering it. On another vine from a single seed I took eleven Pumpkins averaging 70 lbs. each."
T. J. ABBOTT, *Golden Grove.—23-3-99.*

"The various Seeds and Bulbs received from you on former occasions have given great satisfaction."—H. A. GEPP, *Uraguay, South America.—3-1-00.*

Thousand Fold Rye.

Rye.

Common (The old English Rye). **5s.** per bushel.

Thousand Fold. 2s. per peck.

STOCK VERY LIMITED.

This new Rye grows 6 to 7 feet high, with stiff heavy straw, which is long-jointed, bright, and clean; heads 6 to 8 inches in length, well filled with large grain, produces from 40 to 50 bushels per acre.

CULTURE.—This excellent forage plant will grow on poor land or rich land, can be sown alone or with tares, comes quickly to maturity, and yields most nutritious green fodder. It is also grown for its straw, which is straight and strong. Sow from March to July, broadcast; 1 bushel per acre.

Sorghums and Millets.

for GREEN FODDER.

6d. per lb.;
28 lbs. and upwards **5d.** lb.

Amber Sugar Cane. Very early, sweet.
Sorghum Saccharatum (black seed).
Planter's Friend (brown seed).
Kaffir Corn (Sorghum Tartaricum). White seeded, grown principally for fowl feed.
Broom Millet. Only valuable for broom making.

Prices fluctuate some . . seasons . . Special prices with . . samples for large lots.

Most useful forage plants in Australia; they produce enormous crops on any well-worked, average soil during the hottest months, and on alluvial rich land yield more than maize. Can either be cut green, or ripened, and cut into chaff. They attain a height of from 6 to 8 feet, and are most nutritious food for stock. The Millets are also excellent green food. The land should be deeply ploughed, harrowed, and rolled, and lightly harrowed a second time before drilling. Sow seed in drills 3 feet apart; Sorghum at the rate of about a peck per acre; Millets rather less. September, October, November, and December are the best months for sowing for green crop; October if for seed.

Hungarian Millet

(Setaria Germanica). 4d. lb.; **28s.** cwt.

This plant grows to the height of 3 to 4 feet, and stock eat it greedily; the abundance of green herbage it yields is remarkable. It also makes splendid hay. Sow 10 lbs. per acre in drills, and 20 lbs. per acre broadcast. Sow September, October, and November.

Pearl Millet

(Pencilaria spicata). 1s. 6d. per lb.

In a young state the shoots are prostrate, but they afterwards assume an upright habit, and grow 8 to 10 feet. The fodder is much relished by stock, but it is not so valuable as some of the other varieties; 10 to 12 lbs. will sow an acre broadcast. Sow October and November.

= Johnson Grass =

(Sorghum halepense). or Evergreen Millet.

1s. 6d. per lb.; **28** lbs., **1s. 3d.** **Special quotations for large parcels.**

One of the best fodder plants we have, though, while it is known as Johnson Grass, it is in reality a Millet, and is being sown largely on the poorer pasture lands of the Colony, where it has proved invaluable during periods of drought, yielding a large amount of fodder. It spreads rapidly even on poor land, its runners sending up a shoot at every joint. **For this reason it should not be sown on cultivated land or in the garden, as if once introduced it is almost impossible to eradicate it.** Its remarkable adaptability to all sorts of soil, however, and its resistance to drought, render it most valuable. It can be cut three times a year, and it will give 5 tons of hay per acre. The best time to cut it for that purpose is when the plant comes into bloom. Sow and cover lightly 10 to 15 lbs. per acre. Sow during spring; it will not stand frost.

Thousand Fold Rye

"The Thousand Fold is a splendid Rye; grows 7 feet in height, very strong, and clean in the straw. Gave an average yield of 30 bushels per acre, and was very satisfactory."
W. BRASHER, *Camden. 27-2-1900.*

Pearl Millet.

SEED MAIZE.

Splendid varieties, and specially selected.

The following splendid varieties are offered as improved seed stocks from selected cobs, and we strongly recommend them to those who desire first-class pure maize.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE LOTS.

	Per bushel.
Anderson's "Golden King". One of the very finest Maizes grown; a fine even grain, without smut or disease, yielding 100 to 120 bushels per acre.	7 6
Anderson's Giant White . . A very large white Maize, yielding heavy crops; grain as large as "Golden King."	7 6
Sixty-day . . . . . . A small but very early and prolific Maize.	7 6
Queen of the Prairie . . . One of the new Maizes; very fine quality, deep grained, heavy yielding, and very prolific; suitable for the warmer districts; our supply comes from Queensland, and is a leading variety there.	7 6
New White Ninety-Day . . True Ninety-Day Maize; not a large grain but produces well, and is a decided acquisition for the colder districts.	7 6
Red Nibbed . . . . . . A large, deep grain, yielding very heavily; somewhat like Horse Tooth, but larger.	8 0

The above 6 varieties are taken from cobs which have been "topped and tailed," making the seed of even size and free from small and mis-shaped grains

	Per bushel.
Ninety-Day - 6 6 (For Green Feed). A variety in large demand for green fodder.	

CULTURE.—A fine, rich, black chocolate soil, not too sandy, is the very best for a maize crop. The land should be ploughed deeply, rolled, and a light harrow should be passed over it before planting. Sow 15 to 16 lbs. for a seed crop in drills 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. apart. For a green crop sow broad-cast—say a bushel per acre, or ½-bushel in drills. Ninety-Day is best for that purpose. Keep land well scarified between rows, especially during dry weather; kill weeds, and sow from end of September to Christmas.

- NOTE -
All our stocks of Farm Seeds are specially . selected . and true to name.

Seed Grain.

Selected Samples.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Seed Wheat.

Purple Straw. Early Baart.
Allora Spring. Steinwedel's.
Hudson's Early. Manitoba.
Australian Talavera.

Seed Oats.

White Tartarian. Potato.
Black Tartarian. Algerian.

Barley.

Cape and English.
Skinless, for Green Stuff.

Other varieties can also be quoted when reliable Stocks are available—names on application.

We sell Seed Grain for net cash only. Free on boat or rail.

Pasture Grass Seeds

The rapid advancement being made in the dairying industry in N.S.W. will doubtless have a marked effect upon the better cultivation of our pasture lands suitable for this purpose, as it is now found that a few acres of well-grassed land are worth more to the farmer than three times the quantity of second-rate pasture.

How to Sow, When to Sow, and What to Sow.

WHAT SEEDS TO SOW.—The selection of grass seeds of a permanent character is an all-important matter, and these can only be obtained from old pastures, and farmers should be most careful to sow only clean seeds, otherwise they will be liable to introduce into their farms all manner of weeds, which will in time kill the grasses and ruin the pastures.

PREPARING THE LAND FOR SOWING.—We can say generally that the better the land is worked the more satisfactory will be the results, and if the reader requires confirmation of this statement let him look at any paddock of Oats, Barley, or other green crop which has been sown on land recently cleared and stumped, and he will find that wherever a tree has stood the crop will be much higher than in any other portion of the paddock, the reason being that in removing the stump by fire or otherwise the land has been broken up to a depth of probably 3 or 4 feet. It will therefore be seen that you cannot plough the land too deep before sowing grass seeds; cross-ploughing will also do much to improve it. The character of the land will guide the farmer as to its treatment, however, but he must remember that his object is to bring it into a fine tilth, and with this in view it will often be found that a rough harrow passed over the land before sowing will do much to improve it.

SOWING THE SEED is a simple matter; 40 to 45 lbs. of mixed seeds will be sufficient for an acre, and these should be sown broadcast over the land, and a day should be selected when there is not much wind, otherwise it will be difficult to sow evenly. The heavy seeds—Clover, Ribgrass, etc.—are better sown separately; and as it may be difficult to distribute evenly a few pounds of seed over an acre, we recommend that these heavy seeds be mixed with three or four times their bulk of sand or soil and then sown after the grass seed. The sowing completed, a roller or light harrow should be run over the ground, and this will be all that is necessary to cover the seed; and if the land was in good condition when seeded, or if rain should fall soon after sowing, the young plants will make their appearance in a week or ten days.

DO NOT SOW WITH A GREEN CROP.—This method is practised in England, but is not suitable for New South Wales, as the climatic conditions are altogether different; however, it is a capital plan to **sow a green crop first on newly cleared land,** as there is sure to be a great deal of weed seeds in the soil, which will come up with the first crop and be killed by the second ploughing, leaving the land clean for the reception of the grass seeds to follow.

IT IS ADVANTAGEOUS to run a roller over the land when the plants are only a few inches high, and we strongly recommend that the first crop should be cut and not eaten down, as the young plants, before being established, are liable to be pulled up if stock is turned in upon them.

DO NOT ALLOW YOUNG PASTURES TO RIPEN SEED for the first two years at least, as by so doing you weaken them, and the grasses will prematurely die out; in the case of Rye Grass the seed saved from young pastures is worthless, as it will not produce plants of a permanent character, but annuals only, which will die out after the first season. To secure Perennial Rye Grass it is absolutely necessary that the seed be gathered from old pastures.

TIME OF SOWING.—We strongly recommend Autumn sowing, and March and April as the best months, but later sowings can be made with advantage in many districts, and a favourable season will often also render this practicable. August and September are the best Spring months, but all sowings should be completed by that time, as the young plants must be established to enable them to stand a dry summer.

SUITABLE LAND AND CLIMATE.—The best results must always be expected from **rich lands,** but much can be done with even **average soil** if it is well prepared; the former will require no manure, but the latter will be greatly assisted by a good dressing of artificial fertilizers—say 3 cwt. of fine bone-dust to the acre, the first cost of which will soon be repaid by the increased crop.

POOR LANDS, if used for pasture, must be liberally manured and worked, or else the result will be nil.

ARTIFICIAL GRASSES.—We do not for a moment wish our customers to believe that artificial grasses can be sown successfully in every part of the colony, and must at once give it as our opinion that in the very hot and dry districts which are liable to droughts what are known as English grasses are not suitable; but even in these parts, where some of the land is rich, and where irrigation can be applied, Lucerne could be successfully cultivated as a forage plant. Stiff clay land, poor gravelly ridges, poor sand, and, in fact, all very poor lands are not fit for the sowing of pasture grasses.

POOR MAN'S PASTURE.—When asked what can be done to improve pastures which are patchy, we are always inclined to say, "Plough them up!" but when we are aware that our client is struggling to make a living, and cannot afford to break up his grass land, such as it is, we recommend the following plan, which, although not always satisfactory, will in good seasons give splendid results:—Break up the bare patches with a heavy hoe, and during showery weather sow 30 lbs. mixed grass seeds to the acre over the barest portions of the paddock, then pass a flock of sheep over it, driving them closely, so that they may tread in the seed where most wanted; this will take the place of harrowing or rolling. In dry seasons a large percentage of the seed sown in this way will be sacrificed, but that risk must be faced, as our plan is the best and only one to thicken up old and poor pastures without breaking them up. To shut up a paddock and allow the grasses to ripen their seeds is not to be commended, as the seeds are just as likely to be blown to where they are not wanted as to be sown where they are required.

MANURES FOR GRASS LANDS.—We strongly advocate the use of artificial manures, because they contain all the fertilizing qualities of stable and cow manure, and also much that these do not possess, and also because they do not contain weed seeds, which all stable, and particularly cow, manure does in very large quantities. Artificial manures last longer in the soil, and are more easily applied, and, when all is taken into consideration, not forgetting their relative value, they are perhaps not more expensive than stable or cow manure.

TABLES OF PERMANENT PASTURE

Grass Seed Mixtures.

These tables show the relative weight of each variety of Grass Seed in the mixture, and these have been proportioned as the result of much experience in the supplying of seeds for laying down land for Permanent Pasture all over the Colony. We shall be glad to send particulars of other mixtures for pasture land on receipt of information as to locality, description of soil, etc., and to quote special prices when large areas are to be sown.

.. FOR THE .. WARMER DISTRICTS.

TABLE A.

5 lbs.	Cocksfoot Grass
10 ,,	Perennial Rye Grass
20 ,,	Prairie Grass
3 ,,	Rib Grass
2 ,,	White Clover
40 ,,	Sufficient for 1 acre.

Price per acre, **15s.**

TABLE B.

20 lbs.	Prairie Grass
12 ,,	Cocksfoot Grass
5 ,,	Rib Grass
3 ,,	White Clover
40 ,,	Sufficient for 1 acre.

Price per acre, **18s.**

.. FOR THE .. COOLER DISTRICTS.

TABLE C.

15 lbs.	Perennial Rye Grass
4 ,,	Cocksfoot Grass
10 ,,	Prairie Grass
6 ,,	Mixed English Grass
3 ,,	Rib Grass
2 ,,	White & Red Clover where suitable
40 ,,	Sufficient for 1 acre.

Price per acre, **19s. 6d.**

TABLE D.

21 lbs.	Perennial Rye Grass
5 ,,	Cocksfoot Grass
7 ,,	Prairie Grass
2 ,,	Rib Grass
5 ,,	Mixed English Grass
3 ,,	White Clover (If land suits)
2 ,,	Red Clover (If land suits)
45 ,,	Sufficient for 1 acre.

Price per acre, **22s. 6d.**

CHEAPER MIXTURES CAN BE SUPPLIED.

QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

Pasture .. Grasses, Clovers, etc.

Selected for our own Trade, and Specially MACHINE DRESSED

All the Grasses and Clovers have been priced as a guide to general values, and prices quoted will be adhered to as far as possible, **but they are liable to fluctuation.**

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS submitted to buyers of large quantities on application

Cocksfoot Grass.

Perennial Rye Grass

(Lolium perene). 5s. to 6s. per bushel.

An excellent pasture grass; produces an abundance of fibrous roots; starts very early in spring. Possesses most nutritious qualities, and is relished by all kinds of stock. It bears depasturing well, and will succeed in any average soil. In the cooler districts of the colony it thrives admirably, and yields surprising results. Samples of Rye Grass Seed differ so very much in quality that great care on the part of the purchaser is necessary. Seed from old pastures should be insisted on, none other is permanent, and cheap seed is generally found to be full of weeds, and hence very dear. Two bushels will sow an acre.

Italian Rye Grass . .

(Lolium Italicum). 5s. 6d. per bushel.

This is an excellent grass to grow for green fodder for dairying purposes. On rich, moist soil it will yield three or four heavy cuttings in a year. It is only a biennial, however, **and not suitable for permanent pasture.** Seed light and bearded, easily distinguished from the perennial variety. Two bushels will sow an acre.

Buffalo Grass (Stentaphrum Americanum).

Cases of roots from 5s. each.

Seed of this Grass is not obtainable.

Although we are unable to offer seed of this grass we include it in this list. It will grow on the most barren soils, either of sandy or gravelly nature, and will cover bare rocks with rich and succulent fodder if the plants can get a crevice here and there into which they can push their roots. It is also much esteemed for lawns, edgings, and grass plots generally. The roots which we supply can be cut up into pieces with two or three joints, or planted in clumps, and allowed more space to cover when they begin to run; when once established it makes wonderful progress, rooting at every joint, sending out long runners, after planting top dress with manure, and water regularly until the roots begin to grow. If watered during dry weather a lawn of Buffalo Grass can be kept bright and green all the year round. Roots should be planted about 2 feet apart, according to size of the roots planted and desire for immediate effect, in autumn and spring.

Prairie Grass . .

(Bromus unioloides). 5s. per bushel.

A very early Spring Grass, growing very rapidly at this season, and continues to yield a fair amount of herbage through the summer and autumn in favourable seasons. It seeds very freely, and soon spreads by self sowing. A nutritious fodder and pasture grass; one of the most valuable we possess. In rich land it will produce very heavy crops of the richest character, and will afford five or six cuttings in the year. As a pasture grass it is first class, being even richer in nutritious properties than the much-valued Perennial Rye Grass. It will give the best results on rich, moist land, but will do fairly on any soil, and should form part of all pasture mixtures. Two to three bushels will sow an acre.

Perennial Rye Grass.

Prairie Grass.

Crested Dogstail . . .

(Cynosurus cristatus). 2s. per lb.

A favourite and valuable grass, especially for sheep pastures, as it forms a compact turf, while its deeply-rooting character renders it capable of resisting the effects of drought. It is a good lawn grass, but not of sufficiently robust growth to make it valuable for cutting as fodder. Its chief value is for permanent pastures, for which purpose it should form a portion of all grass seed mixtures.

Couch Grass . .

THE BERMUDA GRASS OF AMERICA.
THE DOOB GRASS OF INDIA.

(Cynodon dactylon). 2s. per lb.

For dry seasons this grass is invaluable. It is highly esteemed as a pasture grass for its nutritious and flesh-forming properties. It will continue growing during the hot months of summer and start into fresh green growth after every shower. Its long succulent shoots run under ground, and as soon as they come to the surface they cover the land rapidly, rooting at every joint. It is a summer and autumn grass, and has not a rival in dry, hot seasons.

In America it is known as Bermuda Grass; in India its common name is Doob Grass. For a lawn or bowling green this is without doubt the most suitable grass for the coastal and warmer districts, and if kept well watered and cut it will produce a beautiful green carpet during the hottest weather.

Cocksfoot Grass

(Dactylis glomerata). 9s. per bushel.

This is perhaps the most generally useful of all the introduced grasses. It produces heavy crops of feed, which is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock; can be either depastured or cut for hay; grows rapidly after being cut or grazed, and will flourish on a variety of soils and situations. It is largely grown in Victoria and New Zealand by dairy farmers and graziers, and is one of the most prized of the imported grasses in New South Wales owing to its hardy constitution and excellent fattening qualities, and it should be in every mixture. It reaches its greatest perfection in the cooler districts of the colony. Two bushels will sow an acre.

Sweet-Scented . . . . Vernal Grass.

(Anthoxanthum odoratum).

1s. 6d. per lb.

This perennial grass is liked on account of the perfume it imparts to meadow hay. As it starts early it is a useful grass in pastures where the land is of a moist character. A pound or two should be added to all permanent pasture mixtures.

Meadow Foxtail

(Alopecurus pratensis). **1s. 6d. per lb.**

One of the earliest and best pasture grasses. Its dwarf, spreading habit renders it valuable for grazing purposes. It does not come to full maturity until the second or third year after sowing, and should, therefore, only be used in permanent pasture mixtures.

Timothy (Phleum pratense).

1s. per lb.

A very productive and nutritious grass, suitable for hay, green fodder, or as one of the grasses in permanent pasture mixtures. In rich soil it yields enormous crops of fodder, while in poor soil it is also productive, sown with other grasses, for grazing, when its luxuriant character will be altered, as it readily accommodates itself to circumstances. Sow in autumn and spring.

Rib Grass.

(Plantago lanceolata). **10d. lb.**

In spring and other seasons, when moisture is abundant, the Rib Grass yields an enormous amount of rich herbage, and should be included in all pasture mixtures. Sow in autumn, 2 or 3 lbs. as a mixture, or 30 lbs. if alone.

Meadow Grass.

Smooth Stalked or Kentucky Blue Grass

(Poa pratensis). **1s. per lb.**

A good pasture grass; suits the coast and cool districts, and will thrive in poor land. It forms a thick turf, and prefers sandy loam. Should form a portion of all pasture grass mixtures; is one of the very best herbage grasses in cultivation.

Wood . . . Meadow Grass.

(Poa memoralis). **1s. 6d. per lb.**

A fine grass for sowing on natural pastures in country shaded by timber; it will also grow well in open country. Very nutritious, though not remarkable for abundance of yield; desirable grass for pasture mixtures.

Rough-Stalked . . . . Meadow Grass.

(Poa trivialis). **1s. 9d. per lb.**

Suitable for pastures, and much relished by stock. All these meadow grasses prefer light soils, and may be sown at any time during the autumn or spring, when the soil is in suitable condition and the weather favourable.

Evergreen Meadow Grass (Poa sempervirens).

1s. 9d. per lb.

This grass stands drought well, and is one of the most valuable of the Poas. Very suitable for lawn mixtures for cooler districts.

Paspalum Dilatatum.

Red Top Grass.

Sheep's Fescue.

(Festuca ovina). **1s. 6d. per lb.**

A very hardy pasture grass, most suitable for sowing on the tablelands of the colony; thrives on any average soil, and will even grow luxuriantly on poor land. It stands a dry season fairly well, is relished by stock, and is suitable for a lawn grass in cooler districts.

Meadow Fescue.

(Festuca pratensis). **1s. per lb.**

A valuable grass for permanent pasture on all good but not too dry soils. Its leaves are succulent and tender, and it never forms rank tufts. It is much liked by cattle.

Hard Fescue. 1s. per lb.

(Festuca duriuscula).

A variety of Sheep's Fescue, somewhat taller, and a good pasture grass for soil of sandy or light nature. It will not grow well on heavy land; but on suitable soil, even when they are by no means fertile, it is both productive and nutritious.

Red or Creeping Fescue.

(Festuca rubra). **1s. per lb.**

Another variety of Sheep's Fescue, having spreading or creeping roots, making it a desirable grass for binding loose, sandy soils. On sandy soils, or light soils liable to occasional flood, this grass will lend efficient aid in forming permanent pastures.

Yarrow (Achillea milifolium).

3s. 6d. per lb.

The Yarrow is a valuable food for sheep when mixed with common pasture grasses; it does well in dry soils; 2 lbs. of seed per acre in mixture.

Paspalum . . . Dilatatum. 3s. 6d. lb.

FINEST STRONG GROWING SEED.

This grass has proved a great success in the Northern River districts, and is particularly suitable for pasturing dairy cattle. It is a good winter grass, and at the same time seems to luxuriate under sub-tropical influences. It stands dry, hot weather admirably, yields a large quantity of herbage, and will soon spread, as it seeds freely. The seed, being very light, requires careful sowing, and should be sown in hills or drills 4 feet apart, at the rate of 2 lbs. per acre. The best time for sowing is in the spring and early summer.

ROOTS.—These can really be planted nearly all the year round, but the very best time is early in spring, and right through the summer until April; planted at this season they take root at once and make vigorous growth. Autumn planted roots do not make a start until the warm weather sets in. We can supply selected young plants in cases containing about 1750 to 1800 roots at **20s.** per 1000, or small lots **2s. 6d.** per 100. A few days' notice required for selecting and packing.

Red Top Grass

(Tricholaena Rosea). **4s.** per lb.

This is a splendid heavy cropping grass, making splendid hay or chaff, and growing to a height of three feet. It stands drought well, but dies down during frosty weather—to grow away strongly in the spring and summer; it suits the warmer parts of the colony. The seed germinates freely, and the grass is not easily killed by other pasture grasses. Sow in the spring, at the rate of 2 lbs. to 3 lbs. mixed with other grasses; 12 lbs. if sown alone for hay.

MITCHELL GRASS.

Up to going to press no seed has been secured, and we do not think we shall have any to offer this year

Anderson & Co. Seedsmen and Plant Merchants, Sydney.

Red Clover.

Red Perennial Clover, or Cow Grass

(Trifolium pratense).

1s. 6d. per lb.;

a parcel of 20 lbs. **1s. 3d.** per lb.

This is the grand old Red Clover of the English Meadows, which is relished by all stock, has splendid fattening qualities, and should be in every pasture mixture sown on the table lands of the colony and cooler districts; a good fodder plant, and makes fine hay. It is a biennial, but, when grazed under favourable conditious of soil and climate, assumes the character of a perennial. Sow in autumn, 20 lbs. to the acre for hay; a few pounds only when included in pasture mixtures.

Scarlet Clover

(Trifolium Incarnatum). **1s.** per lb.

Excellent for a green crop, of fine quality; large yield, quick growth, and relished by all kinds of stock; if sown on grazing land care must be taken that it is kept fed down, as if eaten by stock when in flower it has an injurious effect. It has a beautiful crimson flower. Sow 20 lbs. per acre.

White Clover

(Trifolium repens).

1s. 6d. per lb.;

a parcel of 20 lbs. **1s. 3d.** per lb.

White Clover has long since become naturalised in many districts, and is very generally found on alluvial flats. It is valuable in pastures either for dairying or fattening, and will thrive on comparatively poor land. In dry and hot weather the herbage withers and disappears, but again makes a vigorous growth in the spring. Sow February to May; 5 or 6 lbs. will be sufficient seed for an acre if mixed with grasses, or 20 lbs. if sown alone, which is rarely done.

White Clover.

Alsike Clover

(Trifolium Hybridum). **1s. 6d.** lb.

A heavy yielding and excellent Clover, but requires a moist situation. Sow in September, where the land is perfectly moist, otherwise in March or April; 5 to 6 lbs. of seed for mixing with pasture grasses will be sufficient. If sown alone, 20 to 25 lbs. should be used to the acre.

Trefoil Yellow Clover.

1s. per lb.

This is a hardy Clover for sheep pasture' and very useful in the colder districts, but it is not of the same value as either the Red or White Clover; it is very free growing, spreads easily, and is difficult to eradicate.

THE MOST IMPORTANT FORAGE PLANT OF N.S.W.

Lucerne

Colonial Grown Seed.

(Medicago sativa). **10d.** per lb.

Will be pleased to furnish special quotations for large lots, and give special prices per cwt. or ton for parcels.

DON'T SOW INFERIOR SEED. DON'T BUY CHEAP SEED.
INSIST UPON HAVING ONLY THE BEST,—IT PAYS.
Growers entrusting their orders to us have the certainty of getting reliable seed.
. . . We RE-CLEAN, removing all weeds and light seeds . . .

Thousands of tons of this splendid fodder are annually brought to the Sydney market as hay, and thousands of acres of land in the interior are being sown down with it every year by squatters who have suitable land, and who have now learned the great value of Lucerne as a fodder plant. As many squatters during the late drought purchased hundreds of tons of Lucerne-hay so as to keep their sheep alive—a costly process, some would say, as no doubt it was—but, as they would have lost their entire flocks if they had not been fed, they considered this good business to adopt this extreme course, as rain might come any day, when their expenditure would soon cease. No dairy farm should be without a large paddock of Lucerne, as it largely increases the yield of butter, gives enormous crops of green fodder in succession, and is a great stand-by in dry seasons if a good supply of hay has been secured. Every station or home farm should have its Lucerne paddock for the same reason, and if the small selector is wise he will make this one of his first cares—to sow a small paddock of this invaluable crop on the best land he has, being careful that the soil is thoroughly well worked. Lucerne can be used either as a green crop or as hay, and all stock thrive well upon it. The land intended for it must be well and deeply tilled, and deep alluvial soil is most suitable, although any well-worked average land will produce fine crops. Sow, in drills, about 10 lbs., and broadcast about 15 lbs. of seed to the acre. The best time for sowing, under ordinary circumstances, is autumn; but spring sowing is also successfully practised by large growers. March and April are good months.

Colonial Grown Broad Leaved Lucerne.

ANDERSON'S LAWN GRASS SEEDS

FOR MAKING NEW AND RENOVATING OLD

Lawns, Tennis Grounds, etc.

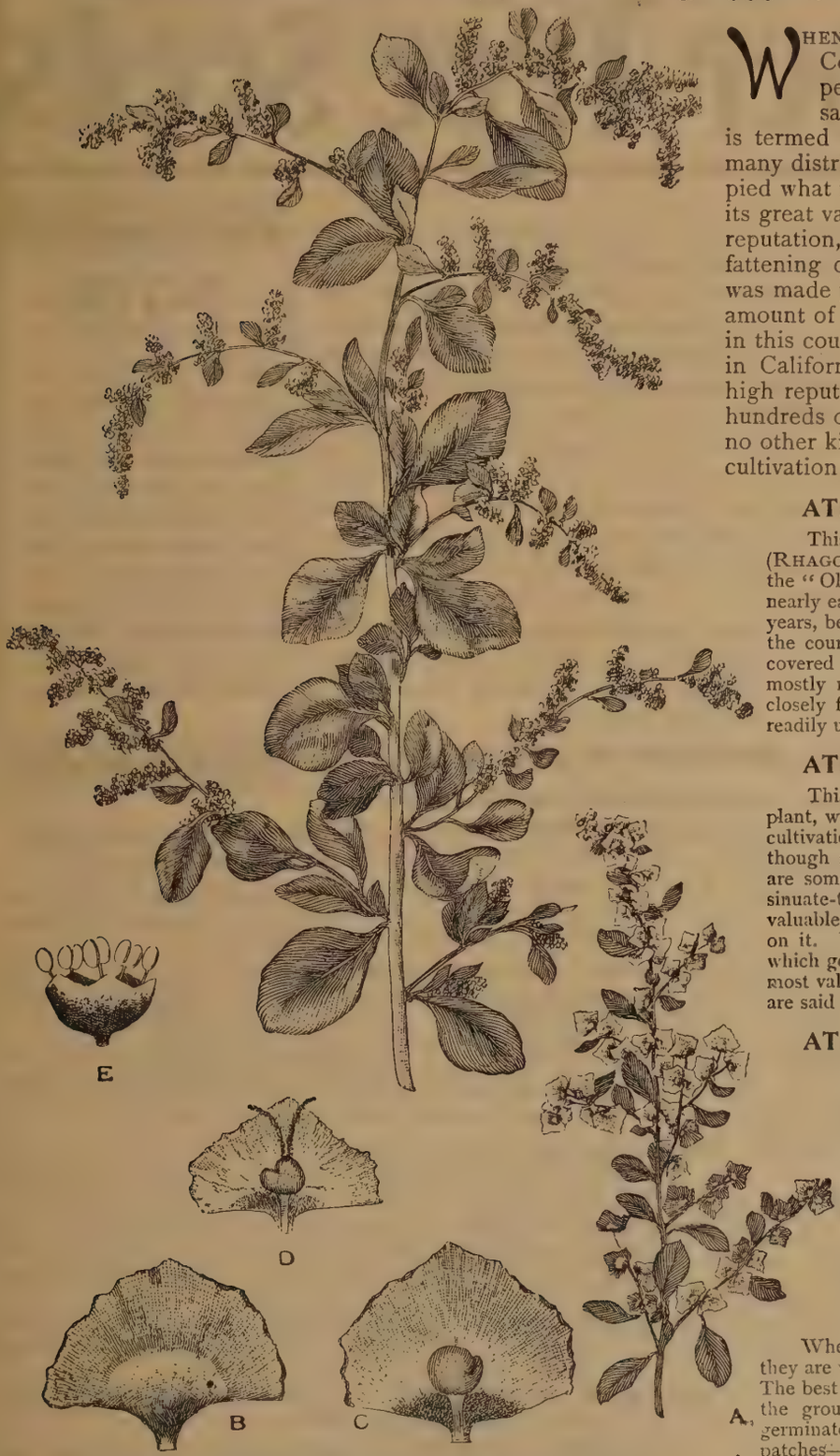
1s. 6d. per lb.; **25s.** per bushel of 20 lbs.

Experience is required in the selection and proportioning of Grass Seeds suitable for Lawns. We can confidently recommend this mixture as being free from weeds and coarse grasses, and such as will give great satisfaction, and produce a fine sward; but as this mixture is exclusively made up of English grasses, it is more particularly suitable to the cooler regions of the Colony, where it will be grown to much more advantage. The seed should be sown thick, and the grass should be regularly cut and watered during dry, hot weather, otherwise poor results will follow. Sow at the rate of 40 to 45 lbs. per acre.

. . Lawns of Couch Grass . .

In the warm districts of our Colony there can be no doubt that Couch is the hardiest and most reliable grass for a lawn or bowling green, and it can be provided either by turfing or by chopping up the roots into short pieces of about two to three inches and planting them in rows, about six inches apart, covering them right over. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that any lawn or bowling green can be kept in good order without constant care; they must be cut regularly with a mowing machine. (Our "Pastime" machines are very light and effective, and not costly.) The grass must be top-dressed at least once a year, and, above all things, it must be thoroughly watered during dry weather. If so treated, a green velvet carpet can be produced with Couch Grass, or a fine lawn can be produced from seed if sown at the proper season at the rate of about 10 to 15 lbs. per acre. Sow August, September, or October. **2s.** per lb.

Australian Salt Bush Seeds.



Atriplex Nummularia. LINDL. (Old Man Salt Bush.)

SHOWING SPRAY OF PLANT.

A.—A small branch of female flowers.
B.—Fruiting perianth
C.—Section of fruiting perianth, showing the seed
D.—Section of a female flower, showing the ovary, and 2 styles
E.—Male flower, showing the five stamens

All magnified, with the exception of A, which is much reduced.

WHEN the immense plains in the central portion of this Continent were first occupied by pastoralists, a large percentage of the indigenous herbage was composed of salt-bush, and, although still to be seen growing on what is termed the "back country," it is gradually disappearing, and in many districts has disappeared. Those pastoralists who first occupied what is termed salt-bush country were not long in finding out its great value; and, although salt-bush has so long enjoyed a high reputation, both for its drought-enduring properties and for its fattening qualities, it was not until quite recently that any attempt was made to conserve it. During recent years not only has a great amount of interest been taken in Australian salt-bush by pastoralists in this country, but from the results obtained from plantations made in California, South Africa, India, etc., these plants now enjoy a high reputation. On the alkali lands of California there are now hundreds of acres of Australian salt-bush growing where practically no other kind of forage plant will thrive, and the area devoted to its cultivation is being rapidly extended.

ATRIPLEX NUMMULARIA. LINDL. 5s. per lb.

This species bears a great resemblance to the true "Old Man Salt-bush" (RHAGODIA PARABOLICA. R. BR.), which used to grow fairly plentifully on the "Old Man Plain" and in other parts of Australia; but, as it has been nearly eaten out in many districts, the name "Old Man" has, during recent years, been given by stockmen to the first-named plant in different parts of the country. The Atriplex attains a height of 6 to 10 or more feet, and is covered all over with a scaly tomentum. The leaves are variable, but are mostly round, rather thick, and slightly sinuate-toothed. When not too closely fed over the plant will seed in abundance, and the seed germinates readily under ordinary conditions.

ATRIPLEX SEMIBACCATA. R. BR. 5s. per lb.

This is a procumbent or prostrate, many-branched, slender, perennial plant, with herbaceous stems spreading from 1½ to 2 or more feet. Under cultivation its growth is simply marvellous. The whole plant is pale green, though sometimes it is nearly white. Its leaves, arranged on short stalks, are somewhat variable in shape, but mostly oblong lanceolate, or cuneate, sinuate-toothed, and rather thin, and from half to one inch long. It is a most valuable plant for sheep, they eat it with avidity, and thrive remarkably well on it. When left unmolested for a time it produces an abundance of seed, which germinates readily under ordinary circumstances. This plant has proved most valuable on some of the worst alkali lands in California; single plants are said to have covered a diameter of 16 feet in one season.

ATRIPLEX HALIMOIDES. LINDL. 5s. per lb.

This is a procumbent or diffuse underscrub, often attaining a height of one or more feet. The whole plant has a glaucous or whitish appearance. Its leaves are variable, but mostly ovate lanceolate or rhomboidal, and from 1½ to 2 inches long. Both sheep and cattle thrive well on this plant. Under ordinary circumstances the plant produces an abundance of seed, which germinates readily in the spring of the year.

How to sow Salt Bush Seeds.

When the seeds of the different species of ATRIPLEX are mature and dry they are very light, and it will take about 20,000 of them to weigh a pound. The best time to sow salt-bush seeds is in early spring or early autumn, when the ground is moist, but not wet. Under such conditions the seed will germinate quickly, and the plants grow rapidly. The seed should be sown in patches—about half-a-dozen seeds together—at distances of about 30 yards for the tall-growing kinds and 5 yards for the dwarf-growing sorts, and from half an inch to an inch deep. If the soil is of a strong, tenacious character, the seeds should be covered with some light, decayed vegetable matter. The seed can be put in with the aid of a light hoe. It is not necessary to plough the land preparatory to sowing the seed, as salt-bush spreads rapidly on most kinds of soil once a few plants become established thereon, but they must be protected against cattle and sheep in the early stages of growth.

Australian Hardwood and Other Timber Tree Seeds

Eucalyptus Globulus (Blue Gum).

The value of the timber of the Australian Eucalypti has now been generally recognised all over the world, and already a large export trade from Western Australia and the other Colonies has been established. As hardwood timbers some of the Eucalypti have no equal and possess high qualities for resisting the attacks of the dreaded Teredo for submarine work. Some of them are so hard that they may be said to be almost indestructible. For street paving they are the best in the world, and when their value is fully recognised the export of these splendid timbers must become a large one. Eucalyptus Globulus, although it produces a soft timber, has many useful qualities; it is of very quick growth, and has most valuable hygienic properties which are well known in Europe. In Italy and elsewhere it has been extensively planted for that reason on swamp lands.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

- NOTE -

We use every care in the collecting of these Eucalypti, and give special attention to export orders, but sell them on the distinct understanding that we supply them under the Botanical names by which they are known in the Colonies, and that we are not, at any time to be held liable for results.

EUCALYPTUS AMYGDALINA (Messmate, or Almond-leaved Stringybark).—A first-class timber for flooring-boards, joists, and other house carpentry. It is like Stringybark, but the tree is a little larger, and is not so generally distributed. It is a bad wood for domestic fuel, but makes first-rate smiths' charcoal. 150 feet to 200 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Bicolor (Black Box). A highly valued timber tree; it is equal to the best Ironbark for all purposes for which that wood is used, and is more easily wrought. It is sometimes called "Ironbark Box." 100 feet to 150 feet. **17s. 6d.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Citriodora (Lemon-scented Gum).—A useful timber; a native of Queensland; delightfully scented leaves. **5s.** per oz.

Eucalyptus Corymbosa (Bloodwood).—A very large tree. Timber first-class for posts, piles, and such like. It is extremely durable in the ground. It is not a favourite as sawn timber, on account of its many gum veins. 150 feet to 200 feet. **17s. 6d.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Corynocalyx (Sugar Gum).—Timber very durable, used for work such as railway sleepers, etc.; grows very rapidly, with dark green foliage, and is an ornamental tree. **30s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Diversicolor (Karri Gum).—One of the grandest, as it is the tallest of the family, growing from 300 feet to 400 feet in height. It has a white bark; it is a very quick grower, straight stemmed, and, when grown thickly, very slight; the wood is light in colour, bends freely, straight grained and tough. The seed of this Gum is very difficult to procure, and stock is not always obtainable. QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

Eucalyptus Ficifolia (Crimson Flowered Gum).—This is one of the most ornamental Gums grown, but of slow growth, not exceeding 30 feet in height. It produces beautiful bright crimson flowers; very fine for the shrubbery. **2s. 6d.** per packet.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS (Tasmanian Blue Gum).—A splendid fast-growing timber tree, largely planted in India, Europe, Africa, and America. It is very valuable, both for its hygienic properties as well as for its timber. **15s.** per lb.

EUCALYPTUS GONIOCALYX (New South Wales Blue Gum).—A fine timber, largely used for fencing and building. **15s.** per lb.

EUCALYPTUS GUNNI (Tasmanian Cedar Gum).—One of the hardiest Gums in cultivation. It is a bushy tree, only attaining a height of about 30 feet. Its flowers are white. **20s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Hæmastoma (White Gum).—Yields gum resin largely; is not remarkable for its timber, but is a good domestic fuel. Height, 50 feet to 100 feet. **15s.** per lb.

EUCALYPTUS HEMIPHOLIA (Common Box).—A hard but useful timber, strong, tough, and durable; but will not last as posts or piles sunk in the ground. It is also a first-class fuel, both for domestic use and for steam purposes. 100 feet to 150 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Leucoxylon (Ironbark of Victoria).—The timber of this Gum is possessed of great strength and durability; exceedingly hard, and largely used for underground work. **30s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Longifolia (Woollybutt).—An average-sized tree; fair timber for fencing and building purposes. It is a good fuel for domestic use, very durable, and is said to be less liable to attack of the white ant than other Gums. 100 feet to 120 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Marginata (Jarrah of Western Australia).—Very excellent timber, and one of the most durable woods known; now being largely exported to Europe; resists teredo. **30s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Meliodora (Black Ironbark).—One of the strongest and most durable timbers in the world. **30s.** per lb.

EUCALYPTUS OBLIQUA (Stringybark).—The best wood for flooring-boards, rafters, and sawn stuff generally. It is of very quick growth, inferior fuel, but produces the best charcoal for the forge. 120 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Obtusifolia (Yellow Blackbutt).—Timber like the preceding, but softer and more easily worked, and of a yellow tint. It is a remarkably quick grower. 150 feet. **15s.** per lb.

AUSTRALIAN HARDWOOD and OTHER TIMBER TREE SEEDS, continued.

Eucalyptus Paniculata (Common Ironbark).—For most purposes equal to the **E. Meliodora**, is less inlocked, and is more easily split into shingles or palings. Very lasting and good fuel; wood not so dark in colour as that of **E. Meliodora.** 150 feet. **20s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Paniculata var. **Microphylla** (Small-leaved or She Ironbark).—The wood of this species is used for fencing and many purposes the same as the other Ironbarks; but the wood being of a nature more easy to work it may be used in carpentry in many ways in which the hardness of other sorts offers an obstacle; first-class fuel. 120 feet. **20s.** per lb.

EUCALYPTUS PILULARIS (Blackbutt).—Wood like Stringybark, and used for similar purposes. Small spars of this species are used for shipping. It is almost the only Eucalyptus that is used for this purpose; inferior fuel. 150 feet to 200 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Piperita (Peppermint Gum).—This tree grows to a considerable height, and its trunk attains a diameter of 4 feet, the wood being used for same purposes as that of other Stringybark trees. Its foliage is rich in volatile oil. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Regnans (Mountain Ash of Victoria).—This Gum is only a form of **E. Amygdalina,** but is seldom found except in one district of Victoria, where it is known as "Mountain Ash." The wood is fissile, well adapted for shingles, rails, staves, inner building material, etc., but it is not a very strong wood. **30s.** per lb.

EUCALYPTUS RESINIFERA (Forest Mahogany).—Very durable and fine for housework. **17s. 6d.** per lb.

EUCALYPTUS ROBUSTA (Swamp Mahogany).—A good lasting timber for house carpentry and many kinds of turnery. It is not durable in the ground, but for other purposes it is very durable, and is not a favourite with the white ant. It is not remarkable as a burning wood. Its specific gravity is great. 150 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Rostrata (Red Gum of Victoria).—A very highly esteemed timber, being exceedingly heavy, strong, and durable; lasts equally well above or below ground, or in water; largely used for wood blocks in street paving. **30s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Saligna (Weeping Gum).—A fine fencing timber. **17s. 6d.** per lb.

EUCALYPTUS SIDEROPHOLIA (Dark or Broad-leaved Ironbark).—A most valuable wood for piles, girders, railway sleepers, and for every purpose for which strength and durability are required; even shingles a quarter of an inch thick have been known to last sound on roofs for forty years. This species and the two following are the strongest of all Australian timbers, and are used for a great number of purposes—spokes, shafts, poles, frames, by wheelwrights, the best telegraph posts, fencing of all kinds—and none are equal to it for cogs in mill work. It is superior to most as a fuel for steam engines. 150 feet. **20s.** per lb.

EUCALYPTUS TERETICORNIS (Grey Gum or Red Gum).—A very strong, durable hardwood, almost equal to Ironbark for some purposes; lasts in the ground; inferior fuel. 150 feet. **15s.** per lb.

EUCALYPTUS VIMINALIS (Manna Gum).—A middle-sized Gum. The timber varies in colour somewhat. The straight stems are employed for shingles and rails, and also as rough building material. Not so durable as some other Gums, but very strong. It is a very useful and interesting Gum. **20s.** per lb.

Syncarpia Laurifolia (Turpentine).—One of the largest timber trees. It is remarkable as being a most difficult wood to consume by fire; it cannot be burned unless considerable trouble is taken to keep the fire alive. It is also peculiar as a timber, which that very destructive worm, the teredo, will not penetrate; consequently it is most suited for piles or jetties, in which situations it has proved extremely durable. 150 feet to 200 feet. **20s.** per lb.

Angophora Subvelutina (Apple Tree).—A light timber, very durable for indoor work, floorings, etc., much used for bullock yokes, wheel naves, and any purpose requiring toughness combined with lightness. As fuel it does not afford strong heat, but burns with great facility, leaving nothing but a clean, white ash. 100 feet to 120 feet. **20s.** per lb.

We believe our Eucalypti Seeds to be correctly botanically named, but we give no guarantee.

THE ONLY OTHER TIMBERS SO GENERALLY DISTRIBUTED AS THE GUMS ARE WHAT ARE COMMONLY KNOWN AS OAKS, though not allied to the Quercus.

The following species are the most used:

Casuarina Torulosa (Forest Oak).—Largely used for shingles, and greatly in favour for fuel for domestic use. It burns with a clear, white ash. 40 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Casuarina Stricta (She Oak).—More tough than other species; used for tool handles. 20 feet to 30 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Casuarina Quadrivalvis (Swamp Oak).—Fuel, shingles, and handles. 60 feet to 70 feet. **15s.** per lb.

HEDGE SEEDS, WATTLES, etc.

Special Quotations to large buyers.

African Box Thorn (Lycium Horridum).—This is one of the very best hedge plants we have; very hardy and tenacious of life, produces large quantities of strong thorns, and bears clipping well. The seed should be sown in spring, in shallow drills not more than an inch deep. Plant out the hedge rows during the following winter. **1s.** per oz.; **10s.** per lb.

Cape Broom (Aspalanthus Sp.)—A dwarf-growing, furze-like bush, with pretty, pea-like flowers; requires similar treatment to the Kangaroo Acacia. **6s.** per lb.

Kangaroo Acacia (Acacia Armata var. Ornithophora).—A very prickly Acacia; will grow in almost any soil or situation. The seeds should be soaked in water, which will facilitate germination; the best way to sow is thinly in a shallow trench, where it is proposed to grow the permanent hedge; the plants should be thinned out to 18 inches apart, and as they grow should be regularly pruned. **6s.** per lb.

Osage Orange (Maclura Aurantiaca).—A deciduous shrub, bearing short, sharp thorns and bright green leaves; in good soil it should be placed 2 feet apart, and in poor land 18 inches. Height 12 feet; not suitable for small gardens. **6s.** per lb.

Acacia Decurrens (Black or Green Wattle).—**2s. 6d.** per lb.

Acacia Pycnantha (Golden Wattle).—**1s. 6d.** per lb.
Both these Wattles are largely grown for the bark, which is stripped for tanning purposes. The first named is our New South Wales Native Wattle, and grows vigorously in our climate; the **Acacia Pycnantha** is the Golden Wattle of South Australia, and suits our warmer districts best. Bark quite as valuable as **Acacia Decurrens.**

Acacia Dealbata (Silver-leaved Wattle).—A very pretty, ornamental variety. **6s.** per lb.

Grevillea Robusta.—A useful shelter tree for hot climates, and very ornamental. Seed scarce. **5s.** per oz.

GREVILLEA SEED is not always obtainable, and being a very thin seed does not keep well; if, therefore, we should happen to be out of stock when orders come in, we shall be glad to have permission to send on the order when new seed is procurable.

The Orchard and its Treatment.

A

Fruitful subject

DOING WELL!

"The 100 fruit trees I had from you last year are all doing well. I am glad to tell you I did not lose one, they were so well and carefully packed."—JNO. TAYLOR, *Glenorie.—22-9-99.*

MAGNIFICENT!

"I duly received the trees which arrived in Monday's train, they are indeed a magnificent and healthy looking lot, and were not the least damaged in transit, thanks to your careful packing. I am delighted with them."
J. MCCUTCHEON, *Yass.—4-7-99.*

COMPLIMENTARY!

"We received the fruit trees last Monday and beg to compliment you on your packing, as notwithstanding the time they were on the road the trees were quite fresh looking."
R. F. SHERWOOD, *Billeroy, 25-7-99*

IMMENSE!

"The trees I got from you have done splendid though we had severe frosts last winter, one exceptionally severe that killed all the Mangoes; your trees have done well and none of the Wineberries died. The Almonds have grown immense."
R. V. MILLIGAN, *Pentland, Q.—8-11-99.*

PERFECT!

"I am very pleased with the trees, which I received in perfect condition, and if true to name I will give you a larger order next year."
PETER LEVEN, *Upper Meroo.—29-6-99.*

HEALTHY!

"The trees arrived in first-class order and look a fine healthy lot."
THOS. BLACK, *Ayrdale.—30-6-99.*

SATISFACTION!

"I am greatly obliged by your prompt and kind attention; goods carefully packed are to hand and give every satisfaction."—MRS. PARKER, *Condobolin.—6-6-99.*

THE LAND.—It is not necessary that the soil chosen for an orchard should be rich, although such land will always produce splendid crops after the trees are a year or two old. In their earlier stages, on rich soil, they are always liable to make too much young wood. Any ordinary average soil will grow fruit trees, provided it is well worked. It is not necessary to trench the ground, unless the subsoil is very stiff, then we recommend that it should be trenched, and a thorough system of drainage should be adopted if necessary. This can be done by putting in rubble, pipe, or timber drains to a depth of three or four feet, in rows, and thirty feet apart, so as to carry off all surplus water from the subsoil as quickly as possible. In trenching the ground the greatest care should be taken not to bring too much of the stiff clay subsoil to the top, it should only be broken up in the bottom of the trench. On land of a fairly good depth, and open subsoil, digging or ploughing will be all that is required to prepare it for the fruit trees, but the question of drainage must not be overlooked unless a naturally drained slope has been selected; on strong stiff soils this is absolutely necessary.

PLANTING.—To prepare for the fruit trees the land should be measured off into rows 25 to 30 feet apart, and the trees should stand at the same distance from each other in the rows, so that they will be 25 to 30 feet apart each way, and if the planting is done as shown, the trees will be in straight lines if looked at from any part of the orchard, and will give the cultivator every facility to work between them. The holes to receive the trees should be dug out to a depth of 18 inches, and made wide enough to allow the roots of the young trees to be spread out. The soil in the bottom of the hole should be broken up as fine as possible, then a good stout stake should be driven into the centre of it.

Examine the roots of the tree, and remove all bruised or broken rootlets with a sharp knife; then place it in the hole close to the stake and spread out the roots carefully and as horizontally as possible; drop the fine soil on to the roots until the hole is about one-third full; then gently shake the tree from side to side and lift it slightly from time to time with an up and down motion; the object of so doing is to allow the soil to shake down among the small roots; then fill up the hole to the level, and tread the soil firmly around the tree; secure it to the stake in two places, near the ground and near the top, and the planting is completed. Trees should be planted a couple of inches deeper than they stood in the nursery.

MANURE.—It is not desirable to give young trees manure in the earlier stages of their growth, as it is liable to promote an over-growth of young wood, and if the land is virgin soil, or if it has been out of cultivation for some years, the breaking it up for the fruit trees will be quite sufficient to cause them to grow freely for a year or two at least, but if the land is naturally poor a good dressing of bone-dust or other manure can be given to the trees at a later date if they show any signs of stunted growth.

ASPECT.—In selecting a site for an orchard an easterly to a north-westerly aspect should be chosen if possible. The matter of shelter, if not naturally provided, should be of the first importance, as also natural drainage and convenience of position.

TIME TO PLANT.—Deciduous fruit trees, or summer fruits as they are sometimes incorrectly called, such as Peaches, Plums, Cherries, etc., should be planted during June, July and August, and, if the weather is favourable, the earlier the better. Evergreen trees, such as Oranges, Lemons, etc., can be planted during the same months, also in September.

POSITION FOR THE VARIOUS FRUIT TREES.—If the orchard is on a slope, the highest parts should be allotted to Apricots, following on in succession in the order named down the slope, with Peaches and Nectarines, Plums, Apples, Pears and Quinces. If the situation is sheltered and the climate suitable the Citrus family (Oranges and Lemons) should be planted near the centre of the plantation.

FIRST PRUNING OF YOUNG TREES.—When the deciduous trees are planted they should be cut back to the height fixed upon for the trunk. If there be no lateral branches, three buds only should be allowed to push out from the head of the tree. This will generally be the case with Apples and Pears, but Peaches and such-like will often have several lateral branches. In that case cut the leader to the height required, and cut off all the laterals except three near the top; these should be left to form the head, but should be shortened. Each tree after planting should be painted with kerosene emulsion to destroy any insect pest which may possibly be hidden in the bark.

LESS WOOD, MORE FRUIT.—Our fruit expert, while visiting several orchards during the past seasons observed that many of the trees had a large round stone, about the size of a football, placed in the fork formed by the junction of the branches crowning the trunk, and on enquiring the reason, was informed that previously these trees had produced only small crops, whereas now they were heavily laden every year with splendid fruit.

The theory is a simple one, and is doubtless correct; the weight of the stone placed in the position described, presses upon the branches and checks too abundant flow of sap, which is the cause of the over-production of young wood, and greatly reduces the productiveness of the trees; thus the placing of the stones in the position indicated compels the trees to produse less wood and more fruit. This may be a very primitive way of overcoming a difficulty, but is much superior to the severe pruning of young trees so often recommended under similar circumstances, and the results are most surprising.

GRAPE VINES.—The ordinary grapes should be placed five feet apart each way, in straight lines, that the plough may be used either across or along the vineyard. If the land be rich and deep, the distance between the vines should be increased to 6, 7, or 8 feet. The American grapes do better on a trellis, as the training and pruning that suits them best is quite different from that employed for other grapes. These may be planted ten or twelve feet apart, along each side of a trellis, which covers a broad walk. Rooted vines may be planted at any time from June till September, pruned back to two or three eyes.

FRUIT TREES

OUR SELECT LIST

NOTE . . CHANGE of ADDRESS . 399 . . . George Street (opp. Royal Hotel), **. . SYDNEY.**

Leave the Selection to us.

ANY of our customers who are not acquainted with the relative value of the different varieties of fruits will do well to leave the selection of their orders to us; we possess the required information, and, as a guide to us, all we ask for is that our correspondents will indicate how many early or late varieties are desired, and the purpose for which the fruit is required. For instance, the following would be a typical order, and would furnish us with all the desired information—

> *"Please send 12 Early Dessert Apples, in 3 varieties,*
> *. . . . . 12 Late Cooking Apples, in 4 varieties,*
> *. . . . . 12 Slipstone Peaches, in 4 varieties,*
> *. . . . and 12 Late Clingstone Cooking Peaches,*
> *including 4 yellow-fleshed varieties."*

Customers may rely upon us making a good selection and forwarding fine trees. Medium-sized trees with plenty of fibrous roots are to be preferred to large-sized trees with scanty roots, and we do not recommend planting 2-year-old trees, as fine, clean yearlings will do much better. We would strongly advise our friends who may be planting an acre or two of Fruit Trees for marketing to avoid planting a number of sorts; much better have twelve or twenty trees of one variety than three or four trees of a kind; the larger number enables the grower to supply so many cases of this or that variety, whereas small lots of various varieties are always difficult to sell.

Any 12 Assorted Fruit Trees For 12/-

Priced at 1s. 3d. each . . .

Selected Apples.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. doz.
1s. doz. for packing when going long distances.

£4 10s. hundred, packing included.
Fifty trees supplied at hundred rate.

APPLE TREES do best in compact sandy loam, with shelter from the west and south, stiff clayey land not being very suitable. Newly-planted trees generally grow too fast; therefore, the land should **not be deeply trenched,** or if so it should be allowed to lie two seasons before planting. Overstrong growth should be checked from the beginning, either by pruning the roots or branches in winter, or pinching back the growing shoots in summer. Plant none but clean trees, and if the American aphis appears attack it at once; dress the affected trees or parts with kerosene emulsion; examine trees frequently,

All our trees are worked either on **Northern Spy** or **Winter Majeting** stocks; therefore, the blight cannot attack **the roots.**

ABBREVIATIONS:

SIZE: 1 signifies large; 2, medium; 3, small.
USE: K signifies kitchen; D, dessert.
SEASON OR TIME OF RIPENING: E, early; M, medium; L, late.

Customers can save time,-ordering by number only.

LIST OF CHOICE APPLES.

1 **Adams' Pearmain.** Beautiful, of excellent quality. 1 D L.
2 **Aitkin's Seedling.** Valuable; early; ripens about Christmas. 2 K D E.
3 **Alexander.** Large, showy. 1 K M.
4 **Alfriston.** One of the best, fine flavour. 1 K L.
5 **Beauty of Kent.** Large, fine quality. 1 K M.
6 **Bedfordshire Foundling.** Excellent and very prolific. 1 K L.
7 **Betty Geeson.** Firm, crisp, good bearer. 2 K L.
8 **Beauty of Hants.** High coloured, very hardy. 1 D L.
9 **Boston Russet.** First-rate flavour, rich. 2 D L.
10 **Caldwell's Keeper.** Excellent. 1 K L.
11 **Carpenter's Nonsuch.** Very juicy, aromatic; first-class variety. 2 M.
12 **Calville Blanche de Hiver.** Tender, perfumed, first class. 1 K D L.
13 **Celini.** Beautiful, excellent, prolific. 2 K D M.
14 **Christmas Kitchen.** Excellent size and quality. 2 K M.
15 **Claygate Pearmain.** An abundant bearer, and first rate. 2 D L.
16 **Cleopatra.** First class. 2 K D L.
17 **Cornish Gilliflower.** Highly flavoured and good. 2 D L.
18 **Cox's Orange Pippin.** One of the best. 2 D L.
19 **Devonshire Quarrenden.** One of best early apples. 2 D E.
20 **Dickson's Emperor.** Excellent for all purposes. 1 K D L.
21 **Downtown Pippin.** Seedling from Golden Pippin. 2 D M.
22 **Gloria Mundi.** Handsome; soft, tender flesh. 1 K M.
23 **Golden Nonpareil.** Excellent table fruit. 3 D L.
24 **Golden Pippin.** The Queen of dessert apples. 3 D L.
25 **Golden Russet.** Very rich, high aroma. 2 D L.
26 **Gravenstein.** High, spicy flavour; excellent. 1 K M.
27 **King of the Pippins.** Valuable apple, choice flavour. 2 K D L.
28 **Keswick Codling.** Very productive, early, fine. 2 K E.
29 **Lemon Pippin.** One of the best baking apples. 2 K D L.
30 **Lady Hennicker.** Large, first quality. 1 K D M.
31 **Lord Nelson.** Showy and first-rate quality. 1 K D M.
32 **Five Crown Pippin** (London Pippin) Valuable for all purposes. 2 K D L.
33 **Lord Suffield.** Handsome and large. 1 K M.
34 **Manx's Codlin.** Prolific and valuable. 2 K L.
35 **Margil.** Very rich, keeps well. 3 D L.
36 **Mere de Menage.** Large and handsome. 1 K L.
37 **Mela Carla.** Juicy sort, tender and sweet. 2 D L.
38 **Mobbs' Royal.** Extra large and good. 1 K L.
39 **New York Pippin.** Large, firm, crisp, and tender. 1 D L.

Choice Apples, continued.

40 **Newtown Pippin.** Very fine dessert. 2 D L.
41 **Nonpareil Scarlet.** Excellent; keeps until spring. 2 D L.
42 **Norfolk Beefing.** Excellent for baking. 2 K L.
43 **Peach (Irish).** Early, without blight. 2 D E.
44 **Peasgood's Nonsuch.** Large, handsome. 1 KD M.
45 **Prince Bismarck.** Large, fine bearer. 1 KD M.
46 **Red Astrachan.** Handsome, aromatic. 1 D E.
47 **Red Caldwell.** A good market apple. 2 KD M.
48 **Red German.** Large, showy, excellent. 1 KD M.
49 **Reinette du Canada.** Handsome and excellent. 2 KD L.
50 **Ribstone Pippin.** Highest flavour, cold districts. 2 D L.
51 **Royal Russet.** Excellent for kitchen use. 1 K L.
52 **Scarlet Pearmain.** Beautiful, first rate. 2 D L.
53 **Striped Beefing.** Large and excellent. 1 KD L.
54 **Stone Pippin.** Keeps remarkably well. 2 KD L.
55 **Triomphe de Luxembourg.** Very large, showy fruit. 1 D M.
56 **Trivett's Seedling.** Handsome, sub-acid flavour.
57 **Waltham Abbey Seedling.** Requires but little sugar. K M.
58 **Watson's Dumpling.** Grand cooking apple, large. 1 K M.
59 **Warner's King.** Very large and excellent. 1 K L.
60 **Wheeler's Russet.** Good size and quality. 2 D L.
61 **Winter Pearmain.** Excellent market. 2 KD L.
62 **Worcester Pearmain.** Very tender, highly flavoured. 2 KD E.
63 **Wormsley Pippin.** Fine flavour, showy, valuable. 1 KD E.
64 **Yorkshire Beauty.** Large, with a bright yellow skin. 1 K E.
65 **Yorkshire Greening.** One of the best. 1 K L.

Any . . .
ASSORTED
12 Fruit Trees 12/-
Priced at **1s. 3d.** each.

American Apples.

66 **American Beauty.** Good for all purposes. 1 KD E.
67 **Buncomb, or Red Winter Pearmain.** Large, oblong, greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine, juicy, and highly flavoured; a splendid keeper. 1 KD L.
68 **Ben Davis.** Grand keeper. A1 quality. 2 K M.
69 **Grimes' Golden Pippin.** Yellow, highly flavoured, handsome. 2 D L.
70 **Kentucky Red Streak.** Good and productive.
71 **New York Pippin.** Valuable for dessert. 1 D L.
72 **Nickajack.** Large, dull red striped, firm, great bearer and keeper. 1 KD L.
73 **Rome Beauty.** Fine shape, hardy, good bearer. 1 KD L.
74 **Shockley.** Yellow, crimson cheek, flesh firm and sweet, large cropper. 2 D L.
75 **Yates.** Handsome, dark-striped, red variety. 1 L M.

Blight-proof Apples.

76 **Aitkin's Seedling.** A valuable early variety; ripens about Xmas. 2 KD E.
77 **American Golden Pippin.** Excellent. 2 KD L.
78 **Carrington (Smith's).** A fine apple, largely grown by orchardists. 2 KD M.
79 **Devonshire Quarrenden.** Best early apple, blight proof. 2 D E.
80 **Duchess of Oldenburg.** A very beautiful and useful variety. 2 KD M.
81 **Irish Peach.** Early and good, blight proof. 2 D E.
82 **Jupp's Surprise.** Aromatic, sure cropper, blight proof. 2 D E.
83 **Maiden's Blush.** Tender, pleasant, sub-acid. 1 DK L
84 **Northern Spy.** Tender, delicious, perfectly blight proof. 1 D L.
85 **Red Caldwell.** Good market apple, perfectly blight proof. 1 KD M.
86 **Reinette de Canada.** Handsome, excellent. 2 KD L
87 **Scott's Red Streak.** Firm, crisp, and juicy; perfectly blight proof. 2 D M.
88 **Somerset Lasting.** Large showy variety. 1 KD L.
89 **Ward's Seedling.** Good quality and immense bearer; blight proof. 2 KD M.
90 **Winter Majeting.** Firm, agreeable, acid flavour apple. 2 KD L.

Nectarines.

1s. 3d. each; **12s.** per doz.
1s. per doz. for packing when going long distances.
£4 10s. per hundred, packing included.
Fifty trees supplied at hundred rate.

Any well and deeply-drained soil will suit this fruit, and, like the peach, it will grow in nearly every part of the colony, but it cannot obtain perfection without abundance of moisture in spring and summer; with that supplied we can produce the finest in the world.

For abbreviations see page 65.

91 **Albert Victor.** Very large, melting, delicious. M.
92 **Balgowan.** Large, melting, and excellent. E.
93 **Carrington.** A splendid nectarine; a colonial seedling; medium early. Pronounced by experts to be one of the very best grown. M.
94 **Early Newington.** Very showy early fruit, and most prolific. E.
95 **Elruge.** Medium, of the very best. M.
96 **Fairchild's.** White.
97 **Hardwicke Late.** A large, delicious variety.
98 **Hunt's Tawney.** Flesh yellow and melting. E.
99 **Irrewarra.** The earliest variety known; colour dark, and a great bearer. E.
100 **Late Admiral.** Very large, late variety; prolific. L.
101 **Lord Napier.** Large size, abundant bearer. E.
102 **Newington Early.** Large, good, early clingstone. E.
103 **Pitmaston Orange.** Large, yellow, excellent. E.
104 **Red Roman.** Clingstone, good. M.
105 **Rivers' Orange.** Like Pitmaston; large yellow. E.
106 **Scarlet Meeks.** Medium size, highly coloured. M.
107 **Spencer.** Large and good, one of the very best.
108 **Stanwick.** Large, rich, melting, delicious. L.
109 **Stanwick Elruge.** Fine clingstone, and unsurpassed. M.
110 **Sydney Market.** Heavy cropper; of excellent quality.
111 **Violet Native.** Large yellow, shaded red. M.
112 **Willis' White.** Marked with red, handsome. M.
113 **Weeping.** Valuable for preserving, prolific. L.

Pears

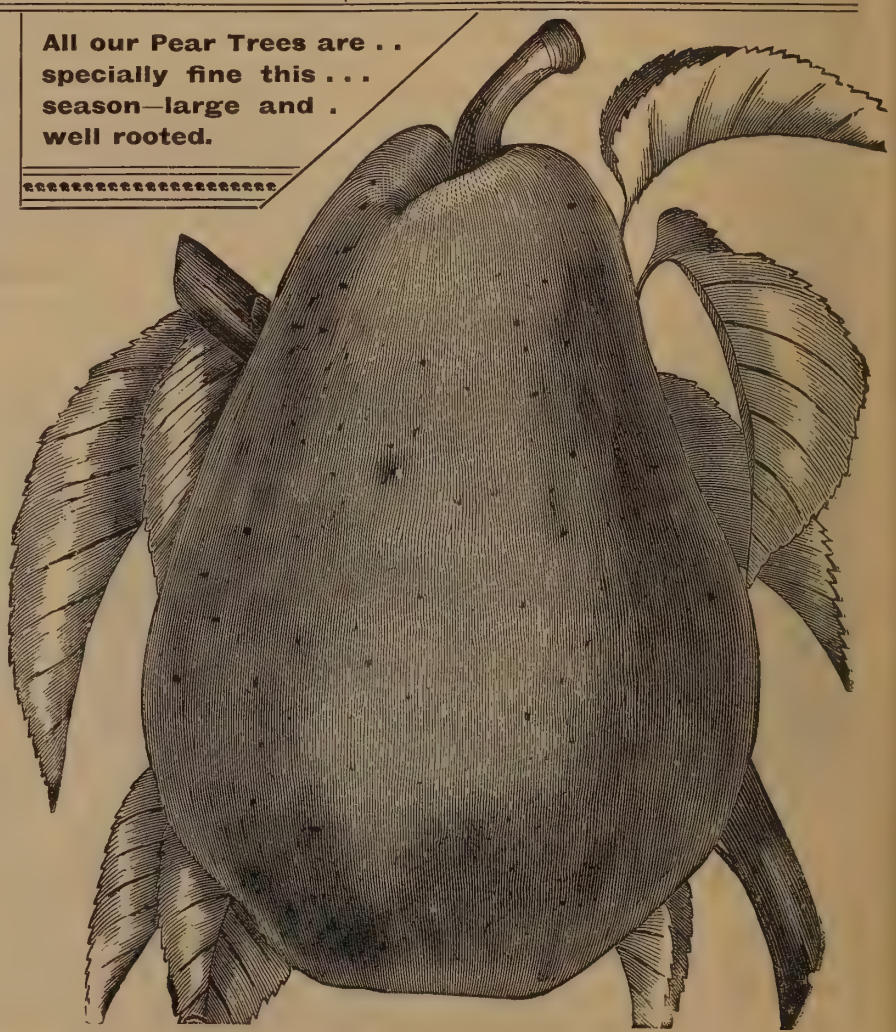
1s. 3d. each; **12s.** per doz.
1s. doz. for packing when going long distances.
£4 10s. hundred, packing included.
Fifty trees supplied at hundred rate.

The climate, situation, soil, and cultural notes given for Apples will equally apply to Pears, and may be adopted as a guide. Pears do not bear so soon as Apples, however, and they will not be in full bearing until the sixth year after planting, and some varieties may not show any signs of bearing even then, in which case it will be necessary to cut back the strong shoots so as to induce the production of spur wood, which produces the fruit, and it may be desirable to begin this treatment even earlier. Should this treatment not produce satisfactory results, cut back the main branches in the winter, and graft the same or some other variety upon them in the spring; this plan is generally successful.

114 **Alexander Bivort.** A splendid, rich-flavoured, late melting pear. 2 D L.
115 **Bergamot Autumn.** A fine old pear, with peculiar flavour. 3 D L.
116 **Bergamot Gansel.** Melting, and richly flavoured. 1 D M.
117 **Bergamot White.** Excellent. 1 D L.
118 **Beurre d'Aumalis.** Melting, buttery, and rich. 1 D M.
119 **Beurre d'Aremberg.** Juicy, vinous, perfumed. 2 D L.
120 **Beurre Bosc.** First rate, rich and aromatic. 1 D L.
121 **Beurre Brown.** Richly flavoured, with high aroma; good bearer. 1 D M.
122 **Beurre Clairgeau.** Handsome, crisp, juicy and sweet. 1 D M.
123 **Beurre Diel.** Tender, melting, rich; good bearer. 1 D M.
124 **Beurre Easter.** Melting; valuable late pear. 1 D L.
125 **Beurre Rance.** Valuable; late. 1 D L.
126 **Beurre Van Mons.** Excellent, buttery, melting. 2 D L.
127 **Bon Chretien (Williams').** The American Bartlett Pear; perfumed, highly esteemed. 1 D M.
128 **Broompark.** Excellent, rich and musky. 2 D L.
129 **Chaumontel.** Highly perfumed and melting. 1 D L.
130 **China.** Good for preserving. 2 D L.
131 **Citron des Carmes.** Delicious, early. 3 K M.
132 **Colmar d'Auremberg.** Handsome. 1 D E.
133 **Crasanne.** Excellent. 1 D L.
134 **Crasanne, Althorpe.** A first-rate pear, good bearer. 2 D L.
135 **Crasanne, Winter.** Very late, keeps well. 2 D L.
136 **Doyenne Goubault.** Very large, rich. 1 D L.
137 **Duchesse d'Angouleme.** Good, but sometimes coarse. 1 D L.
138 **Flemish Beauty.** First rate, melting. 1 D M.
139 **Fondante d'Automme.** Tender, juicy, delicious. 1 D M.
140 **Glou Morceau.** Above medium size, first rate. 2 D M.
141 **Jargonelle.** Best of early pears. 1 D L.
142 **Keifer's Hybrid.** A cross between Williams' Bon Chretien and China, preserving. Wonderful bearer. 1 KD.
143 **Large Flat Baking.** First rate, hangs very late. 1 K L.
144 **L'Inconnue.** One of the best late pears. 2 K L.
145 **Louise Bonne of Jersey.** Buttery, brisk, vinous flavour. 2 D M.
146 **Marie Louise.** Richest flavour; superb. 1 D M.
147 **Napoleon.** First rate, melting. 1 D L.
148 **Pitmaston Duchess.** Very large, rich, fine quality. 1 D L.
149 **Swan's Egg.** Very excellent, bears well. 2 D M.
150 **Vicar of Winkfield.** Hardy pear, juicy and prolific. 1 K L.
151 **Windsor, or Cape.** Hardy, good market pear. 1 D M.
152 **Winter Nelis.** Buttery, rich, and prolific.

.. For .. abbreviations see page 65.

All our Pear Trees are . . specially fine this . . . season—large and . well rooted.



Apricots.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per doz.
1s. dozen for packing when going long distances.
£4 10s. per hundred, packing included.
Fifty trees supplied at hundred rate.

For abbreviations see page 65.

THIS delicious fruit can only be grown successfully in certain parts of the colony. The trees require rich, well-drained soil, and should be planted on the highest parts of the orchard.

153 **Allen's Early.** Grand variety for marketing. 3 E.
154 **Campbellfield Seedling.** Hardy; good bearer, and of good quality.
155 **Canino Grosse.** Tree robust, fine fruit. 1 L.
156 **Camden Superb.** Fine for canning, prolific. 2 E.
157 **Early Moorpark.** Juicy, rich, and excellent. 2 E.
158 **Grosse Peche.** Rich, juicy, fine. 1 L.
159 **Hative d'Auvergne.** High flavour, prolific. 2 E.
160 **Hemskirk.** Rich, like Moorpark. 1 L.
161 **Kaisha.** Transparent, juicy, and agreeable. 2 M.
162 **Large Red, Rivers'.** Rich, juicy, first rate. 1 L.
163 **Mansfield Seedling.** Very large, rich in flavour, a great cropper.
164 **Moorpark, Temples'.** Juicy, rich, excellent. 1 M.
165 **Orange, or Royal George.** Hardy, and good flavour. 2 E.
166 **Ouillin's Early Peach.** Delicious. 1 E.
167 **Peach.** Very excellent. 1 M.
168 **Royal.** A fine late variety. 1 M.
169 **Shipley's (Blenheim).** Very productive and early. 1 E.
170 **Turkey.** Sub-acid, good for preserving. 2 L.

Peaches.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per dozen.
1s. dozen for packing when going long distances.
£4 10s. per hundred, packing included.
Fifty trees supplied at hundred rate.

Order by number only, and save time.

VARIETIES are so numerous that we have only catalogued a few of the best; others can be supplied if required. Sandy loam is the best soil for producing fine Peaches, but any soil will produce good fruit if it is well subsoil drained. Peaches can be grown in nearly any district in N.S.W. As the young trees make very strong growth during the summer it is desirable to rough prune them while they are growing; all strong, superfluous shoots or branches should be cut right out, and all long shoots which remain should be shortened back, the object being to induce the production of spurs or small wood, which yield the fruit; after this summer pruning the tree should be carefully gone over in the winter and the pruning finished. Should aphis appear on the young shoots spray the trees at once with Paris green or kerosene emulsion.

In order to prevent disappointment to our customers, we would point out that there is very little difference either in the fruit or the period of ripening of the following varieties:—**Alexander, Briggs' Red May, High's Early Canada, Mountain Rose, Waterloo.**

171 **Alexander.** A fine, large, early peach. E.
172 **Bartlett's Perfection.** Excellent; ripe end of March. L.
173 **Briggs' Red May.** Very best early peach. E.
174 **Conkling.** Yellow, excellent. E.
175 **Crimson Beauty.** Highly coloured, fine quality.
176 **Dagmar.** Large, melting; beautiful. M.
177 **Duke of Edinburgh.** Slipstone, excellent. L.
178 **Early Albert.** Large, good melting. E.
179 **Early Crawford.** Large, yellow, crimson cheek. E.
180 **Early Newington.** Medium, rich, agreeable. E.
181 **Early Rivers.** Very early, rich, and juicy; one of the best.
182 **Early Silver.** Excellent freestone, large. E.
183 **Elberta.** A valuable yellow-fleshed variety, sweet and suitable for either dessert or canning.
184 **Foster.** A splendid variety, suitable for canning and other purposes; yellow.
185 **Flat China.** Earliest peach for market. E.
186 **Grosse Mignonne.** Fine mid-season peach. M.
187 **Henrietta.** Yellow, great cropper, handsome.
188 **High's Early Canada.** Very fine. E.
189 **Italian Red.** Extra large and excellent. L.
190 **Italian Yellow.** One of the largest, splendid. L.
191 **King Peach.** Clingstone, high colour. M.
192 **Lord Palmerston.** Large, firm, fine flavour. L.
193 **Lady Palmerston.** Yellow, flushed with red. L.
194 **Lady Ingold.** A large, handsome, yellow variety.
195 **Mountain Rose.** Large, good. E.
196 **Muir.** Large, yellow, fine for canning. M.
197 **Noblesse, Shepherd's.** Large and excellent. L.
198 **New Royal George.** One of the best extant. M.
199 **Old Newington.** Beautifully large, delicious. M.
200 **Princess Charlotte.** Of superior excellence. L.
201 **Princess Royal.** Clingstone, large and good. L.
202 **Robert Stewart.** Clingstone, first-class variety.
203 **Red Alexander.** Clingstone, good bearer. E.
204 **Shanghai.** Large, good for market. L.
205 **Shanghai Red.** Like old Shanghai, except colour. L.
206 **Silver Medal.** A handsome, white-fleshed variety.
207 **Susquehanah.** Yellow, very prolific and good.
208 **The Globe.** Large yellow, highly spoken of.
209 **Waterloo.** Melting. A1. E.
210 **Weeping.** Very prolific, fruit excellent. E.
211 **Willermoy Gold Yellow.** Fine for preserving. M.
212 **Yellow Mundi.** Excellent for preserving. L.

Quinces.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per dozen.
1s. dozen for packing when going long distances.
£4 10s. per hundred, packing included.
Fifty trees supplied at hundred rate.

ANY . . . Assorted . . . FOR
12 Fruit Trees 12/-
Priced at **1s. 3d.**

A MOST useful fruit for preserves and culinary purposes generally, and may be grown in poor soils where ordinary fruits will fail; very hardy, and makes a fine tree when full grown.

213 **Pear-shaped.** Large and good.
214 **Large Portugal.** Very large and good.
215 **Orange.** Small, round fruit; early.
216 **Chinese.** Fruit large, good for preserves.
217 **Masters' Early.** This is the earliest of all; very large.
218 **Champion.** Large and good; late.
219 **Apple-shaped.** This variety is excellent for stewing.

Cherries.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per dozen.
1s. per dozen for packing when going long distances.
£4 10s. per hundred, packing included.
Fifty trees supplied at hundred rate.

CHERRIES thrive exceedingly well in our more elevated and cooler districts. The best soil for the Cherry is one not over rich, but free or friable, a sandy loam having the preference—a well-drained subsoil being essential to success; clays or any strong, stiff soils that will hold water are unfit for its culture. Like other stone fruits, they require plenty of moisture in early spring to secure good crops.

220 **Archduke.** Large, very rich, and good.
221 **Belle d'Orleans.** Flesh yellow, tender, juicy. One of the best and earliest cherries.
222 **Bigarreau.** Large and richly flavoured.
223 **Bigarreau Napoleon.** Large, late, rich flavoured.
224 **Bigarreau de Holland.** Large, handsome, juicy.
225 **Black Eagle.** Medium size, rich and delicious.
226 **Black Heart.** An old favourite.
227 **Black Tartarian.** Large, half tender, and rich.
228 **Bowyer's Early Heart.** Small, excellent, early.
229 **Early Purple Gean.** The earliest variety known; fruit dark, and the tree a great bearer.
230 **Empress Eugenie.** Large, an excellent early.
231 **Florence.** Large, richly flavoured, and late.
232 **Kirkland's Mammoth.** Very large, late, juicy, magnificent cherry.
233 **Knight's Early Black.** A richly-flavoured early.
234 **Late Duke.** Very fine, late, and prolific.
235 **May Duke.** Very good, fine cropper, surest bearer in Sydney climate.
236 **Morello.** Large, best for preserving.
237 **Reine Hortense.** Large, sweet, and juicy.
238 **Scarlet Bigarreau.** Large, transparent, excellent.
239 **St. Margaret's.** Large, firm, sweet, sub-acid.
240 **Waterloo.** Large, tender, juicy, sweet.
241 **Werder's Early Black.** Very large, tender, juicy.

Plums.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per dozen.
1s. per dozen for packing when going long distances.
£4 10s. per hundred, packing included.
Fifty trees supplied at hundred rate.

PLUMS thrive magnificently in our cool highlands in seasons when spring and summer are fairly moist. Any ordinary good soil will suit them so long as the subsoil—three or four feet under the surface—is porous and well drained, either artificially or naturally. The large crops of fruit Plums annually produce should induce an increase in their culture. We cannot too highly recommend some of the beautiful Japanese varieties for quality and appearance; they seem more hardy than the European varieties. Plums require to have their long shoots stopped during the growing season, so as to produce spur wood, on which the fruit will be produced.

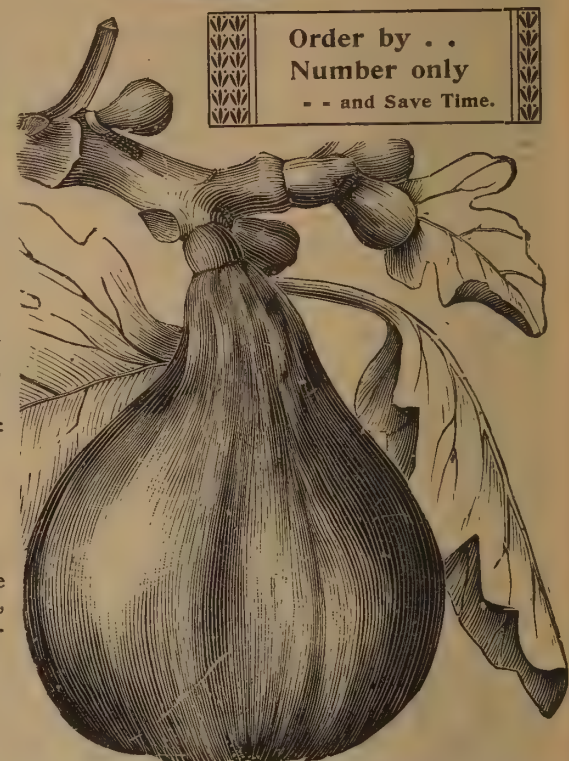
For abbreviations see page 65.

Those marked ‡ are suitable for Prunes and Canning.

242 **American Damson.** Juicy, sweet, and rich. K L.
243 **Angelina Burdett.** Large, richly flavoured. D M.
244 **American Red.** Small, ornamental, very early. K D E.
245 **American Yellow.** Like above, but yellow. K D E.
246 **Belgian Purple.** Excellent. K D E.
247 **Black Damson.** Small, prolific. K E.
248 **Bryanstone Gage.** Equal to Green Gage, but later. D M.
249 ‡**Coe's Golden Drop.** Very large, excellent. K D M.
250 ‡**Coe's Late Red.** Small, round, good. D L.
251 **De Montfort.** Delicious dessert plum. D E.
252 **Denison's Superb.** Large, equal to Green Gage. D E.
253 ‡**Diamond.** Large, best preserving. K L.
254 **Early Tibbets.** Juicy and prolific. D E.
255 **Early Orleans.** Medium, juicy, sweet. K D E.
256 ‡**Fellemberg.** Large, oval, excellent. K D M.
257 **Gage, Green.** Medium size, rich. D E.
258 **Gage, Purple.** Medium size, excellent. D M.
259 **Guthrie's Aunt Ann.** Large, rich, juicy. D M.
260 **Huling's Superb.** Very large, excellent. D M.
261 **Ickworth Imperatrice.** Large, good. D L.
262 ‡**Imperiale de Milan.** Fine, dessert or preserving. K D L.
263 **Kirk's Golden Yellow.** Good, prolific. D M.
264 **Late Black Orleans.** Excellent late plum. D L.
265 ‡**Loutherborough.** Black, very prolific.
266 **Magnum Bonum, Red.** Medium, heavy cropper. K M.
267 **Magnum Bonum, Yellow or White (Egg).** Very large, good preserving. K M.
268 **Mitchelson's.** Juicy, excellent preserving. K M.
269 **Newman's.** New late, bright red. K D L.
270 **Orleans.** Preserving and culinary. K D E.
271 **Pond's Seedling.** Red, valuable. K D L.
272 ‡**Prune de Agen.** The prune of Commerce. K L.
273 ‡**Prince Englebert.** Large, delicious preserved. K M.
274 **Prince of Wales.** Prolific and good. K D M.
275 ‡**Quetsche St. Martin.** Large yellow prune plum. D L.
276 **Reine Claude de Bavey.** Large, excellent flavour. D L.
277 ‡**Silver Prune.** Large fruiting variety from America; considered to be the best for canning.
278 **Standard of England.** Medium size, juicy, good. K E.
279 **The Czar.** Large purple; early market plum.
280 **Victoria.** Very large, sweet, juicy. K E.
281 **Washington.** Large, excellent preserving. D K M.
282 **Wild Goose.** Bright red, juicy, good. D E.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

283 **Blood.** Blood plum of Satsuma; large, skin curiously mottled, flesh red, delicious.
284 **Botan.** Large, bright red.
285 **Burbank.** Large, cherry red colour, flesh deep orange, juicy and sweet; very early.
286 **General Saigo (Golden Heart).** Very handsome, golden yellow, flesh white, rich flavour, superb.
287 **Kelsey.** A valuable variety; a well-known sort, and one of the best.
288 **Large Purple Monster.** A very large fruit, high flavoured and prolific.
289 **Large Red.** Skin deep red, a valuable variety, large; one of the best.
290 **Wickson.** Excellent; keeps and ripens well.



Order by . . Number only - - and Save Time.

Figs . . .

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per dozen.
1s. per dozen for packing when going long distances.
£4 10s. per hundred, packing included.
Fifty trees supplied at hundred rate.

THESE require no special treatment, and provided the soil is good and fairly moist it will produce fine fruit. If the Fig is grown near the house, where it can be abundantly watered from the wash-house, it will produce enormous crops of fruit, give a fine shade, and form a shelter. It requires little pruning.

291 **Bawdance Precoce.** Free bearer, fine flavour.
292 **Black Genoa.** Large, juicy, and rich.
293 **Black Provence.** Small, rich, abundant bearer.
294 **Bourjasotte.** Medium, sweet, rich.
295 **Brown Ischia.** Medium size, rich and prolific.
296 **Brown Turkey.** Luscious, good for drying.
297 **Brunswick.** Very large, rich and excellent.
298 **Bull's No. 1.** One of the best.
299 **Castle Kennedy.** Large and handsome, early.
300 **Early Violet.** Small, sweet, and abundant.
301 **Marseilles White.** Fine for drying.
302 **Violet Grosse.** Large and excellent.
303 **Toulouse Amie.** Medium, high flavoured.
304 **White Bourjasotte.** Greenish, dark red flesh.
305 **Yellow Ischia.** Sweet, rich, excellent.

Oranges, Mandarins, Lemons.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen. **£5 per hundred, packing included.**
1s. doz. for packing when going long distances Fifty trees supplied at hundred rate.

THESE magnificent fruits are now very largely cultivated in our own and the neighbouring colonies, and, with the exception of the cold regions (New England and similar climates), they will grow in nearly every other part of the colony provided they have a good, well-drained soil and a sheltered position. As these trees bear immense crops of fruit, they must be kept growing freely (by artificial means if necessary), and great care must be taken to keep the trees free from scale or cocus, and to remove it directly it appears.

ORANGES.

306 **Allsop's Gem.** A fine, thin-skinned variety.
307 **Bahia or Navel.** Large, shy bearer; warm situation.
308 **Jaffa.** An excellent Orange and a constant bearer.
309 **Mediterranean Sweet.** An excellent Orange.
310 **Parramatta or Queen.** Large, hardy, and prolific.
311 **Rio.** Fine, thin-skinned fruit; juicy and excellent.
312 **Seville.** Bitter; for preserving.
313 **Siletta.** Small, handsome, and good.
314 **St. Michael.** Large, thin-skinned; best for export.
315 **Valencia.** A late Orange, but a most excellent variety.
316 **Washington Navel.** A prolific bearer, equal to the old Navel in size and flavour; very hardy.
317 **Willis' Siletta.** Thin-skinned, well flavoured.

MANDARINS.

318 **Beauty of Glen Retreat.** A most excellent new variety, hardy and free flowering.
319 **Canton or Scarlet.** Large, crops well.
320 **Cumquat.** Small; for preserving.
321 **Emperor.** Like Canton, but larger.
322 **Thorney.** Small, firm, fine, high flavour.
323 **Scarlet.** (See Canton.)

LEMONS.

324 **Common.** Well known, rough-skinned.
325 **Eureka.** New, good keeper, heavy bearer.
326 **Genoa.** An Italian variety. Very juicy and good.
327 **Heong Long.** Fruit very large.
328 **Lisbon.** The best for all purposes.
329 **Villa Franca.** Oblong, thin-skinned, superior flavour.

ANY . . Assorted . . . FOR . **12 FRUIT TREES 12/-**
Priced at 1s. 3d. each.

Limes . . . .

1s. 6d. each.
15s. per doz.
1s. per doz. for packing when going long distances.

330 **Persian or Sweet.** Sweet and pleasant flavour.
331 **West Indian.** Small, best for lime juice.

Citrons . . . .

1s. 6d. each.
15s. per doz.
1s. per doz. for packing when going long distances.

332 **Bengal.** } All varieties of citrons are very similar;
333 **Common.** } they are largely used for preserving.

Shaddocks . . .

1s. 6d. each.
15s. per doz.
1s. per doz. for packing when going long distances.

334 **Common.** Very large, with sour juice.
335 **Manilla.** Small, juice sweet, tree highly ornamental.
336 **Blood.** Large, sweet, excellent for preserving.

Persimmon or Date Plum.

Persimmons or Date Plums.

ACCLIMATISED OR COLONIAL GRAFTED. 1s. 6d. each.

A TOMATO-SHAPED fruit with a thin skin; flesh, when ripe, delightfully sweet and luscious, with a most agreeable flavour in all the varieties. This plant is a dwarf tree-shrub, which will grow in any ordinary soil and in nearly every part of our colony, as it likes a warm climate, but will not be injured by slight frosts. Some of the varieties can be gathered before they are ripe and stored for several weeks until the fruit matures; this is a great advantage for export, but some varieties are best ripened on the trees, and it should be noted that the fruit must be quite soft and thoroughly ripe before it is used.

Varieties that ripen **naturally** on the tree.

337 **Daidai.** Flattened, pulpy flesh, deep red, 2½ x 3 in.
338 **Goshozaki.** Flattened, juicy.
339 **Hiyakume.** Early, oblong, large, 5 x 2 inch.
340 **Kurokuma.** Flattened, early.
341 **Nictari.** Pointed.
342 **Tsurunoko.** Medium.
343 **Renji.** Medium, dwarf.

Varieties that **do not** ripen naturally.

344 **Emon.** Flattened, yellow, with rose colour.
345 **Hachiya.** Elliptical, yellow.
346 **Seedless.** Yellow, oblong.

IN SPLENDID ORDER!

"The fruit trees you sent me arrived in splendid order and I am well pleased with them."—G. LEMON, *Fernleigh, Rydal.—22-8-99.*

Guavas. 1s. each.

OF easy culture in districts where the climate is not colder than that of Sydney; preferring good and deep soil, but will grow and do well in any ordinary orchard ground. A delicious jelly is made from this fruit, which is much esteemed.

347 **Purple.** A most useful and delightful fruit, as well as a handsome shrub. The fruit is produced in abundance, about the size of a large gooseberry; deep purple colour when ripe, and of a delicious flavour.
348 **Parker's Hybrid.** Large, superior flavour. **1s. 6d.**
349 **White.** Very free bearer; aromatic flavour.
350 **Yellow.** The largest of the Guavas.

Currants. 1s. each; 9s. per doz.

1s. doz. for packing when going long distances.

THESE favourite fruits are suited only to our cool highland districts. In the Sydney climate they, in common with the Gooseberries, do not fruit. Black Naples, La Fertile, and La Versailles are the best adapted for culture where the winters are too mild for the general collection.

351 **Black Naples.**
352 **La Fertile.** Red.
353 **Lee's Prolific.** Black.
354 **La Versailles.** Red.
355 **Mammoth.** Red.
356 **Red Dutch.**
357 **Warner's Grape.** Red.
358 **White Dutch.**
359 **White Cut-leaved.**

CUSTOMERS . . can save time Ordering by Number only

Bananas.

THIS magnificent class of fruit is of the easiest culture in the warmer districts, merely requiring warm, sheltered, and moist situation. Our Northern rivers are particularly adapted to their cultivation.

360 **Cavendishii.** The well-known dwarf Banana, delicious flavour **2 0**
361 **Sapientum.** Common Banana, hardy and good **1 6**
362 **Sugar Banana.** Small fruit, immense bunches; sweet, delicious **2 6**

Cherimoyer or Custard Apple.

A DELICIOUS tropical fruit, but succeeds well here in warm and sheltered situations; requires alluvial or sandy soils, with perfect subsoil drainage.

363 **Rough Fruited.** An easily-grown and delicious fruit **1 6**

Passion Fruit.

ALATA and Quadrangularis require, in the Sydney climate, to be trained upon a wall facing the north to induce fruiting; the others bear without such aid, and all are worthy of culture.

364 **Alata** **1 6**
365 **Edulis.** The well-known Passion Fruit ... **1 0**
366 **Quadrangularis** (Granadilla) **2 6**
367 **Macrocarpa.** Very large fruited **2 0**

Medlars. 1s. 6d. each.

A FAVOURITE in England; should not be gathered until the leaves begin to fall. It should then be stored until it gets quite brown and soft. It thrives well here, and requires very trifling attention, and is not particular as to soil.

368 **Dutch.** Very large.
369 **Monstrous.** The largest.
370 **Nottingham.** Small, but excellent flavour.
371 **Royal.** Large, and of good flavour.

Loquats.

372 **Japanese** **1 6**
373 **Mammoth.** Very large **1 6**

Miscellaneous Fruits.

374 **Olive.** Large green fruiting sorts **1 6**
375 **Pineapple** (Bromelia Ananas). Ordinary sorts... ... ... **1 0**
376 **Pomegranate** (Punica granatum) ... **1 0**
377 **Mango** (Magnifica Indica)... ... ... **5 0**
378 **Jack Fruit** (Artocarpus integrifolia) ... **5 0**
379 **Arabian Date Palm** (Phœnix Dactylifera) **1 6**
380 **Chinese Raisin** (Hovenia Dulcis) ... **1 6**
381 **Whampee** (Cookia punctata) **2 6**
382 **Rose Apple** (Jambosa Malaccensis) ... **1 6**

ANY . Assorted . . . - FOR -
12 FRUIT TREES 12/-
Priced at **1s. 3d.** each.

Gooseberries. 1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

1s. per dozen for packing when going long distances.

ON the high lands of the colony Gooseberries will bear as well as in England, and most probably (owing to the greater power of the spring sunshine) when good sorts are cultivated, the fruit will be finer than ever was seen in England. There is no reason why, in the Goulburn district, New England, and similar climates, Gooseberry culture should not become an important industry, but they will not fruit in the warmer districts.

383 **Crown Bob.** A favourite red variety.
384 **Conquering Hero.** A fine, large, red variety.
385 **Greenwood.** Large green, thin skin.
386 **General Graham.** Large green.
387 **Lord Crewe.** Large late, white.
388 **Leveller.** Long, smooth, yellow, very large.
389 **Ploughboy.** Long, smooth, light red, a fine variety.
390 **Rifleman.** Large red, late, first rate.
391 **Roaring Lion.** Very large, red, oblong variety.
392 **Sulphur.** A late yellow variety.
393 **Waterloo.** A large white variety.
394 **Warrington.** First-rate, early red variety; great bearer.
395 **Whinham's Industry.** A new variety of great merit.
396 **White Eagle.** Large, long, thin skin, fine.
397 **White Lion.** A fine variety.

Whinham's Industry Gooseberry.

Anderson & Co. Seedsmen and Plant Merchants, Sydney.

Mulberries.

398 **Black or English.** A splendid fruit, suitable for any part of the colony; produces immense crops of luscious fruit; the tree is very ornamental, and during summer is covered with large deep green foliage. **1s. 6d.** and **2s. 6d.**
399 **Cape.** Fast-growing; useful for shelter; fruit small; culinary purposes only. **1s.**
400 **Downing's Everbearing.** Fruit long, juicy, rich; valuable for cooking. **1s. 6d.**
401 **Hicks' Everbearing.** A rapid-growing shade tree; fruits freely; of a sweet sub-acid flavour. **1s. 6d.**
402 **Prolific.** Wonderful bearer; fruit useful for table and kitchen. **1s. 6d.**
403 **White Chinese.** Free-growing, fruits early; useful for silkworm rearing. **1s.**

Blackberries. 1s. each.

THIS fruit is not as largely grown here as it should be; it ought to be found on every farm and station in the country. The bushes form an admirable, thick, prickly hedge, covering a light fence, and its fruit is most useful as dessert or for preserves. It is very quick-growing, and has fine foliage; not particular to soil or climate.

404 **English.** A fine large fruit, of good flavour.
405 **Laughton.** An American variety, very large, excellent flavour; the best fruit.
406 **Himalayan.** A beautiful variety, with fine velvety foliage of shades of green and brown; this fruit is very large and black, and produced in large clusters very profusely; a most agreeable flavour. It continues to fruit well into the autumn; it does not sucker.

Japanese Wineberry . .

1s. each; 10s. doz. 1s. doz. for packing when going long distances.

BELONGS to the Raspberry family; will stand frost and heat; not particular to soil. Grows from 5 to 6 feet; leaves dark green outside, of a silvery white underneath. Fruit borne in clusters, and the berries are enclosed in a "burr," which opens when the fruit is ripe. Most suitable for the colder districts.

Raspberries.

3s. doz.; 20s. hundred.

1s. per dozen for packing when going long distances.

A REALLY useful fruit, and of easy culture in the cooler districts of the colony.

407 **Antwerp Red.** Large, fine flavour.
408 **Antwerp White.** Large, mild, sweet flavour,
409 **Falstaff.** Fruit red, flavour good.
410 **Northumberland Fill-basket.** Deep red, good size and flavour.
411 **Victoria.** Large red fruit, of excellent flavour; late.

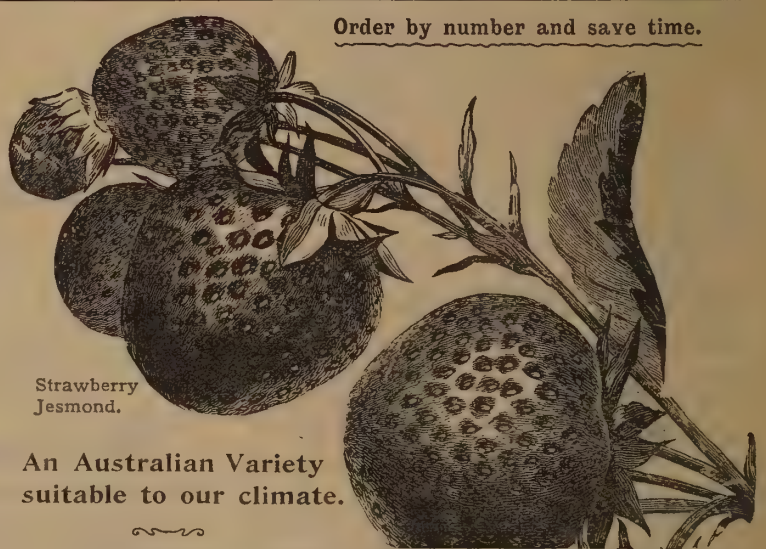
Strawberries.

5s. per hundred. Except otherwise quoted.

STRAWBERRIES do best in strong soils, and should be planted in beds. Planting may be commenced in May and continued until end of July. Rows 4 feet wide, plants 18 inches apart.

412 **British Queen.** Fine, high-flavoured variety.
413 **Edith.** Good cropper, and fine flavour.
414 **Keen's Seedling.** Fine flavour, very hardy.
415 **Laxton's Noble.** The fruit is produced in profusion, and in large bunches. It is of flattish globular shape, highly coloured, and very handsome; it has a rich vinous flavour. **10s.** per 100.
416 **Mammoth.** Large, early, and excellent.
417 **Marguerite.** Splendid size, 3½ oz. each fruit.
418 **My Favourite.** This is an improvement on the "Sharpless," and has been proved by a large grower to be one of the best market varieties, possessing all the sterling qualities necessary for a first-class fruit.
419 **The Captain.** Fruit very large, fine flavour.
420 **Trollope's Victoria.** One of the best in cultivation.
421 **White Chilian, or Hautbois.** Large, sure bearer, and good flavour.

Order by number and save time.



Strawberry Jesmond.

An Australian Variety suitable to our climate.

JESMOND STRAWBERRY

5s. per hundred.

THE introducer of this magnificent Strawberry thus describes it:—"I have grown Strawberries for the last 40 years, both in the old country and here, but never in Australia to my entire satisfaction until I cultivated the seedling 'Jesmond.' It had been much more difficult to produce good Strawberries here than in England until we procured a good variety suitable for this climate. This has been supplied by 'Jesmond,' which is a very strong grower, forming quite a bushy plant, and is blight proof. It has a splendid root system from 6 to 8 inches long, and it is a great bearer of large, fine-flavoured berries. I had about 2 acres planted with different varieties of Strawberries obtained from the best growers in N.S.W., Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania, and America, most of which I have now replaced with 'Jesmond,' much to my satisfaction and profit. I sold all I could grow this season at 1s. 9d. per quart, and any intending purchaser can see my beds on application to you."

Any

TWELVE . . .

Assorted

FRUIT TREES

Priced at

. . . 1s. 3d. each.

FOR **12/-**

About our Fruit Trees.

"Raspberry and Gooseberry Plants arrived in splendid condition and gave me great satisfaction."—JAMES PARK, *Dulong.—21-9-99.*

"I also beg to advise that the Fruit Trees, which had been delayed for over a month through the neglect of the Railway Dept., are all growing splendid, owing to your careful packing."—F. G. FUCHS, *Tolimont.—5-9-99.*

"The Vines and Trees I received from you are in splendid condition; they arrived just in the best of time for our late warm rains." E. SCHNEIDER, *Coonamble.—28-7-99.*

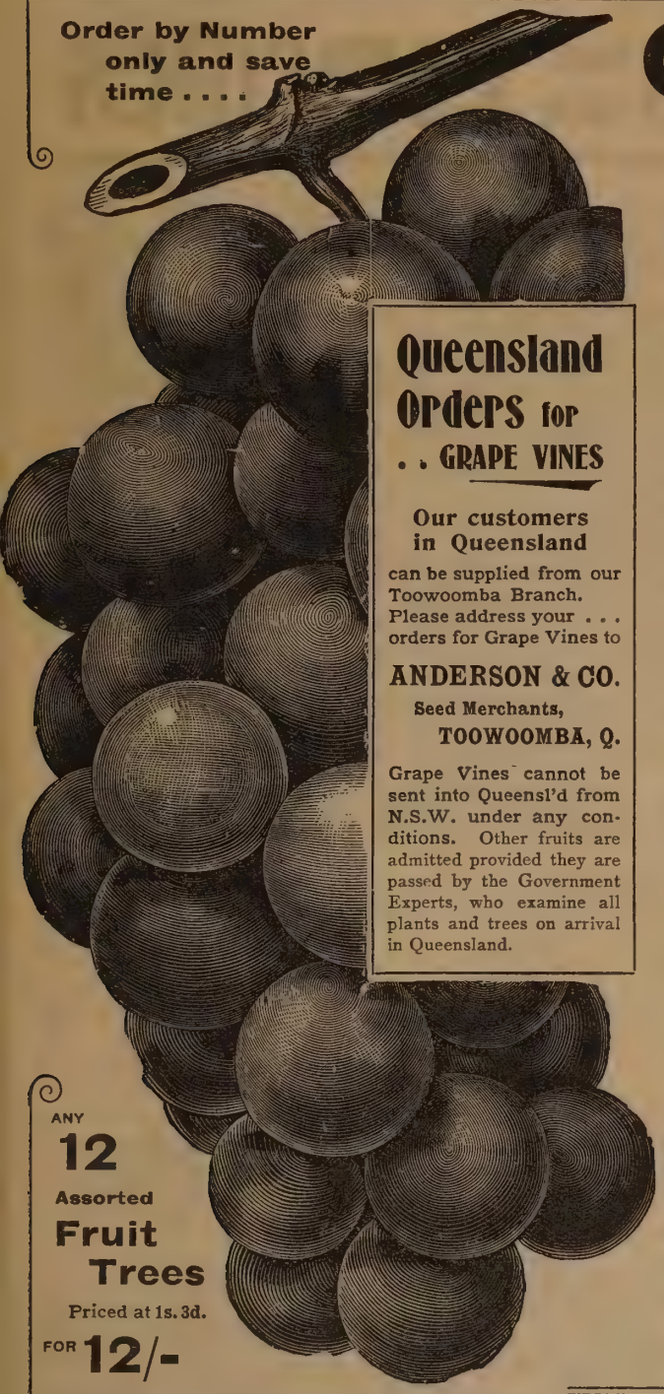
"Please find Postal Note for amount due for Fruit Trees. I was well pleased with the trees and they are all doing well."—JAS. W. DUMIGAN, *North Killarney.—31-10-99.*

For . . .

NEW STRAWBERRY

. . . See Coloured Sheets . . .

Order by Number only and save time . . . .



GRAPE VINES. ROOTED PLANTS.

European Varieties.

6d. each; 30s. per hundred.
Quotations for large quantities on application

A GRAVELLY, stony, or otherwise well-drained subsoil is essential to the successful growth of the Grape Vine. The following is a selection (chiefly table) of the best known and most useful varieties; all of A1 quality, and will give the very best results.

422 **Anger's Frontignan.** Bunches medium size, flesh tender, black.
423 **Black Alicant.** Very prolific, fruit medium size.
424 **Black Hamburg.** The most useful Grape in the colony; sure cropper and fine flavour, large.
425 **Black Muscat of Alexandria or Snow's Black Muscat.** A splendid, delicious Grape; fine muscat flavour.
426 **Black Monukka.** Bunch large, sweet; table Grape.
427 **Black Prince.** Berries large, oval, juicy, good flavour; excellent table Grape.
428 **Black Spanish.** Bunches large-shouldered, juicy; berries olive-shaped, flesh tender.
429 **Bowwood Muscat.** The same character as Muscat of Alexandria.
430 **Buckland's Sweetwater.** Large, hardy, early Grape.
431 **Calabrian Raisin.** Bunches and berries large.
432 **Champion Muscatel.** A very handsome, large, round Grape, nearly black; flesh tender, juicy, and rich, with fine muscat flavour. **1s.** each.
433 **Chaptal.** Bunch and berry large; white, juicy, and sweet; excellent quality and great bearer.
434 **Chasselas.** Berries sweet and juicy; excellent table Grape; greenish yellow, early.
435 **Chasselas Rose.** Bunches long and compact; large, round, pale yellow berries, changing to rose; a heavy bearer.
436 **Chasselas Vibert.** Large, round berry of a golden amber colour, rich juicy flavour, a robust grower.
437 **Chilwell's Alicant.** Bunches and berries large, black; a valuable, prolific, late variety.
438 **Corinth.** The Currant Grape of Commerce.
439 **Golden Champion.** Berries large, of yellowish white colour; most deliciously flavoured variety.
440 **Gros Guilliame.** Bunches large and dark black; rich flavour; hangs well until late in season.
441 **Gros Colman.** Bunches and berries extra large, black; a valuable market variety.
442 **Hermitage or Shiraz.** Large, oval, flavour sugary, with delicious aroma; white.
443 **Lady Downe's Seedling.** Bunch and berry large, rich.
444 **Lady's Finger.** Fruit long, golden amber, and very delicious.
445 **Madresfield Court.** Large berries, muscat flavour.
446 **Muscat of Alexandria** (Gordo Blanco). The muscatel of commerce. One of the finest table Grapes, but requires careful cultivation; pale amber.
447 **Mrs. Prince's Black Muscat.** A Grape of the highest excellence, a good bearer, with a high muscat flavour; large berries and bunches.
448 **Muscat White.** Superb flavour, excellent table Grape.
449 **Muscat Troveren.** Bunches large, amber coloured.
450 **Royal Ascot.** Bunches medium size, early, fine cropper.
451 **Royal Vineyard.** Bunches and berries very large, amber coloured, very prolific.
452 **Shepherd's Reisling.** Good either for table or wine.
453 **Trentham, Black.** Melting flesh, rich and vinous.
454 **Ulliade.** Very fertile and good; an excellent table Grape.
455 **Wantage.** Bunches large, pale red, hardy, free bearer.
456 **Wax.** Amber coloured, skin transparent, fine flavour.
457 **White Sherry.** Excellent for table or wine.
458 **West St. Peters.** Bunches and berries large, black; best preserving Grape known; suitable for export.

Queensland Orders for . . GRAPE VINES

Our customers in Queensland

can be supplied from our Toowoomba Branch. Please address your . . . orders for Grape Vines to

ANDERSON & CO.
Seed Merchants,
TOOWOOMBA, Q.

Grape Vines cannot be sent into Queensl'd from N.S.W. under any conditions. Other fruits are admitted provided they are passed by the Government Experts, who examine all plants and trees on arrival in Queensland.

ANY **12** Assorted **Fruit Trees**
Priced at 1s. 3d.
FOR **12/-**

American Varieties . . . 6d. each.

THESE Vines are free from the attacks of oidium. They are strong growers and heavy bearers, and should have trellis support, with abundance of room, and only be pruned so as to regulate them on the trellises. For wine making and for preserves these grapes are a great acquisition, but as a dessert fruit they are not so highly esteemed—the flavour is by some considered peculiar.

459 **Anna.** Pink, bunch and berry large, sweet, and very prolific.
460 **Bell's Seedling.** An excellent variety of Isabella.
461 **Catawba.** Purple, berries large, bunch medium, juicy, sweet, aromatic and rich; immense bearer.
462 **Diana.** Bunch and berry large, sweet, and very productive.
463 **Iona or Israeli.** A valuable black Grape, very prolific.
464 **Isabella.** The best known American Grape. It has a peculiar flavour, liked by most people; makes a good wine or jelly Oidium never affects it.
465 **Rebecca.** Black, bunch compact, berry oval, sweet and juicy.
466 **Wilder.** Bunch and berry large and round, and very productive.

All-Pound Congratulation

"I must congratulate you on the quality and fertility of your seeds. Anything in the way of Fruit Trees, or Vegetable and Flower Seeds, I always procure from your firm, and I have always had great satisfaction. I have just had a remarkable proof of their fertility; in turning over some packets of seed I came across a packet of Mikado Tomato, marked Season 1893, and for curiosity I set some of it and had the satisfaction of obtaining a dozen strong plants, which, considering the age of the seed (six years), I think was a record."—W. DEVENE, *Mortdale. 21-9-99.*

NUTS OF SORTS.

ALMONDS. 1s. 3d. each. 12s. per dozen.

IT is unaccountable that this nut, so commercially valuable, and so largely consumed in this colony, should be so rarely grown among our settlers. It grows with a facility equal to that of the commonest kind of Peach, and requires far less attention than the best kinds of that fruit.

467 **Brande's Jordan.** Very large, good bearer.
468 **Jordan.** Large.
469 **New Nonpareil.** Large and sweet.
470 **Paper Shell.** The common sort.
471 **Pollack's.** The common sort.

NUTS AND FILBERTS. 1s. each.

THE undermentioned nuts thrive well on the mountains, between the coast and the Riverina. They will grow well, but produce little fruit, in the immediate neighbourhood of our coast. At Braidwood, and even at Picton and Berrima, Hartley, Mudgee, and Bathurst, they bear well.

472 **Cob Nut.**
473 **Cosford.**
474 **Hazel.**
475 **Northampton Prolific.**
476 **Red Filbert.**
477 **White Filbert.**

478 **Spanish Chestnut** (Cestiana vesca). **1s. 6d.**

A fine, stately tree, with magnificent foliage; fruits freely, and will succeed admirably in our cooler districts, Goulburn, for instance.

479 **Japanese Chestnut.** **1s.** each.

Produces good nuts when only four years old.

480 **Queensland Nut** (Macadamia ternifolia). **1s. 6d.** each.

481 **Walnut** (Juglans regia). **1s. 6d.** each.

These delicious nuts can be produced in any climate suitable for the Spanish Chestnut, and also in colder districts. Young trees of these are invariably without fibre roots, but customers need not hesitate to plant our stock, as they rarely fail.

482 **Japanese Walnut.** **2s.** each.

A splendid novelty, of great size and quality; it is very hardy, and should prove a desirable acquisition to the stock of productive trees.

Orchard Insect Pests and their Remedies

OUR warm climate is particularly favourable to the development of insect pests, and there have been, unfortunately, imported from other countries several pests which seem to be particularly at home in our climate; but there are none of them, however, which cannot be kept in check or eradicated by the use of remedies. It cannot be too often impressed upon the orchardist that from the day he plants his trees he must closely watch their progress, and be quick to detect the approach of any of the many enemies, in the shape of insect pests, which are so liable to attack them. We recommend that all trees before being planted should be pruned and dressed with Kerosene Emulsion, which will make sure that they are perfectly free from insects. The great secret of success in after culture is to act at once, and as soon as the insects are discovered, and to apply the remedies here mentioned without delay, because, if this is neglected, the insects will increase with wonderful rapidity, as brood after brood of some of these small but destructive creatures will be produced in a few days.

Undoubtedly the best and most economical method of applying remedies is by means of a spray pump, which enables the operator to reach the insects in every part of the tree, no matter where they may be secreted; but where only a few small trees have to be treated the work can be done by the aid of a large syringe. Do not use the spray while the trees are in bloom, but allow the fruit to set; then you can spray with safety. If the trees have any dead wood on them remove it before dressing, as it will only harbour the insects; and if the growth of the trees is very dense open them up in the centre by free pruning at the proper season.

- - REMEDIES - -

The Codlin Moth on Apples.

Take a hay band or a band of calico, canvas, or such like, and tie it loosely round the butt of the tree, about 12 inches from the ground; this should be done early in spring, so as to act as a trap for the larvæ. The bands should be renewed frequently, and the old ones carefully burnt or thrown into boiling water, so as to kill all the eggs and insects they may contain. This system should be continued as a preventative, even if the insects have not made their appearance on the trees; there is no better remedy.

Black Smut on Orange Trees.

Orange and other trees are frequently covered by a black smut, which often entirely covers the leaves. This is probably the work of ants in search of scale, but it is easily removed by a simple process. Take a bucket of starch, not too thick, and syringe the trees with it. This, of course, must be done on a dull day, or in the cool of the evening. The first day's sun will crack the starch, and it will come off in a skin and take the smut with it, leaving the leaves bright and clean.

Spray your Trees with the following Emulsions, which will be found most efficacious in the destruction of all insect pests:—

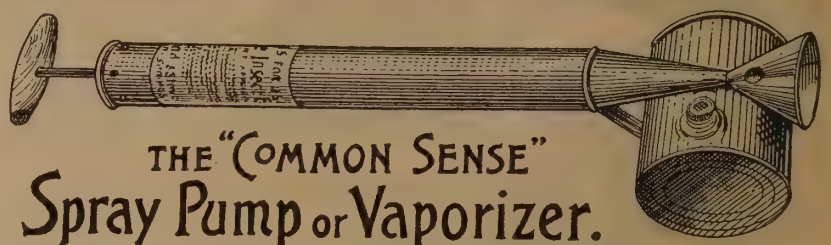
Tobacco Emulsion.—Tobacco, 4 lbs., or 24 lbs. Tobacco stems (which can be obtained from any tobacco factory, or from us) to be boiled in 12 gallons of water; strain when cold, and add ½-pint Kerosene. This will be found particularly effective in the destruction of Aphides, Lice, Beetles, Ticks, Pear-scale, and many other pests.

Kerosene Emulsion.—Dissolve 4 lbs. Soft Soap in a gallon of boiling water, and add 2 gallons Kerosene and 1½ pints Turpentine while the soap is hot; but this mixture must not be made if the soap is dissolved by boiling until the vessel containing it is removed from the fire, so as to avoid the danger. Thoroughly mix the oil with the soap and add 27 gallons of cold water; then the emulsion is ready for use. This remedy, we have no hesitation in saying, will kill any insect life if properly applied.

"NIKOTEEN" The most effectual Remedy known

For Codlin Moth, Aphis, Scale, etc.

Large bottles (sufficient for making	80	to	100	gallons of Spray)			**6**	**0**
Smaller	29	„	25	„	„		**2**	**6**
„ „ „	10	„	12	„	„		**1**	**6**
„ „ „	5	„	6	„	„		**0**	**9**



THE "COMMON SENSE" Spray Pump or Vaporizer.

3s. 6d. each. Carefully packed and post free in N.S.W., 5s.; other Colonies, 6s.

THE most effective **Cheap Amateur's Spray Pump and Vaporizer** yet offered. It throws a spray as fine as mist, and is in consequence more effectual than any other Spray Pump made, and only uses about one-tenth the liquid.

Directions for Using.—The leather plunger on the inside of air chamber should be kept well oiled, using lard oil. Care should be taken to see that it does not get hard and dry, as it forms the air suction; it should be taken out and rubbed occasionally, in case it becomes hard, especially if unused for some time. To produce a heavy spray, work the plunger quickly. Always clean the machine thoroughly before putting away, when not in use. For destroying scale, mealy bug, red spider, thrips, black or green fly, and mildew or insect life of any kind on plants, shrubs, or fruit trees, use Nikoteen, Gishurst's Compound, or any of the washes or emulsions recommended, all of which can be applied with this sprayer.

Messrs. Anderson & Co. have the sole control of this splendid Sprayer, for both New South Wales and Queensland.

The Premier Spray Pump of the World.

"CLIMAX" SPRAY PUMP

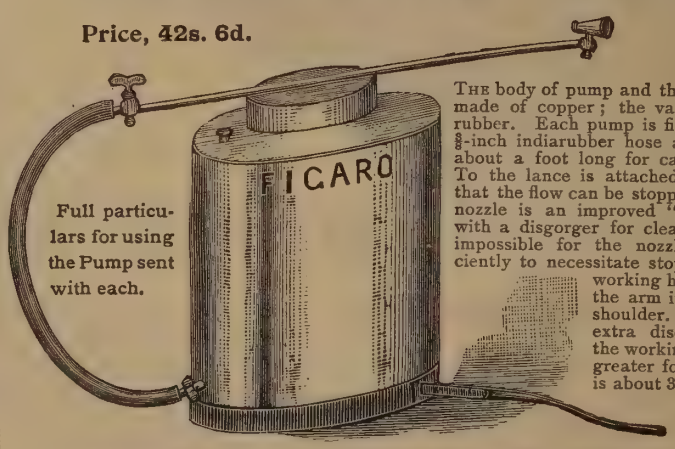
No. 1, £2 15s.; No. 2, £3 10s.; No. 3, £4 10s.

THE adaptability of the "Climax" Spray Pumps for all descriptions of spraying has been thoroughly demonstrated by the lecturers who, under the supervision of the New South Wales Department of Agriculture, have visited the fruit-growing districts throughout the colony; and they have given practical illustrations of what good work this pump will accomplish. The Department mentioned having adopted the "Climax" Pump is alone sufficient guarantee as to its efficiency. The "Climax" Pumps are used by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, at all the principal Government experiment stations throughout the States, by the leading fruit-growers of the United States, and at the School of Agriculture, Cape Colony, and are everywhere acknowledged to be the finest machines invented.

Winners of National Prizes, and First Honours at every show where exhibited in competition. These Pumps in Public Competition have never been beaten.

"KNAPSACK" PUMP.

Price, 42s. 6d.



Full particulars for using the Pump sent with each.

THE body of pump and the air chamber are made of copper; the valves are of india-rubber. Each pump is fitted with 2 feet of ⅜-inch indiarubber hose and a brass lance about a foot long for carrying the nozzle. To the lance is attached a Stop Cock, so that the flow can be stopped instantly. The nozzle is an improved "Vermorel," fitted with a disgorger for clearing, so that it is impossible for the nozzle to choke sufficiently to necessitate stopping work. The working handle comes under the arm instead of over the shoulder. This admits of an extra disc being added to the working power, giving a greater force. Its capacity is about 3½ gallons.

Illustrated Lists of various Spray Pumps, with full particulars how to work them, etc., on application.

TESTIMONIAL—"*I beg to say that we have tried your 'Nikoteen'—used as directed on the bottle—at both the Wagga and Hawkesbury orchards, and find it very good for destroying aphis. At Wagga, the orchardist used it double strength to destroy the Rutherglen Bug, spraying when the fruit was nearly ripe, and in the middle of the day with a bright sun shining. It had no deleterious effect upon either the tree or the fruit, there remaining no taste of the 'Nikoteen' three days after using.*"—W. J. ALLEN, *Fruit Expert, Department of Mines and Agriculture.*

Ornamental . . .

Trees, Shrubs

-- AND --

Flowering Plants.

SEASON - 1900.

Planting and Cultivation.

Hints on planting out Pot-grown Trees and Shrubs.—When selecting these for planting out, choose young, vigorous plants, no matter if only a few inches high. Very large plants should be avoided, as they are sure to receive a severe check when transplanted, whereas small plants make a rapid growth.

To remove a Plant from a Pot.—Place the fingers over the surface of the soil, so as to prevent the plant from falling when the pot is inverted; then turn the pot upside down and tap the edge on the handle of the spade or any convenient ledge until the ball of earth in which the plant is growing falls into the hand. Remove the drainage and loosen the roots, if they have become matted together, but on no account break the ball of soil.

Mode of Planting.—Having previously prepared the ground, make ready the holes by adding to the garden soil such mixture as may be required, according to the nature of it. Heavy soils should have added light loam, sand, wood ashes, or vegetable mould; and, if the land is poor, a good dressing of manure may be used, to encourage the growth of the young plants. Let the mixture be well incorporated with the soil for the space of about 18 inches in width, and in this compost place the plant, and fill in the soil around it; make the soil firm with a slight pressure of the foot, and tie the plant to a suitable support, and water thoroughly. The ball should not be covered more than a couple of inches.

Planting Deciduous Trees.—Elms, Poplars, Oaks, etc., are sent out from the nursery with naked roots; and, should any of these have been broken in removal, a clean cut should be made with a sharp pruning knife before replanting. The ground having been prepared and trenched, holes should be dug at the required distances, and of sufficient size and depth to admit of the roots of the trees being spread out without being cramped. Having placed the trees in an upright position, spread out the roots as directed and throw a little fine soil over them, and gently move the trees with an up-and-down motion, so that the soil may be properly distributed around the small roots; then fill up the hole to the level of the surface and give good watering, so as to thoroughly saturate the ground, making all firm with a pressure of the foot. Deep planting is a common mistake; the trees should not be planted deeper than they stood in the nursery.

Transplanting large Evergreen Shrubs.—When moving from one position to another, it is especially desirable to lift the plants with a ball of earth, so as to retain as many of the fibrous roots as possible. Large evergreens can only be successfully transplanted, with a proportionately large ball of earth, during dull, showery weather, from May till August.

Shading and Sheltering Trees.—This may be practised where ti-tree or other suitable shade is procurable. If not to be obtained, any kind of matting, canvas, or other similar material will answer the purpose of protecting the young plants from the sun and wind until the new roots have been formed.

Watering.—When water is applied to plants during the first season after planting, enough should be used to reach the whole of the lower roots. Such a watering given once a week, even in the driest weather, will be enough; a surface watering is likely to be more injurious than beneficial. The best time for watering plants during spring, summer, and autumn is in the evening; the evaporation is then less than during the day. In winter, however, it is better to water in the morning. Large shrubs, which are suffering from want of water, should have it given abundantly, so as to reach the outer roots, which generally extend as far as the circumference of the branches, and the greater portion of the absorbing rootlets are to be found towards the ends of the main roots. When mulch has been spread round the trees the benefit of watering them is vastly increased.

Mulching.—The operation of mulching consists in spreading on the surface of the soil around plants, shrubs, or trees (so as to entirely cover the roots) any light material that will sufficiently shade the ground without preventing the passage of rain into the soil. Mulching checks the fierceness of the sun's rays during the hot months, thereby keeping the surface cool, retarding the evaporation of moisture, and protecting the surface roots. As neatness is a requisite in the garden and shrubbery, well-decayed manure, spent tan, decayed leaves, or grass hay will be found the best.

Anderson & Co. Seedsmen and Plant Merchants, Sydney.

Decorative Trees, Shrubs and Flowering Plants.

Select List of the Best.

See also Additional List on page 80.

PACKING.

Cost of Packing must be added to the prices quoted for all plants, except our New Era Collections—the lowest charge is **6d.**, but **1s. 6d.** to **2s.** will cover cost of packing a dozen plants. These charges merely cover the cost of cases and material. Our packing will secure plants for a journey of a week's duration.

Plants by Rail or Steamer we send in PAPER POTS (unless we are instructed to the contrary), thus saving weight and much extra carriage.

Two clear days' Notice required for all orders for plants, to enable us to pack carefully.

Our New ERA Collections

Cheap Plants
Best Varieties
Free Selection
Free Postage
Immediate Delivery

IMPORTANT.

Our Special Offers of Post Parcel Plants was so highly appreciated last year that to further encourage the trade we **have removed all restrictions** and have allowed **buyers to select** any varieties from our list which they may wish to have to the number named in our **"New Era Collections,"** but reserve the right to substitute for any variety which may be sold out.

The great advantage of post deliveries has enabled **customers in the far interior** to have plants delivered to them in perfect order, without delay, and **at a minimum cost.**

The Cry for More.

Old customs and old methods are passing away and newer and more enlightened energy is taking hold of the people; they are not satisfied to remain as they were, and the cry is **More—more progress, more knowledge, more pleasure, more comfort,** and we are all, therefore, striving for that great social lever, **more money,** because it will buy those things which we think will bring us more enjoyment of life, and if we succeed in getting it, we want more for the money we expend—we want the best of everything for the least money. Then the manufacturer says, I must turn out more goods at the cheaper rate to make it pay me; and the middle man says, I must have more customers and sell more goods. Thus we are all striving for **More** of something than we are ever likely to get, and which, probably, if we did get, would not be good for us. Still, there are thousands of homes to-day which, by that cheapening influence which is the outcome of the cry for **More** that is constantly with us, are enjoying many of the refinements of life which men in days gone by looked upon as the privilege of the few.

There is no more refining influence than the association of flowers and plants. It brings brightness to the home and surrounds it with an atmosphere of peace, purity, and beauty, and a garden is within the reach of all. We know what the people want—**more Flowers, more Plants**—and we are determined that they shall have them at the cheapest possible rate. We produce plants in enormous quantities, and we can, therefore, make the exceptional offers which we do.

ABBREVIATIONS.

HH after name of variety indicates half-hardy. Such plants will not succeed in high altitudes where exposed to cold harsh winds, but many will grow if placed in a sheltered position.

H indicates robust condition.

Abutilon.

Boule de Niege. White. HH, 3 ft. 1 6
Cloth of Gold. Golden. HH, 2 ft. 1 6
Eclipse. Orange and purple. HH, 6 ft. ... 1 0
Emperor. Orange red. HH, 4 ft. 1 0
Golden Fleece. Yellow. HH, 4 ft. 1 0
Lilaceum Album. Flowers white, shaded with soft lilac 1 6
Mons. Marignac. Delicate rose, reverse of petals of a silvery hue; dwarf and floriferous; 5 ft. 1 6
Rosæflorum. Pink. HH, 6 ft. 1 0
Scarlet Gem. Brilliant red, distinct; 6 ft. ... 1 0
Souvenir de Bonn. Very beautiful variety, leaves with a margin of silver, flowers orange yellow, veined with scarlet 1 6
Thompsonii. Orange and red. HH, 6 ft. ... 1 0
Thompsonii fl. pl. Double. HH, 6 ft. ... 1 6
Violet Queen. Flowers of fine form and substance, of a bright violet colour, very distinct; 6 ft. 1 0

A handsome family of evergreen flowering shrubs, of free growth, suitable for any part of the colony; some of the varieties have variegated leaves, and are very handsome, but the whole family are attractive and profuse bloomers; flowers bell-shaped, various colours.

New Era Collections.

POST FREE.

Any of above ABUTILONS YOUR OWN SELECTION **3** for **4/-**

Abutilon, Souvenir de Bonn.

Abelia.

Rupestris. Rose and white. 3 ft. 1 6
Uniflora. Pink. 3 ft. 1 6
Dwarf, free-flowering shrubs.

Acacia.

Baileyana (Cootamundra Wattle). Silver-leaf, of great beauty, free flowering. H. 1 0
Decurrens. Narrow leaf, strong growing. H. 25 ft. 1 6
Melanoxylon. Dark stemmed. H. 1 0
Pubescens. Small-leaved, handsome flowers. H 1 0
Pycnantha (Golden Wattle). H, 20 ft. ... 1 6
Roxburghiana. Specially handsome. H, 20 ft. 1 6

We have selected these from the many species as being exquisitely beautiful and worthy of cultivation.

Acer.

Japanese. Coloured-foliaged pot plants; various. H. 2 0
Platanoides (Norway Maple). H, 50 ft. ... 1 6
Pseudo Platanus (Sycamore or False Plane). H, 70 ft. 1 6

A most beautiful genus of ornamental plants, including the coloured foliage varieties of Japan; some of these are strikingly handsome, several varieties being sometimes grafted on one plant; these are small-leaved, dwarfed shrubs, most suitable for pot culture in bush-house, but can be grown out of doors in a sheltered position.

Æsculus (Horse Chestnut).

Hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut). H, 60 ft. 1 0

The Horse Chestnut is very suitable for the colder parts of our colony; it is a magnificent shade tree, and requires ample space; it is deciduous.

Agathæa (Blue Marguerite).

Cœlestis. 5 ft. 1 0

Its flowers are the very counterpart of the Paris Daisy, except colour, which is blue, with a yellow disc.

TREES AND SHRUBS, contd.

Ardisia.

Allamanda.

Nerifolia. H, 3 ft. **1 6**
Chilsonii. H, 3 ft. **1 6**
Hendersonii. H, 3 ft. **1 6**

Beautiful dwarf bright yellow flowering shrubs. Cannot be too highly recommended. Very hardy.

Aloysia.

Citriodora (Lemon-scented Verbena). H, 8 ft. **1 0**
The scent of the leaves is delicious, but the flowers are insignificant.

Aralia.

Papyrifera (Rice Paper Tree). H, 10 ft. ... **1 6**
Sieboldtii. H, 10 ft. **1 6**

Handsome evergreen shrubs, with fine large ornamental foliage; elegant plants for a shrubbery or large garden.

Arbutus.

Canariensis. H, 20 ft. **1 6**
Unedo (Strawberry Tree). H, 10 ft. **1 6**

Both varieties are hardy, and are known as Strawberry Trees; they bear small, handsome, edible fruit. The varieties are all handsome shrubs, with laurel-like foliage; they prefer a light, sandy, or peaty soil.

Arduina (Cape Plum).

Bispinosa. Large white flowers 3 ft. ... **1 6**
Grandiflora. White. 5 ft. **2 0**

A beautiful flowering shrub, with white flowers, strongly scented like the Jasmine, and bearing fruit, which, when ripe, has an agreeable sub-acid flavour.

Ardisia.

Crenulata. Crimson berries. HH, 2 ft. ... **1 6**

Beautiful evergreen; bears an abundance of crimson berries in a young state; a charming pot plant; requires a sheltered position and moisture; splendid verandah or table plant.

Ash (See Fraxinus).

Aster.

Argophyllus (Musk Aster). H, 40 ft. ... **1 6**

A native of N.S.W.; a hardy evergreen hardwood shrub, and the leaves, when rubbed, have a pleasant fragrance.

Aucuba.

Japonica. H, 4 ft. **1 6**

Handsome hardy evergreen shrub; leaves pale green, spotted with yellow and shining; will thrive even under trees, and will stand severe frosts.

Bambusa (Bamboo Cane.)

Arundinacea. Tall, common. HH, 50 ft. **2/6** to **3 6**
Falcata. Beautiful plumed species. HH ... **2 0**
Humilis. HH, 15 feet **1 6**
Nigra (Black Bamboo). HH, 20 ft. ... **1 6**
Pubescens. HH, 20 ft. **1 6**

DWARF VARIETIES.—1½ TO 2 FEET.

Argentea Variegata Nanus **1 6**
Aurea Variegata Nanus **1 6**

Bamboos are quite indispensable in improved grounds, as they add a distinct and picturesque feature to ordinary plantations. They will grow anywhere, in swamps or the dry flats and high lands, if in sheltered situation.

Bauhinia.

Alba. HH, 6 ft. **1 6**
Purpurea. HH, 25 ft. **1 6**

Very showy evergreen flowering shrubs. Purpurea is very effective tree in any garden large enough to display its handsome foliage.

Beech (See Fagus).

Berberis.

Darwini. H, 3 to 4 ft. **1 6**
Fortuni. H, 4 ft. **1 6**
Vulgaris (common Barberry). H, 8 ft. ... **1 0**

Vulgaris is the English Barberry. A dense-growing and prickly bush. The evergreen species are useful under shrubs, as they thrive under tree shade. Darwini is a charming dwarf shrub, with beautiful small, glossy, prickly foliage, and racemes of yellow flowers.

Blue Gum of Tasmania (See Eucalyptus).

Boronia.

Megastigma. Brown flowers, delightful perfume. HH, 2 ft. **1 6**
Serrulata (Native Rose). HH, 2 ft. **1 6**

Both natives of Australia. Serrulata, our Native Rose, and Megastigma, which is only to be met with in Western Australia, has very light, graceful foliage, brown flowers, with yellow lining cup-like blossoms; highly esteemed for its delicate perfume.

Brachychiton (Fire Tree).

Acerifolia. HH, 80 ft. **1 6**

Beautiful tree, native of Illawarra; fine foliage, abundant crimson flowers on long pendant bunches; a splendid ornamental tree.

Brassia.

Actinophylla (Umbrella Tree) **1 6**

Tall growing, with handsome large spreading foliage.

Browallia.

Jamiesonii. HH. **1 0**

Deep orange-coloured flowers, produced in great abundance during spring and summer months. Its foliage is handsome, and it is capable of being trimmed into any form.

Brugmansia.

Knightii. White. H, 10 ft. **1 0**

A very remarkable family of soft-wooded evergreen flowering shrubs, hardy only in the warmer districts of our colony, where frosts are not severe; flowers are long drooping tubes, often 6 inches in length; perfume of the white variety, Knightii, is very powerful and delightful.

Brugmansia.

Brunsfelsia (Franciscea).

Americana. Pure white, sweetly scented. HH, 6ft. **1 6**
Eximea. HH, 5 ft. **2 6**
Latifolia. Blue. HH, 6 ft. **1 6**

Elegant, free-flowering evergreen shrub plants; they prefer a warm, sheltered situation and light soil, but can be grown in a bush-house, producing flowers of a variety of colour.

Buddlea.

Globosa. HH, 20 ft. **1 6**
Paniculata. HH, 20 ft. **1 6**

A very hardy, quick-growing family of plants, bearing honey-scented blossoms in great profusion. Paniculata is a useful plant for breakwind, and can be grown as a hedge if kept well clipped; near the sea it will grow freely, and is altogether a valuable plant for shelter. Other varieties are fine garden plants, but require plenty of space.

Calodendron.

Capensis. HH **1 6**

Deciduous tree, producing handsome, flesh-coloured orchid-like flowers.

Callistemon (The Bottlebrush).

Lanceolatus. 8 ft. **1 6**
Primfolia. 8 ft. **1 6**
Rugulosum. 8 ft. **1 6**
Glabra. 8 ft. **1 6**

Colours: Red, crimson, scarlet.

Calycanthus.

Floridus (Allspice). H, 4 ft. **1 6**

A deciduous, hardy shrub; flowers have sweet apple scent; the wood and roots when cut have a strong smell of camphor; spreading habit.

Camphora (Camphor).

Carolinensis (Red Bay). Very handsome, tall-growing tree. H. **1 0**
Officinalis (Camphor Laurel). Beautiful evergreen tree of quick growth, suitable to our climate; admirable for home gardens or avenue. H, 50 ft. **1 0**

Cantua.

Pyrifolia. Yellow. H, 4 ft. **1 6**

A handsome tribe of dwarf-growing, free-flowering, evergreen shrubs; the flowers are long, fuschia-like blossoms of great size. Dependens is a beautiful crimson scarlet, and very attractive.

Cassia.

Candolleana. HH, 15 ft. **1 6**

A very pretty evergreen shrub, covered with a profusion of yellow blossoms during the autumn.

See large Photo Plate facing page 89.

Castanospermum.

Australis (Moreton Bay Chestnut). HH, 75ft. **1 6**

A native of Queensland, suitable for most parts of the colony; bears saffron-coloured flowers, and makes a handsome tree.

Catalpa.

Syringæfolia. Syringa-leaved, white; 15 ft. **1 6**

Cerasus (Laurel).

Laurocerasus (English Laurel). H, 20 ft. **1 0**
Lusitanica (Portugal Laurel). H, 20 ft. ... **1 6**

The Laurels are old English favourites; they thrive well here if planted in good strong soil.

Ceratonia.

Siliqua (Carob Tree, St. John's Bread, Locust Tree). H, 16 ft. **1 6**

A hardy evergreen tree, producing small red flowers, followed by pods 4 to 5 inches long, which are useful for stock feeding, etc.; has a thick stem, a spreading habit, and dark green leaves.

Ceratopetalum (Christmas Bush).

Apetalon. Large flowering. H, 100 ft. ... **1 6**
Gumniferum (Xmas Bush). H, 40 ft. ... **1 6**

The Christmas Bush is a gem. The flowers first appear about October, and are white and pretty; they soon after change to pink, and as the petals decay gradually the calyx assumes a deep crimson.

Cercis.

Siliquastrum (Judas Tree). H, 20 ft. ... **1 6**

Beautiful, deciduous, flowering tree, producing masses of vivid purple flowers, covering the leafless branches, after which the curiously-shaped leaves appear; requires shelter; not suitable to the colder districts.

TREES AND SHRUBS, contd.

Cestrum Nocturnum (Night-scented Cestrum).

Cestrum.

Aurantiacum. Orange. HH, 8 ft. 1 0
Diurnum. Greenish white. HH, 4 ft. 1 0
Nocturnum. White. HH, 6 ft. 1 0
Beautiful free-growing and free-blooming evergreen shrubs; the flowers are yellow and creamy white. Nocturnum has a delightful odour at night.

Our New Era Collections

The 3 Cestrums

As above POST FREE ... For **3/6**

Chilianthus.

Disophyllus. 10 ft. 1 6
White, a semi-climbing plant, useful for covering unsightly buildings; winter flowering.

Choisya.

Ternata. H 1 6
Dwarf shrub, with flowers like orange blossom.

Chorozema.

Cordata. HH, 2 ft. 1 6
A dwarf plant of great beauty, with red or yellow flowers, with fine foliage; it can be trained; it is of creeping habit, though dwarf, and can be grown in pots.

Christia.

Grandiflora. 5 ft.... ... ... 2 0
A beautiful compact-growing shrub, with curiously-formed flowers, yellow and red.

Christmas Bush (See Ceratapetalum).

Cistus.

Formosus. HH, 3 ft. 1 6
Lusitanicus. HH, 3 ft. 1 6
Charming, free-blooming evergreen shrubs, with single rose-like flowers of a variety of colour; they will grow anywhere, and should always have a place.

Clerodendron.

Glassnum. 4 ft. 1 6
A useful shrub, bearing creamy white flowers.

Clianthus.

Puniceus (Parrot's Beak). HH, 6 ft. ... 1 6
A hardy, evergreen, soft-wooded shrub; bunches of crimson flowers shaped like a parrot's beak; fine foliage; trailing habit.

Coffea (Coffee).

Arabica (Coffee of Commerce). HH, 4 ft. ... 2 0
Requires shelter and a warm climate; fine evergreen flowering shrub.

Coprosma.

Baueri. Green. HH, ft. 1 0
Baueriana Picturata. Orange and green variegated; strong grower. HH, 6 ft. 1 6
Variegata. Variegated. HH, 6 ft. 1 6

Coronilla.

Emeris. Purple. H 1 0
Glauca. Yellow. H, 4 ft. 1 0
Pretty little plants, with small evergreen foliage.

Corynocarpus.

Lævigatus (Karaka Tree of New Zealand). HH, 50 ft. 1 6
A pretty evergreen, producing white flowers and a plum-like fruit.

Cratægus (Hawthorn or May).

Oxycantha Single White. H, 12 ft. 1 0
Oxycantha Double White. H, 12 ft. 1 0
Oxycantha Double Pink. H, 12 ft. 1 0
Oxycantha Red. ... ... H, 12 ft. 1 0
A favourite family, well remembered in the month of May in the old country; are more suitable to the cooler districts.

Cuphea.

Platycentra. HH, 1½ ft. 1 0
Jarulensis. HH, 3 ft.... ... ... 1 0
Dwarf flowering plants, old favourites; flowers delicate tubes. Platycentra is the bright scarlet, with black tips.

Cytisus (Laburnum).

Vulgare (Common Laburnum). H, 8 ft. ... 1 0
A charming old English flowering tree, which is during the spring covered with beautiful pendant racemes of yellow flowers; it is deciduous; will flower near Sydney in a suitable position, but prefers cold climate.

Daphne.

Indica Rubra. HH, 3 ft. 1 6
Odora. H, 4 ft. 1 6
Daphnes prefer a light, moist soil and a warm situation. They are pretty, very highly perfumed, free bloomers, suitable for bouquets; universal favourites.

Deutzia (Wedding Bells).

Crenata, fl. pl. H, 1½ ft. 1 0
Candidissima Flora Plena. Semi-double flowers. H, 6 ft. 1 6
Gracilis. H, 1½ ft. 1 0
Pride of Rochester. A handsome double-flowering variety, with white flowers; 4 ft. 1 6
Scabra. H, 6 ft.... ... ... 1 0
Beautiful flowering plants, which cannot be out of place; all the varieties produce white flowers and good foliage. Gracilis is a little gem, and very dwarf; and Crenata, fl. pl., is a good companion to it; not evergreen.

Diosma.

Ericoides. H, 3 ft. 1 6
Charming little evergreen plant, with light, feathery foliage, which is, during September and October, studded with small starry white flowers; the foliage emits a strong perfume when rubbed.

Choisya, Ternata.

For ... **Novelties in Plants** See coloured sheets.

Diplacus.

Grandiflora. HH, 3 ft. 1 6
A dwarf, yellow flowering shrub; very attractive; evergreen.

Dombeya.

Dregiana. HH, 8 ft. 1 6
Mollis 1 6
Evergreen, free-flowering shrubs, with good foliage; flowers perfumed, white in colour, with yellow eye; requires plenty of space.

Diervilla (Wiegelia).

Alba. White. H 1 6
Abel Carriere. Flowers of rich rosy crimson colour. H, 4 ft. 1 6
Amabilis. H, 6 ft. 1 6
Amabilis Aurea. Golden leaves, handsome. H 1 6
Amabilis Variegata. H, 6 ft. 1 6
Augustus Wilhelm. An intensely dark-coloured variety. Flowers of an amaranth red shade. H, 4 ft. 1 6
Candidissima. White 1 6
Hendersonii. Beautiful crimson flowers; spotted white on edge. H, 4 ft. 1 6
Hortensis Nivea. Neat growing variety, with pure white flowers; distinct. H, 4 ft. 1 6
Jean Mace. Flowers of very dark crimson purple colour. H, 4 ft. 1 6
Montesquieu. Fine reddish crimson flowers, of elegant shape, very handsome. H, 4 ft. ... 1 6
Neigla Rosea. Pink 1 6
Purpurata. H, 5 ft. 1 6
Very beautiful plants for the flower garden; are profuse bloomers, and require but little attention. They produce fine clusters of tube-shaped flowers of a great variety of shades and colours.

Our New Era Collections

3 Handsome ... **Diervillas** . POST FREE **4/6** Any of the above

Doryanthes.

Excelsa (Gigantic Lily). One of the most striking of our native flowering shrubs; from the centre of a large tuft of long leaves it throws up a spike 6 feet, which is surmounted by a crown of scarlet flowers. HH, 10 ft.... ... ... 1/6 and 2 6
Palmeri. A North Australian species, flowering up the stem. HH 2 6

Dracæna (Cordyline).

Cannæfolia. HH 1 6
Draco (Dragon's Blood). HH 1 6
Nutans. HH 1 6
Stricta. HH 1 6
Handsome, tropical-looking plants, nearly hardy.

Duranta.

Alba. White. HH, 6 ft. 1 6
Plumieril. Blue. HH, 6 ft.... ... ... 1 6
A pretty family of dwarf-growing, evergreen shrubs, very free flowering and quite hardy; make pretty dwarf hedges.

Echium.

Candicans. A very showy plant, producing spikes of flowers 1½ to 2 ft. long, of a rich deep blue colour, shaded with crimson; 3 ft. 1 0

Edwardsia.

Microphylla (New Zealand Laburnum). H, 6 ft. 1 6
Handsome, evergreen flowering shrub, and quite hardy.

Eleagnus.

Argenteus. H 1 6
Longipes. Very elegant, hardy shrub; the fruit is edible 1 6

Elm (See Ulmus).

Eriostemon.

Nerifolium. HH, 10 ft. 1 6
A very beautiful Australian evergreen shrub, producing star-shaped white flowers.

Erythrina (Coral Plant).

Bidwilli. HH, 10 ft. 1 6
Cristagalli Grandiflora. HH, 12 ft. ... 1 6
Cunninghami. HH, 14 ft. 1 6
Camdeni. HH, 15 ft. 1 6
Humei. HH 1 6
Indica. White 1 6
Speciosa. 6 ft. 1 6
Erythrina, or Coral Trees, are splendid objects in large or small pleasure grounds. They will thrive in the poorest soil, or even in barren sand, and are handsome trees even when out of flower.

TREES AND SHRUBS, contd.

Erica (Acclimatized Plants).

1s. 6d. each; **15s.** per dozen.

We can supply nice plants raised in the colony of the following:—

ALL DWARF GROWING.

Autumnalis. Red.
Bowiena. Pure white.
Cavendishii. Yellow.
Charlesleyana. Rose pink.
Cerinthoides Coronata.
Concinna. Pink.
Grandinosa. White.
Hentyana. White and light rose.
Hybrida. Red.
Hyrmalis. Pink and white.
Intermedia.
Linnæoides. Rose.
Mackinnoniana. Pink.
Mamosa. Purple.
Persolata Alba. White.
Rollinsoniana Magnifica
Ventricosa Erecta.
Ventricosa Impressa.
Ventricosa Breviflora. A bright pink.
Ventricosa Bothwelliana Pale pink.
Ventricosa Superba.
Webbleyana. Light waxy rose, very fine.
Wilmoreana. Pink and white.

Escallonia.

Exoniensis. White dwarf. H **1 6**
Macrantha. Scarlet. H, 3 ft. **1 6**
Montavidiensis. White. H, 20 ft. **1 6**
Rubra. Pink H, 8 ft. **1 0**
Sanguinea. Crimson **1 6**

Beautiful free-flowering evergreen plants, all worth growing; Montavidiensis has white flowers, borne in bunches; it will stand clipping. Rubra is of dwarf habit, deep green foliage, compact and free flowering.

Eucalyptus.

Calophyllum. Rose. H **1 6**
Citriodora (Lemon Scented). Has delightful scented leaves. H **1 0**
Corynocalyx (Sugar Gum) **1 0**
Ficifolia. Charming scarlet flowers. H **1 6**
Globulus (Tasmanian Blue Gum). H, 100 ft. **1 0**

We list only a few of the ornamental varieties of this large genus. Globulus is the well-known Tasmanian Blue Gum.

Eugenia.

Elliptica (Native Lili Pili). H, 20 ft.... ... **1 6**
Jambosa. H, 20 ft. **1 6**
Uniflora (Brazilian Cherry). A good fruit. H, 20 ft. **1 6**

Beautiful myrtle-leaved evergreens; rather slow growing, but ornamental; some of the varieties have blue and purple berries.

Euonymous.

Japonicus. H, 12 ft. **1 6**
Radicans Variegatus. 4 ft. **1 3**
Variegatus. 12 ft. **1 6**

A handsome family of evergreen shrubs, with fine shining foliage. Variegatus is beautifully marked with gold.

Euphorbia (Crown of Thorns).

Heterophylla **1 6**
Jacquiniflora. Thornless. HH, 6 ft. **1 6**
Splendens. HH, 4 ft.... ... ... **1 6**

A curious and beautiful family of thorny plants, of dwarf habit. The shoots of Splendens are hard and woody, with diminutive leaves and strong prickles; bright crimson flowers, produced in trusses, being nearly always in flower. Jacquiniflora is of a different habit, more erect, producing long shoots; flowers are very beautiful.

Eupatorium.

Serulatum **2 0**

Of compact habit, 2 to 3 feet, quite hardy; terminal shoots produce a truss of buds of a rosy pink colour, opening these display rosy anthers. A charming plant.

Eupomatia.

Laurina. HH, 12 ft. **1 6**

An evergreen shrub, bearing curious flowers and foliage; a native of Australia; flowers perfumed.

Fagus (Beech).

Sylvatica. H, 60 ft. **1 0**
Sylvatica Cupreus. Copper coloured H ... **2 0**

Beautiful deciduous tree, largely grown in England; leaves, of a beautiful green, cover the tree with dense foliage in the spring and summer; only suitable for the moist districts of the colony.

Ficus.

Australis. HH, 60 ft. **1 6**
Benjaminii. Queensland Weeping Fig; a very handsome tree **1 6**
Macrophylla. HH, 100 ft. **1 6**
Nitida. HH, 20 ft. **1 6**

The Moreton Bay Fig is one of the best known trees in the colony; handsome evergreen, of rapid growth; likes warm climate. Australis is small-leaved, not so free growing as Macrophylla, but of a dense growth.

Filicia.

Angustifolia. Lilac. A pretty spring flowering shrub; 2 ft. **1 6**

Fraxinus (Common Ash).

Excelsior. H, 50 ft. **1 0**
Excelsior Aurea. H, 50 ft. **1 6**

A native of Britain; hardy and deciduous.

Gardenia.

Fortunii, fl. pl. HH, 4 ft. **1 6**
Globosa. Flowers white and globular; very handsome **1 6**
Magnifica. HH, 4 ft. **1 6**
Radicans. HH, 1 ft. **1 6**
Thunbergiana. HH, 6 ft. **2 6**

Evergreen dwarf flowering shrubs; foliage of a beautiful dark glossy green, and the lovely pure white flowers are most deliciously fragrant. Not particular as to soil, but requires a warm situation.

Garrya.

Elliptica. Green; 6 ft. **2 0**
Sulcata. 40 ft. **1 6**

Very ornamental shrubs, with bright green foliage. Elliptica bears long green catkins, which have a very graceful appearance.

Hibiscus, varieties.

Goldfussia.

Anisophilla. HH, 3 ft. **1 0**

Dwarf and very pretty evergreen; flowers of rich lavender.

Graptophyllum.

Earlii. H, 10 ft.... ... ... **1 6**

A very pretty red flowering shrub from Queensland.

Grevillea.

Robusta (Silky Oak). 40 ft. **1 6**

Grevillea Robusta, or Silky Oak, is a favourite tree for pleasure grounds; grows remarkably quick; is very handsome and fragrant when in blossom; thrives best sheltered among other trees.

Habrothamnus.

Elegans. HH, 6 ft. **1 0**
Fascicularis. HH, 4 ft. **1 0**

A showy family of soft-wooded shrubs, allied to the Cestrums; they are free flowering and very hardy; flowers in bunches.

Hakea.

Eucalyptoides. Scarlet; 12 ft. **1 6**
Suaveolens. White; 8 ft. **1 6**

Eucalyptoides blooms during winter, and is a very showy shrub. Suaveolens is one of the best and hardiest shrubs to plant near the sea coast.

Hardenbergia.

Alba. 3 ft. **1 6**

A lovely shrub, bearing a profusion of white flowers.

Hawthorn (See Cratægus).

Heliotropium (Heliotrope).

President Garfield. HH, 2 ft. **1 0**
Peruvianum. HH, 2 ft. **1 0**
Triumph de Leigh. HH, 3 ft. **1 0**
Voltairianum. HH, 2 ft. **1 0**
White Lady. HH, 2 ft. **1 0**

Most favourite group of dwarf-growing, flowering plants. Flowers of several shades of blue; have a delightful perfume; should be in every garden.

Hibiscus.

Andersonii. Dark crimson, with dark eye. HH **1 6**
Camdeni. Single red. HH, 6 ft. **1 6**
Chrysanthus. Large-sized golden yellow flowers, with a purple crimson spot at the base, forming a dark-coloured eye; 4 ft. **2 0**
Cooperii. Red and white variegated **1 6**
Mutabilis, fl. pl. HH, 10 ft. **1 6**
General Courteges. Scarlet, large. HH ... **1 6**
Grandiflorus **1 6**
Hulkeii. Rosy pink; 5 ft. **2 0**
Lambertii. Double red **1 6**
Lutea, fl. pl. HH, 10 ft. **1 6**
Meryhout. Large, yellow, with black eye; very fine **1 6**
Pacificus. Creamy white, dark eye **1 6**
Pedunculatus. Erect branched habit, with hairy stem and showy flowers; the petals blush or rose-coloured; 6 ft. **1 6**
Rosa Sinensis Variegata. Large scarlet flowers, variegated foliage, very handsome **1 6**
Syriacus Alba. H, 5 ft. **1 0**
Syriacus, in variety. H, 5 ft. **1 0**

They are absolutely indispensable to the flower garden or shrubbery, requiring little attention; flower in any soil, with or without shelter, and produce a profusion of lovely large flowers.

Our New Era Collections

3 Charming Hibiscus 4/6

... POST FREE for

Selected from the above list.

Holly (See Ilex).

Horse Chestnuts (See Æsculus).

Humulus.

Lupulus (Hop of Commerce) **1 0**

Hydrangea.

Cyanoclada. Dark blue **1 0**
Hortensis. HH, 4 ft. **1 0**
Hortensis Variegata. HH, 3 ft. **1 0**
Japonica. HH, 4 ft. **1 0**
Otaska. Pink. HH, 4 ft. **1 0**
Paniculata Grandiflora. White, 4 ft. **1 0**
Thomas Hogg. Pure white. HH, 4 ft **1 0**
Variegata **1 0**

Indispensable to any flower garden; will grow in moist situations. Shaded, the large clusters of flowers of Hortensis will be blue; exposed and in dry places they are generally pink. H. Variegata is a handsome white-foliaged plant; very attractive.

Our New Era Collections

4 Lovely Hydrangeas 4/6

... POST FREE for

Selected from the above list.

Hypericum.

Floribunda. H, 2 ft. **1 6**
Moserianum. Bright yellow **1 6**

Charming dwarf flowering plants, not more than 4 ft., producing their flowers in heads, and in great abundance all over the plant; very hardy.

Ilex (Holly).

Aquifolium (English Holly). H **1 0**
Alba Marginata (Silver Holly). H **1 6**
Aurea (Golden Holly). H **1 6**
Cornuta (Chinese Holly). H **1 6**
Opaca. H **1 6**
Paraguayensis (Mate Tree plant of South America). H **1 6**

A most beautiful tribe of evergreen shrubs, with bright shining green foliage, generally prickly, and in winter the first four produce bright red berries. The varieties thrive in almost any part of the colony.

TREES AND SHRUBS, contd.

Indigofera.

Australis. Pink; 4 ft. 1 6
Decora. Pink and white; a very pretty little plant; 2 ft. 1 6

Jacaranda.

Mimosæfolia. HH 1 6
A magnificent tree, producing immense masses of beautiful lavender flowers; the foliage is also extremely graceful; the tree is deciduous; 30 or 40 ft. when full grown.

Justicia.

Adhatoda. White; 4 ft. 1 6
Carnea Magnifica 1 6

Jasminum.

Fruticans (Yellow Jasmine). H, 8 ft. 1 6
A beautiful hardy evergreen shrub, with a profusion of yellow flowers; very fragrant.

Lagerstræmia.

Indica. Pink. HH, 20 ft. 1 6
Indica Alba. HH, 10 ft. 1 6
Indica Matthewsii. Dark mauve. HH ... 2 0
Splendid flowering, hardy, deciduous shrub; the flowers are very handsome; pink, white, and dark mauve in colour.

Lagunaria.

Patersoni. HH, 20 to 30 ft. 1 6
One of the most suitable trees for shelter from sea breezes. It courts the sea wind, and will lean towards the quarter from which the breeze blows in a peculiar manner. It is a native of Norfolk Island; beautiful pale, pink flowers.

Lantana.

Conqueror. Crimson and orange; 3 ft. 1 0
Goliath. Orange and red; 3 ft. 1 0
Minnie Basle. Lilac; 3 ft. 1 0
Multiflora. Yellow; 3 ft. 1 0
Selloviana. Purple; 3 ft. 1 0
Surprise. Flowers orange, changing to red, with dark centre 1 0
Triomphe de l'Exposition. White; 3 ft. ... 1 0

Lasiandra.

Macrantha. Very free-flowering, slender, evergreen shrub; free growers, producing lovely deep blue single flowers; requires plenty of room and a sheltered situation. HH, 6 ft. ... 1 6
Grandiflora. HH 1 6

Laurel (See Cerasus).

Laurus.

Nobilis (Sweet Bay). H, 30 ft. 1 6
Beautiful evergreen, of easy culture; the leaves have strong seasoning properties.

Leycesteria.

Formosa Variegata. H 1 6
Handsome dwarf shrub.

Ligustrum.

Chinensis. White. 15 ft. H 1 0
Japonicum. H, 5 ft. 1 6
Lucidum. H, 20 ft. 1 6
Variegatum. H. 8 ft. 1 6
Ligustrums, or Privets, are useful in shrubberies; they are frequently used for ornamental hedges; they stand exposure well, and will grow in most soils. Some of them are pretty shrubs.

Lilac (See Syringa).

Linum.

Trigynum 1 0
A handsome dwarf yellow flowering shrub.

Liriodendron.

Tulipiferum (Tulip Tree). H, 60 ft. 1 6
Elegant, hardy, deciduous tree; large flowers, variegated with green, yellow, and orange; fragrant, splendid foliage; hardy and suitable for all parts of N.S.W.

Lophostemon.

Grandiflora Syn. (L. Australis). H, 40 ft. ... 1 6
A handsome shelter tree, suitable for planting with pines and camphor.

Magnolia.

Anonæfolia. Evergreen. H, 8 ft. 1 6
Bicolor. HH, 10 ft. 1 6
Conspicua. Deciduous. H, 20 ft. 1 6
Grandiflora. White. H, 25 ft. 1 6
Purpurea. Deciduous. H, 15 ft. 1 6
The Magnolia deserves a place in every garden. Grandiflora is an evergreen flowering tree, and grows well everywhere. Foliage large and showy, and large, white, powerfully fragrant flowers. Anonæfolia is a pretty shiny-leaved shrub, having curious pale chocolate-coloured flowers, and a powerful odour, with a resemblance to port wine. Purpurea, Conspicua, and Bicolor are deciduous, with large purple and white tulip-shaped flowers.

Maple (See Acer).

Melia.

Azederach (Bead Tree) 1 0
Suitable for street and ornamental planting.

Menziesia.

Prolifolia. H, 1½ ft. 1 6
Prolifolia Alba. H, 1½ ft. 1 6
Hardy, heath-like plants; flowers white or purple; worthy a place.

Meyenia.

Erecta. Blue; 5 ft. 1 6

Musa Ensete (Abyssinian Banana).

Mitraria.

Coccinea. Scarlet; 2 ft. 1 6

Murraya.

Exotica. HH, 6 ft. 1 6
A beautiful dwarf evergreen shrub, with perfumed white flowers, like small orange blossoms.

Musa.

Ensete (Abyssinian Banana). Very handsome, large foliage, with deep red, mid-rib. For sheltered situation ... ... 1/- to 2 6
Other Varieties offered as Fruits in General List.

Myrtus (Myrtle).

Cummunis. H, 6 ft. 1 6
Romanus. H, 4 ft. 1 6
A charming family of plants, with dark green shining leaves, which are highly perfumed if rubbed; flowers white, with many stamens; not hardy in the colder parts; as foliage for cut flowers myrtles cannot be excelled.

Nandina.

Domestica. H, 5 ft. 1 6
A pretty, hardy, dwarf-flowering shrub, with clusters of flowers and yellow evergreen anthers; afterwards, berries about the size of peas.

Nerium (Oleander).

Album. HH, 15 ft. 1 6
Grandiflora. 20 ft. 1 6
Mdlle. Dubois. Flowers single, pure white; 6 ft. 1 6
Punctatum. Very large, of a beautiful shade of light pink; 5 ft. 1 6
Rosea. HH, 12 ft. 1 6
Splendens Variegatum. Variegated-leaved. 6 ft. 2 0
A favourite family of flowering shrubs, with large heads of brilliant colour of a bright rose crimson, with large flowers in clusters.

Oak (See Quercus).

Ochna.

Multiflora. HH 1 6
A free-flowering shrub, flowers bright yellow; the seed berries are very effective.

Olea (Ornamental Olive).

Acuminata. H, 25 ft. 1 6
Vulgaris. H, 20 ft. 1 6
Suitable for hedges; fine dense dark green foliage.

Osmanthus.

Illicifolius. H, 6 ft. 1 6
Illicifolius Variegata. H, 6 ft. 1 6
Small-leaved, holly-like plants, compact habit; the flowers are abundant and very pretty.

Paulownia.

Imperialis. H, 15 ft. 1 6
A very beautiful, hardy deciduous tree, with large leaves and an abundance of spikes of flowers. Corolla, pale violet with dark spots.

Pepper Tree (See Schinus).

Philadelphus (Mock Orange or Syringa.)

Coronarius. H, 4 ft. 1 0
Gordonianus. Large, single; 6 ft. 1 6
Grandiflorus. H, 4 ft. 1 0
Grandiflorus, fl. pl. Double, very handsome ... 1 6
Microyphyllus. 4 ft. A small-leaved species, of dwarf and compact habit, introduced from California; freely produces large white flowers most deliciously scented 1 6
Multiflorus Plenus. Large, double; 5 ft. ... 1 6
Speciosa. Single, sweetly scented; 6 ft. 1 6
Hardy plants, bearing single and double white flowers; when flowering is over the old wood should be cut out to encourage new growth. The single flowers are not unlike orange blossoms; deciduous.

Phormium Tenax (New Zealand Flax).

Colensoi 1 6
Tenax. 5 ft. 1 0
Tenax Variegata. 7 ft. 1 6
A fibre plant of great value; the variegated varieties are very ornamental, the grand sword-shaped leaves being veined with gold.

Photinia.

Serulata (Chinese Hawthorn). H, 10 ft. ... 1 6
A fine foliage, hardy evergreen, of compact habit; its flowers are small and white, leaves deep green.

Pisonia.

Grandis. White; 10 ft. 2 0

Pittosporum.

Eugenoides. H, 15 ft. 1 0
Eugenoides Variegata. H, 12 ft. 1 6
Nigrescens Variegata. H, 12 ft. 1 6
Tobira. H, 10 ft. 1 6
Tobira Variegata. H, 6 ft. 1 6
Undulatum. H, 25 ft. 1 0
All the Pittosporums are highly ornamental, and are suitable for single specimens in the shrubbery. Undulatum, Eugenoides, and Eugenoides Variegata are suitable for ornamental evergreen hedges.

Platanus (Plane).

Orientalis (Oriental Plane Tree). H, 50 ft. ... 1 0
Most handsome, deciduous tree, suitable for avenues or pleasure grounds; quick-growing and splendid shade trees, with large leaves.

Plumbago.

Capensis. Lavender. HH, 5 ft. 1 0
Capensis Alba. Splendid shrub, bearing white flowers in great profusion; 4 ft. 1 0
Larpentæ. Blue. HH, 1 ft. 1 0
A favourite family of free-flowering plants.

Plumiera.

Acuminata (Frangipanii) 2 6
Charming white, trumpet-shaped flower; very sweet perfume, and does well in warm climate.

For NOVELTIES IN PLANTS See... Coloured Sheets

TREES AND SHRUBS, contd.

Poinciana.

Regia **1 6**
Gillisii. Yellow and crimson; very beautiful ... **1 6**

Poinsettia.

Pulcherrima. HH, 12 ft. **1 6**
A very striking spring flowering shrub, producing beautiful bright crimson bracts 6 inches across on the points of the shoots of previous seasons; the leaves follow the flower. This is a magnificent plant.

Polygala.

Grandis. HH, 5 ft. **1 6**
Polygala suits our climate well; it is a pretty evergreen flowering shrub, and will grow in any soil, wet or dry; it is sometimes grown as hedges.

Populus (Poplar).

Argentia (Poplar). H, 40 ft. **1 0**
Bolleana. Silver-leaved. H, 70 ft. **1 0**
Dilitata (Black Poplar). H, 70 ft. **1 0**
Tremula (Aspen). H, 50 ft.... ... ... **1 0**
The varieties of this fine, deciduous, hardy tree have a very upright habit of growth, and form fine contrasts in plantations where pines and other evergreens predominate.

Protea Mellifera.

Handsome, medium-growing shrub, with many white and pink flowers about 4 inches long, with remarkable wax-like appearance. H ... **2 0**

Prunus.

Pendula **1 6**
Sinensis Alba Plenus **1 6**
Sinensis Rosea **1 6**
Double flowering prune, white; very pretty.

Punica (Pomegranate).

Granatum (Common Pomegranate). H, 10 ft. **1 0**
Granatum fl. pl. H, 10 ft. **1 6**
Granatum Nana fl. pl. H, 6 ft. **1 6**
Granatum Alba fl. pl. H, 10 ft.... ... ... **1 6**
These graceful shrubs are charming, if only for their flowers; the double varieties are particularly fine.

Pyrus (Cydonia).

Aucuparia (Mountain Ash)... ... ... **1 6**
Japonica. Free-flowering and deciduous hardy shrubs, with beautiful scarlet flowers; prefers a cool climate, and if grown on a wall will flower freely. H, 8 ft. **1 6**

Quercus (Oak).

Coccinea. Scarlet **1 0**
Pedunculata (English Oak). H, 60 ft. **1 0**
Rubra. Red **1 0**
Rubur. H, 70 ft. **1 0**
Suber (Cork Oak). Evergreen. H **1 6**
Virens (Evergreen Oak). H, 40 ft. **1 6**
A hardy family of beautiful trees, mostly requiring the cooler districts of the colony; deciduous and slow growing.

Raphiolepis (Indian Hawthorn).

Indica. H, 4 ft. **1 0**
Intermedia **1 0**
Ovata. H, 4 ft. **1 0**
A beautiful dwarf shrub, producing abundance of white, pink-tinted flowers of the size of the English Hawthorn; evergreen.

Rhododendron.

Album. H, 8 ft. ... ... from **2 6**
Hybrids. H, 3 ft. ... ... from **2 6**
Hybridum. H, 8 ft. ... ... from **2 6**
Ponticum. Varieties. H, 8 ft. ... ... from **2 6**
Charming tribe of plants for all high parts of the colony; hard-wooded, evergreen shrubs, magnificent heads of flowers of a variety of colours.

Rhus.

Succedanum, Continus or Succidanea (Red Lac Sumach). H, 10 ft. **1 6**
The foliage is ornamental; deciduous; the leaves change to bright crimson in the autumn.

Rondeletia.

Amœra. Pink; 10 ft. **1 6**
Speciosa. HH, 3 ft. **2 0**
Versicolor. HH, 4 ft.... ... ... **2 0**
Splendid ornamental flowering plants of great beauty; evergreen; prefers mild climate and shelter.

A VERY GOOD TEST!

"The Plants arrived in good order although they were a fortnight on the road."—CHAS. E. CURTIS, *Clermont.—4-9-99.*

Rosmarinus Officinalis.

Rosemary **1 0**

Russellia.

Juncea. HH, 3 ft. **1 6**
Multiflora. HH, 4 ft.... ... ... **1 6**
A small family of plants, with rush-like leaves, rather ornamental and suitable for outdoor and greenhouse culture; scarlet flowers.

Salix (Willow).

Aurea. Golden variety. H, 40 ft. **1 0**
Babylonica. H, 60 ft. **1 0**
Cupreus. Purple **1 0**
Salix Babylonica (Weeping Willow) thrives well in light, moist soil; it will grow best near ponds or watercourses, and even in water if not too deep.

Sambucus.

Folius Aurea. Golden-leaved. H, 12 ft. ... **1 0**
Folius Argentea. Silver-leaved. H **1 0**
A very pretty genus of hardy, deciduous, ornamental trees. It is a native of Britain, and comprises the well-known Elder, a useful and ornamental tree for shrubberies; prefers cooler regions.

Schinus.

Molle (Californian Pepper Tree). H, 25 ft. **1/-** to **1 6**
For Price per 100 see page 80.
A beautiful, fast-growing, graceful tree; light green foliage and bright scarlet berries; leaves have a strong aromatic scent; suitable for avenues or breakwinds.

Silky Oak (See Grevillea).

Snowball Tree (See Viburnum).

Sparmannia.

Africana. White; 15 ft. **1 6**
Africana Flore Pleno. A double-flowering variety of the above; white; 15 ft. **2 0**

Stenocarpus.

Cunninghamii (The Scarlet Umbrella Flower Tree of Queensland). HH, 25 ft. **1 6**
A beautiful tree; flowers bright red; produced in clusters; large, handsome foliage; evergreen and hardy in the warmer parts of the colony.

Sterculia.

Diversifolia (Kurrajong). HH, 50 ft. **1 6**
Heterophylla (Bottle Tree). HH, 30 ft. ... **2 6**
A handsome evergreen tree of slow growth, but very fine, dense foliage, and very ornamental. Native of N.S.W.

Strelitzia.

Augusta. HH **1 6**
Regina. HH **2 6**
Very handsome; suitable for warm districts; flowers are magnificent and curiously shaped, almost bird-like in their fine colours; pale blue and rich golden shade.

Spiræa.

Anthony Waterer. Crimson, one of the best; distinct colour, free flowering, very beautiful; 1 ft. **1 6**
Californica. Pink; 2 ft. **1 6**
Caryopteris Mastocanthus (Called Blue Spirea). Not a true Spirea, but a suitable companion to the Crimson variety. A most free-blooming plant; can be cultivated in pots or out of doors, and begins to flower when it is only a few inches high. The flowers are of a lovely rich lavender blue colour. It blooms right through the season **1 6**
Corymbosa. H, 5 ft. **1 6**
Douglassi. 3 ft.... ... ... **1 0**
Gracilis. Small, white, dwarf habit; 2 ft. ... **1 6**
Grandiflora. H, 4 ft. **1 6**
Lindleyana. H, 6 ft. **1 6**
Prunifolia. H, 4 ft. **1 6**
Prunifolia fl. pl. 4 ft. **1 6**
Reevesiana fl. pl. White. H, 4 ft. **1 6**
Rupestris. White; 2 ft. **1 6**
Deciduous, free-blooming, and useful shrubs; a charming family of plants; should be in every garden.

Our New Era Collections

FREE FLOWERING SHRUBS.

3 Beautiful Spireas 4/6

... POST FREE for

Selected from the above list.

Symphoria (Snowberry Tree).

Racemosa. White berried; 3 ft. **1 6**

Syncarpia.

Laurifolia (Turpentine). HH **1 6**
Is one of our native trees, and now thought much of as a shelter tree, particularly where heavy shelter is required.

Syringa (English Lilac).

Strong, well-grown plants. **1s. 6d.** each.

NAMED VARIETIES.

Alba Grandiflora.
Alphonse Lavelle.
Aline Noqueries.
Bertha Dammarie.
Charles X.
Glorie de Lorraine.
Lemoine flora plena.
Marie Legrande.
Senateur Voland.
Souvenir de Louis.
Persica. H.
Vulgaris. H, 12 ft.

These charming spring-flowering, sweet-scented shrubs are to be found in nearly every garden in England, and the recollection of their beauty and perfume will induce many to cultivate here the splendid varieties we now offer, which are a great improvement on the old favourite sorts. Lilacs succeed best where the winter months are severe and frosts are frequent, but they will do well in nearly every part of the colony, and deserve much more extensive cultivation. They bear exquisitely perfumed flowers in bunches.

Strelitzia, Regina.

FOR ...
Novelties in Plants ..
See ...
COLOURED SHEETS.

Crimson Spirea, Anthony Waterer.

TREES AND SHRUBS, contd.

FOR Novelties in Plants

See COLOURED PAGES . . .

Tecoma, Smithii.

Tamarix.

Gallica (Flowering Cypress). Pink; 12 ft. ... 1 6
Very hardy tree for planting near the sea coast or very exposed situations.

Tecoma.

Capensis. H, 12 ft. 1 0
Mackeni. HH 1 6
Smithii. Orange yellow, with brown markings; 5ft. 1 0
Velutina. HH, 15 ft. 1 6
Capensis and Velutina are valuable evergreen shrubs, flowering more or less all the year round. Mackeni is a semi-climber, and may either be used as a shrub or climbing plant.

Telopea (Waratah).

Speciosissima. 5 ft. ... ... 1/6 to 2 6
A gorgeous Australian native plant, producing magnificent large heads of brilliant crimson flowers; good shining foliage.

Thea.

Bohea (Tea of Commerce). HH, 8 ft. 1 6
Only in warm, sheltered places, where it can be grown as an ornamental shrub; not quite hardy.

Tilia.

Europæa (Lime or Linden Tree). 40 ft. ... 2 0

Toxicophlæ.

Spectabilis. White; 5 ft. 2 0
A pretty white flowering shrub, sweetly scented.

Ulmus (Elm).

Campestris (English Elm). H, 80 ft. 1 0
Chinensis (Chinese Elm). H, 30 ft. 1 6
Splendid shade trees, and worthy of a place. The Chinese evergreen variety is most beautiful; it has a drooping habit, with small, dense foliage; for a shade tree on a large lawn it cannot be surpassed.

Veronica.

Andersonii. Blue. H, 2 ft. 1 0
Andersonii, Variegata. 3 ft. 1 0
Buxifolia. White; 2 ft. 1 0
Cœrulea. H, 4 ft. 1 6
Gracilis. White. H, 2 ft. 1 0
Imperialis. A brilliant amaranth red, changing to magenta; 3 ft. 1 0
Turnerii. H, 4 ft. 1 6
A useful tribe of free-blooming, soft-wooded plants; the several varieties bear racemes of various colours.

Our New Era Collections

3 Handsome Veronicas **4/6**
. . . POST FREE for
Selected from the above list.

Viburnum.

Lucidum. H, 10 ft. 1 6
Macrocephalum (Gigantic Guelder Rose) ... 2 0
Opulus (Guelder Rose, or Snowball Tree). H, 10 ft. 1 6
Plicatum. H 2 0
Sieboldtii. H, 3 ft. 1 6
Sinensis. White; 4 ft. 1 6
Suspensum. H, 15 ft.... ... ... 1 6
Tinus (Laurestinus). H, 8 ft. 1 6
As ornamental foliage plants they are well worthy a place, but their beautiful flowers render them invaluable. Tinus (Laurestinus) is one of the finest shrubs in cultivation.

Vitex.

Agnus Castus. HH 1 6
Littoralis. 80 ft. 1 6
Trifolia Variegata. 3 ft. 1 6
Handsome, quick-growing shrubs.

Willow (See Salix).

Yucca.

Aloefolia Variegata. HH, 8 ft. to 10 ft.... ... 2 6
Filamentosa. HH, 4 ft. 2 0
Gloriosa. HH, 12 ft. 1 6
Quadricolor. HH, 3 ft. 3 6
Recurva. HH, 5 ft. 1 6
A fine genus of plants; very ornamental on banks or rockeries, or dry places, some of them producing magnificent tall spikes of flowers; very hardy, and will grow anywhere in a warm climate, even in pots or vases. Aloefolia Variegata is a superbly variegated variety, growing quickly and producing a most symmetrical plant, its green leaves variegated with yellow; it grows to a height of 8 to 10 ft.

TREES and SHRUBS.

In addition to the preceding list of Decorative Trees, Shrubs, and Flowering Plants, we can also supply the following:

AGAVE, Americana (Aloe). 16 ft. 1 6
Variegata. 16 ft. 1 6
AILANTHUS Glandulosa (Tree of Heaven). 20 ft. 1 6
ALNUS, Capensis (Alder) 1 6
ANDROMEDA, Phillyraefolia. 3 ft. 2 6
BALOGHIA, Lucida. 20 ft. 1 6
BENTHAMIA, Fragifera. Yellowish red; 2 ft. 1 6
BURCHELLIA, Capensis. 5 ft. 1 6
BUXUS, Arborea (Tree Box). 4 ft. 1 0
Arborea Variegata. 4 ft. 1 0
CAPPARIS, Spinosus. 3 ft. 1 6
CEANOTHUS, Cœrulea. 8 ft. 1 6
Floribunda. 8 ft. 1 6
CEDRELA, Australis (Red Cedar Tree). 60 ft. 1 6
CHIMONANTHUS, Fragrans (Allspice). Yellow; 10 ft. 1 6
CITHAREXYLUM, Quadrangulare. 6 ft. ... 1 6
COTONEASTER, Buxifolia. 3 ft. 1 6
CUPANIA, Australis (Australian Tamarind). 15 ft. 2 0
ELIOCARPUS, Cyaneus. 4 ft. 1 6
FORSYTHIA, Viridissima. 4 ft.... ... ... 1 0
GALPHINIUM, Glauca. Yellow; 15 ft. ... 1 6
GREYA, Sutherlandii. Red; 5 ft. 1 6
HEBECLINUM, Tanthemum. Lilac. 3 ft. ... 1 6
HETROCENTRUM, Roseum. 9 ft. 1 6
ILLICIUM, Anisatum (Aniseed Tree). 6 ft.... 1 6
KERRIA, Japonica. Yellow; 3 ft. 1 6
Japonica fl. pl. Yellow; 3 ft. ... 1 6
MELASTOMA, Macrantha. Pink; 3 ft. ... 1 6
Melabathrica. Purple; 5 ft.... 1 6
ROGEIRA, Macrophylla 1 6
ROYENA, Lucida (African Bladder Nut or Snowdrop Tree). White; 6 ft. 1 6
RUSCUS, Latifolius. 2 ft.... ... ... 1 6

ORNAMENTAL TREES OFFERED in QUANTITY

	DOZEN.	HUNDRED.
Acacia Baileyana	10 0	75 0
Eucalyptus Globulus ..	10 0	75 0
Grevillea Robusta ..	15 0	100 0
Jacaranda Mimosæfolia	15 0	100 0
Camphora Officinalis ..	10 0	75 0
Lophostemon Australis	15 0	100 0
Pittosporum Eugenoides	9 0	67 6
E. Variegata	15 0	100 0
Undulatum	10 0	70 0
Raphiolepis Intermedia	10 0	75 0
Schinus Molle (Pepper Tree)	10 0	70 0

We pack these to travel in paper pots (unless instructed to the contrary), thus saving weight and much extra carriage.

TREES suitable for . . . SPECIMEN PLANTS.

FOR LAWNS or FOR SPECIALLY SELECTED POSITIONS.

For Prices, see General List.

H.—Hardy. HH.—Half-Hardy.

ABIES EXCELSA. H.
ARAUCARIA BIDWILLII. H.
ARAUCARIA EXCELSA (Norfolk Island Pine). Near coast. HH.
CEDRUS DEODARA. H.
CUPRESSUS LAMBERTIANA. H.
ILEX (Holly). H.
LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS. H.
MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. H.
PINUS INSIGNIS. H.
QUERCUS (Oak). H.
THUJA AUREA. H.

Splendid . . Photo-Plates of . . . Trees & Shrubs on Sheets following pages 80 and 88.

- HEDGE PLANTS -

African Box Thorn. 20s. per 1000.
This prickly hedge plant is a quick-growing evergreen, suitable for fencing large gardens. It is very dense in its growth, and if kept properly pruned will make a most perfect hedge. The plants should be planted in a double row, about 18 inches apart in the rows, the distance between the rows being 2 feet; the plants should be topped the first season, and afterwards regularly trimmed as required.

Privet. Evergreen. **7s. 6d.** per 100.

Privet. New Golden. **6d.** each.

Pittosporum Nigrescens. In single pots. **9s.** per dozen.

Pittosporum Eugenoides. 9s. per dozen.
Make a fine evergreen hedge for a garden, and can be trimmed close into any desired shape; the foliage is handsome, and of a fine fresh green colour, particularly during spring, when it is making its young growth; the plant is quite hardy; plant in single rows 2 feet apart.

Hawthorn Quicks (May). 15s. per 1000.
An old favourite hedge plant in England, which succeeds well in the colder parts of the colony; it is a fine, thorny, deciduous hedge plant, which flowers freely in the spring, and has a delicious perfume; it must be clipped every year and should be planted like the Box Thorn.

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Copyright A. & Co.

Bougainvillea, Glabra.

Climbing and .. Twining Plants.

THIS list contains a choice selection, and with the exception of the Ivies, and one or two others, all those named are handsome flowering plants, and valued as such, as well as for their trailing and climbing habits. **H,** hardy; **HH,** half-hardy.

Agreeably surprised!

"I was most agreeably surprised to find the Creeper in so excellent a state after the journey; it had not suffered at all, and I hope that it will grow and do well in the position in which I have placed it."

E. MORLEY, *Aramac.—31-5-99.*

Our New Era Collections.

Any 12 CLIMBERS 12/- POST FREE.

Any 6 CLIMBERS 6/- POST FREE.

Customer's own selection.

- NOTE -

Plants by Rail or Steamer are now sent in **PAPER POTS** (unless we are instructed to the contrary), . . thus saving . . . weight and much extra carriage.

Allamanda.

Hendersonii. Large, yellow, handsome flowers 1 6

Ampelopsis (Virginian Creeper).

Henderacea. H, 20 ft. 1 0
Hoggii. Foliage large, ornamental 1 0
Veitchii (small-leaved). 20 ft. 1 0
Veitchii purpurea. Foliage beautifully tinted, red 1 0

It is a well-known favourite, hardy, and a rapid grower, with fine foliage, and is of easy culture.

Antigonon.

Leptopus. HH, 50 ft. 2 6

A charming slender creeper, producing an abundance of bright rose-coloured flowers and bracts.

Aristolochia.

Elegans. Beautiful bush-house or greenhouse plants. The flowers are borne on long stalks, having a slightly distended tube, which is bent upward; the upper portion is cup-shaped, and of a rich dark purple colour, with creamy white markings, and having a golden yellow eye surrounded by rich velvety purple 1 6
Grandiflora. Interesting plant, with handsome foliage and singularly shaped flowers; a fine creeper for a wall, fence, or side of bush-house. HH, 20 ft. 1 6

Bignonia.

Capreolata. HH, 40 ft. 1 6
Excelsa. 20 ft. 1 6
Fulvia. Yellow 1 6
Jasminoides. 20 ft. 1 6
Latrobeii. Cream 1 6
Lindleyana. 15 ft. 1 6
Mackeni 1 6
Rosea. Rosy lilac 1 6
Tweediana. Yellow. 20 ft. 1 6
Venusta. Orange. 20 ft. 1 6

All the Bignonias are worthy of a place in the flower garden, being of easy culture, fast growers, and beautiful as well as free bloomers. Venusta, when grown on a trellis, or trained against a wall, is unsurpassed in the profusion or magnificence of its large racemes of bright orange-coloured flowers. Mackeni is also a grand evergreen climber, and in habit and growth very much resembles Bignonia Rosea, but the flowers are more veined and much deeper in colour.

Bougainvillea.

Braziliensis. Bright mauve; very handsome ... 1 6
Conspicua. Purple shade 1 6
Glabra. Rose lilac. HH, 16 ft. 1 6
Glabra Sanderiana 1 6
Grandiflora. Magenta 1 6
Hessiana Magnifica. Purple, 16 ft. 1 6
Refulgens. Brilliant purple mauve 1 6
Sanderiana. Violet red 1 6
Spectabilis. Rose lilac. 25 ft. 1 6
Splendens. Crimson. 20 ft. 1 6

Bougainvilleas like a warm northerly aspect and shelter, their flowers are magnificent, and they continue in bloom for a long time. Glabra may be grown as a shrub, but is best trained against a wall on a northerly aspect.

Canavallia.

Bonariensis. HH, 50 ft. 1 6

This plant has scarcely an equal in extent or quickness of growth, or beauty of foliage; its leaves are large and of a brilliant shining green, with bright purplish red spikes of pea-like flowers.

Cissus.

Heterophyllus Variegatus. H, 50 ft. 1 6

Clematis.

Jackmanii. Varieties 1 6
Montana (American Virgin Bower). Pure white; a valuable climber, suitable for all parts of the colony 1 6

Deciduous plants of great beauty; require a sheltered position and good soil; when they are grown on a trellis they are very effective; they produce large single and double flowers of a variety of colours; they are magnificent, stand a long time, and will repay any trouble in their cultivation.

Cobæa.

Scandens. Purple. HH, 20 ft. 1 6
Scandens Alba. White 2 0

Two of the best creepers, and very suitable for covering a trellis; they grow freely, have fine foliage, and produce an abundance of bloom; evergreen and quite hardy.

Dolichos.

Lignosus Alba. White 1 0
Lignosus. Pink 1 0

Fine climbers for covering old fences, etc.

Ficus.

Minima. Very pretty small-leaved variety ... 1 6
Stipulata (Climbing Fig). H 1 0

These are pretty little creepers for covering a wall or fence; leaves are small and clinging, and the shoots having small rootlets will make fast to anything against which they are trained. Stipulata, if allowed to grow freely without clipping its leaves, becomes coarse.

Gelsemium.

Sempervirens. H, 4 ft. 1 6

A beautiful climber; corolla of the flower deep yellow, with protruding anthers.

Honeysuckle (See Lonicera).

Hardenbergia.

Digitata. Purple and white 1 6
Monophylla. Purple 1 0
Monophylla Alba. White 1 0

Exceedingly pretty climbing plants.

Hedera (Ivy).

Helix (Common Ivy). H, 40 ft. 1 0
Latifolia Maculata. 10 ft. 1 6
Rægeneriana. H, 40 ft. 1 0
Rhomboidea Variegata. 20 ft. 1 0
Tricolor Marginata. 10 ft. 1 6

Ivies are so well known that they require no description here further than to remark that no garden or grounds should be without them; they thrive well anywhere.

Hoya (Wax Plant).

Carnosa. Beautiful climber, with thick fleshy leaves and beautiful clusters of pinkish white flowers, which look as if frosted 1 6
Carnosa Variegata 1 6

Can be grown out of doors on a brick wall in a warm aspect, but is seen to best advantage when grown as pot plants in a greenhouse. Must have abundant drainage, is fond of old lime and brick rubbish mixed with the soil.

For . . . NOVELTIES See Col'd Sheets.

Cobæa Scandens.

Climbing and Twining Plants,
- - continued - -

Ipomæa.

Hardyii. Pink 1 0
Learii. Lovely violet flowers, quick growers; 25 ft. 1 0
Pandurata (The White Moon Flower). This plant has few equals for fast growth and beautiful foliage. Flowers are pure white, single, and very shiny, and are supported on a long graceful tube; night flowering. Size of flowers, 4 inches across 1 6
Flowering climbers, with very showy flowers; they are rapid growers, and soon cover trellises or high fences; soil and situation not important.

Ivy (See Hedera).

Jasminum (Jasmine).

Floribunda. Cream flower, and producing ornamental berries in great profusion 1 6
Gracilis. White. 3 ft. 1 6
Grandiflora. 15 ft. 1 6
Nudiflora. Yellow 1 6
Poicoicum. Trusses of large white flowers ... 1 6
A beautiful tribe of well-known, sweet-scented creepers and climbers; they are all hardy, except in the coldest districts.

Justicia (Adhatoda).

Cydonæfolia. HH 1 6
Very handsome plant.

Lonicera (Honeysuckle).

Aurea Reticulata. 10 ft. 1 6
Caprifolium (English). 20 ft. 1 6
Coccinea. 15 ft. 1 0
Confusa. Yellow 1 6
Japonica. 25 ft. 1 6
Sinensis. White and red 1 6
Sinensis Variegata. White and red 1 6
A large family of charmingly scented flowered climbers and trailers, with fine foliage, of quick growth; flowers abundant.

Lophospermum.

Hendersoni. Red 1 6
A very showy climber, with Gloxinia-shaped flowers.

Mandevillea.

Suaveolens. H, 25 ft. 1 6
A beautiful, slender, deciduous creeper, bearing lovely white flowers and fine foliage.

Manettia.

Bicolor. Yellow and red. A very pretty climber 1 6
Glabra. A decided gem, either in the flower border, bush-house, or conservatory. It has nice foliage, slender habit, and scarlet, large, tube-like flowers, HH, 4 ft. 1 6

Maurandya.

Alba. HH, 10 ft, ... 1 0
Barclayana. HH, 15 ft. 1 0
A beautiful close-growing little climber; would do well on a wire fence or on a verandah trellis; the flowers and leaves are small, but are produced so abundantly as to give the plants in flower a most charming appearance.

Medeola.

Asparagoides. Strong plants 1 6
The graceful beauty of this handsome plant renders it most valuable for vases or hanging baskets, and it is suitable for either bush-house or verandah culture. It lends itself admirably to table decoration either in pots or for mixing the foliage with cut flowers and fern leaves. A quick grower.

Nasturtium (Double Flowering).

Brick Red. Striped yellow 1 0
Scarlet Flowered 1 0
Two charming, hardy, quick-growing climbers, with fine foliage; profuse bloomers, and perfectly double flowers.

Passiflora (Passion Flower).

Alata. Crimson, purple, and white. HH, 20 ft. 1 6
Cœrulea. Blue. H 1 0
Constance Elliott. Beautiful white. H, 30 ft. 1 6
Edulis (Edible Passion Fruit). White, tinged purple. HH, 30 ft. 1 0
Empress Eugene. HH, 30 ft. 1 6
Eynesford Gem. Purplish crimson. H 1 6
Fragrant Beauty. Pure white, the centre a pretty chocolate brown, zoned white in middle; the upper portion is a lovely bluish purple shade, forming a pretty contrast; flowers deliciously fragrant 1 6
Granadilla. Deep crimson. HH, 25 ft. 2 6
Kermesina. Richly-coloured small flowers. HH, 30 ft. 1 6
Mrs. T. Spalding. White flowering variety, foliage beautifully variegated 1 6
Oldfield Gem. Deliciously perfumed, petals white, delicately netted rose, centre rich velvety maroon, clear white zone, upper portion purplish violet; beautiful 1 6
Racemosa. Scarlet or deep red. HH, 20 ft. ... 2 6
Passion flowers are all fine ornamental climbers, with very handsome flowers. They require training on trellis or a wall, and do well in most situations near Sydney. Several of the species bear fruit; P. Edulis is a very common fruit in our markets, and highly esteemed.

Phaseolus.

Carracalla (Snail Flower). HH, 30 ft. 1 6
A slender climber with full foliage, producing clusters of lovely lilac flowers, shell-shaped; very curious and beautiful.

Quisqualis.

Indica. HH 2 6
Handsome flowering plant, of quick growth.

Rhyncospermum.

Argentea Maculata. HH, 6 ft. 1 6
Japonica Variegata. HH, 3 ft. 1 6
Jasminoides. H, 6 ft. 1 6
Jasminoides is a bright, perfumed, white-flowered creeper, of quick growth and fine foliage; it is evergreen and hardy, except in the coldest districts; the other varieties are also worth cultivating.

Solanum.

Jasminoides. H, 25 ft. 1 6
Seaforthianum 1 6

Solandra.

Grandiflora. Yellow 1 6

Sollya (Australian Blue Bell Creeper).

Heterophylla. H, 3 ft. 1 6
An excellent climbing plant, producing very pretty blue flowers of various shades.

Stephanotis.

Floribunda. HH, 20 ft. 2 6
Stephanotis is prized as a first-class plant for exhibition; it is usually grown in the greenhouse, but will do well in warm situation out of doors. The foliage is wax-like, and the flowers are pure white and produced in abundant clusters.

Stigmaphyllum.

Ciliatum. HH, 20 ft. 1 6
Producing orchid-like flowers.

Tacsonia.

Eriantha. Red 1 0
Exoniensis. Rose pink colour. HH, 20 ft. ... 1 0
Ignea. Intense scarlet... ... ... 1 0
Manicata (Scarlet Passion Flower). HH, 40 ft. 1 6
Morti. Magenta colour. HH, 20 ft. 1 6
Mollisimi. Pink colour. HH, 30 ft. 1 6
Van Volxemi. Crimson colour. HH, 20 ft. ... 1 6
This family is distinguished from the Passiflora by the long cylindrical tubes of the calyx of its flowers; they are very handsome, quick-growing, beautiful climbers.

Tecoma.

Australis (Wonga Wonga Vine). 30 ft. ... 1 6
Grandiflora. 8 ft. 1 6
Radicans (Trumpet Flower). 30 ft. 1 6

Thunbergia.

Alata Alba. HH, 4 ft. 1 0
Alata, various. HH, 4 ft. 1 0
Laurifolia. HH, 15 ft. 1 6

Virginian Creeper (See Ampelopsis).

Vinca (Periwinkle).

Argentea Variegata 1 0

Wistaria.

Frutescens. H, 50 ft. 1 6
Sinensis. H, 20 ft. 1 6
Sinensis fl. pl. H, 20 ft. 1 6
Sinensis Alba. H, 20 ft. 1 6
Wistaria Sinensis is a handsome climber and strikingly unlike any other. In deep soil it grows to an enormous size. The flowers are lilac, and hang in pendant clusters a foot long. The time of flowering is early spring; the plant is in full bloom before it puts forth a leaf.

FROM MAORILAND!

"I received by post the plants and seeds well packed and in good order."—H. ROWE, *Taranaki, N.Z.—7-8-99.*

Verandah Plants

Good strong Plants, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.

So many lovers of plants have no opportunity of indulging their hobby, except in a verandah garden, that we add a short list of plants which can be successfully cultivated in pots or boxes in this way. They will all thrive providing the ends of the verandah are closed in to prevent sharp currents of air blowing on them. In cold districts a screen in front will prevent frosts from injuring them.

Begonia, Ornamental Leaved.

ASPIDISTRA. Very hardy; handsome foliage.
ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS. Very handsome pot plant.
AZALEAS. Very showy verandah plants; free bloomers.
BEGONIA REX. Ornamental foliage, beautifully marked.
BOUVARDIAS. White, pink, and crimson; charming.
CACTUS. Beautiful flowers; various.
CALLA (Lily of the Nile). Fine foliage; easiest culture.
COLEUS. Beautiful ornamental leaves; various kinds.
EPIPHYLLUM. Cactus family; effective verandah plants.
EUPHORBIA (Christ's Thorn). Curious and beautiful.
FARFUGIUM. Handsome dark green and spotted leaves.
FERNS. Many fine, hardy varieties in pots.
FUCHSIAS. In splendid variety; single and double.
HARDY DRACÆNAS. Very hardy foliage plants.
HELIOTROPE. Sweet-scented, favourite flowering plants.
HYDRANGEA. Fine flowering plants; very attractive.
MIMULUS and MUSK. Make charming pot plants.
PALMS. We can supply these in all sizes and varieties.
PELARGONIUMS. Strong plants; very free flowering.
PRIMULA (Chinese Primrose). Extremely handsome.
SMALL TREE FERNS.
STAGHORN FERNS. Grown on walls; are very beautiful.

Calla, Maculata Alba.

FAMOUSLY!

"The last plants we had from you are doing famously."
R. SHERWOOD,
Billeroy 19-6-99

Conifers . . and Taxads.

Cedrus Deodara.

Special Quotations

for a collection of various varieties (say 25 to 100 trees) on application . . .

We pack plants to travel in PAPER POTS (unless instructed to the contrary), thus saving weight and much extra carriage.

Araucaria.

	each	dozen	hundred
A. Bidwilli	1 6	15 0	100 0
A. Cunninghami	1 6	15 0	100 0
A. Braziliensis	each	2 6	
A. Cookii	,,	1 6	
A. Excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine)	,,	1 6	
A. Imbricata	,,	3 6	

A magnificent family of ornamental trees. A. Excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine), of symmetrical habit, will grow on the coast, but not too far from the sea; it grows quickly, is hardy, and not particular to soil. A. Cunninghami is very handsome; foliage is produced on the end of its branches, giving it quite a unique appearance; branching habit, native of Queensland. A. Bidwilli (Bunya Bunya Pine), handsome tree of symmetrical habit; leaves deep green, shining and very prickly; grows in most parts of the colony. A. Imbricata and A. Braziliensis are the Monkey Puzzle plants; symmetrical-shaped, prickly-leaved; thriving only in cold winter districts.

Abies.

A. Douglasii	each 2 6
A. Excelsa	,, 1 6
A. Smithiana	,, 1 6

A beautiful tribe of Fir Trees, of symmetrical growth, rather slow growers, but should be in every shrubbery and avenue. During spring, when they are making young growth, they are clad with beautiful pale green foliage; very effective, and quite hardy anywhere.

Cedrus.

	each	dozen	hundred
C. Deodara	1 6 to 3 6	15 0	100 0
C. Atlantica	each	2 6	

Beautiful trees in all stages of their growth, and should be more generally planted. C. Deodara should have a sheltered position, where it can spread out its great wing-like branches and cover the whole surface of the ground; with tall trees for a background it thrives admirably, and is one of the most handsome trees in the garden, especially in the early stages of its growth; a beautiful specimen tree for a lawn.

Cephalotaxus.

C. Fortunii	each 2 6

Cryptomeria.

C. Elegans	each 1 6
C. Japonica	,, 1 6

Fine ornamental tree from Japan; hardy, but prefers good soil and sheltered position. C. Elegans, of upright habit, well branched and covered with fine foliage, which changes from green to bronzy crimson during the winter. C. Japonica, a rapid-growing tree, of pyramidal habit; branches numerous and pendulous, bright green foliage; hardy, like C. Elegans.

Cupressus.

	each	dozen	hundred
C. Africanus	1 0	10 0	75 0
Foliage a beautiful glaucous green.			
C. Sempervirens	1 6	15 0	100 0
C. Lawsoniana	1 6	15 0	100 0
C. Macrocarpa	1 6	15 0	100 0
Of very quick growth.			
C. Lambertiana, True	each	2 6	
C. Lambertiana, Aurea	,,	2 6	
C. Chinensis	,,	1 6	
C. Elegans	,,	1 6	
C. Excelsa. Fine ornamental variety	,,	1 6	
C. Magnifica. Robust and vigorous	,,	1 6	
C. Knightii. Hardy in all parts	,,	1 6	
C. Pendula	,,	1 6	
C. Torulosus	,,	1 6	

Most largely grown of all the Conifers, embracing a large variety of beautiful quick-growing trees; they all do well near Sydney and in nearly all other parts of the colony. C. Lambertiana, the finest of this splendid family of tree shrubs, grows 15 to 20 feet in 3 years; is of dense habit; pyramidal, branching to the ground; will stand cutting freely; can be grown as a hedge or a breakwind, or as a specimen tree. C. Lambertiana Aurea, a beautiful variety of the above, not quite so quick growing, of a bright golden colour, particularly attractive foliage. C. Knightii, C. Lawsoniana, C. Torulosus, C. Pendula—and, in fact, the whole family—make handsome specimens; need little attention, and are quite hardy.

Cunninghamia.

C. Lanceolata	each 1 6

Dacrydium.

D. Elatum	each 3 6

A large timber tree of slow growth, somewhat resembling Spruce; very ornamental.

Dammara.

D. Australis	each 2 6
D. Robusta	,, 2 6

Handsome trees, indigenous to Australia and New Zealand; only suitable to coastal districts of our colony.

Juniperus.

J. Bermudiana	each 1 6
J. Chinensis	,, 1 6
J. Hibernica	,, 1 6
J. Macrocarpa	,, 1 6
J. Oxycedrus	,, 1 6
J. Prostrata	,, 1 6
J. Virginana	,, 1 6

Hardy, upright-growing Conifers; will thrive in any climate; distinct in form and foliage, and contrast with Cupressus or Pines. The Juniper tribe is a very useful one for ornamental planting. They are of compact habit.

Libocedrus.

L. Doniana	each 2 0
L. Decurrens	,, 1 6

Large trees, **7s. 6d.** to **10s.**

Libocedrus (Incense Cedar). Dwarf, handsome tree; is densely branched, conical shaped; not hardy in the colder parts of our colony; the leaves are scale formed, compressed in opposite pairs, and in four imbricated rows; it bears a small flower and fruit; its leaves are aromatic. L. Decurrens forms a magnificent specimen tree for a lawn, with bright, glossy, green foliage.

Norfolk Island Pine (See Araucaria).

Picea.

P. Webbiana	each 1 6

Picea closely allied to Abies. A magnificent family of handsome trees of elegant tapering habit of growth, with branches of bright foliage. The above form valuable lawn specimen trees, and, although possibly better suited for high altitudes, do fairly well in any part of N.S.W.

Pinus.

	each	dozen	hundred
P. Insignis	1 0	10 0	70 0
P. Canariensis	1 6	15 0	100 0
P. Halepensis	1 0	10 0	75 0
P. Pinea	1 0	10 0	75 0
P. Strobus	1 0	10 0	75 0
P. Sylvestris (Scotch Fir)	1 0	10 0	75 0
P. Maritima	1 0	10 0	75 0
P. Laricio	1 6	15 0	100 0

(Corsican Pine). A fine variety for planting near the sea or exposed situation.

P. Pinaster	each 1 0
P. Longifolia	,, 1 6
P. Excelsa	,, 1 6
P. Austriaca (Black Austrian Pine)	,, 1 6
P. Benthamiana (Ponderosa)	,, 1 6
P. Muricata	,, 1 0

This family includes some of the finest trees in cultivation, and deservedly takes a first place in all plantations. Varieties in large type we particularly recommend, and can offer in quantity. They are hardy, quick-growing, and beautiful specimens for lawn embellishment or for avenues, and make excellent breakwind plantations.

Podocarpus.

P. Spinulosus (Illawarra Pine)	each 1 6
A much-branched, erect shrub.	
P. Totara (New Zealand Yew Tree)	,, 1 6

We can offer a fine stock of this beautiful shade tree.

Retinospora.

R. Ericoides	each 1 6
R. Obtusa	,, 1 6
R. Plumosa	,, 1 6
R. Squarrosa	,, 1 6

Retinospora, a beautiful tribe of tree shrubs from 15 to 20 feet high, closely allied to the Cupressus family, which they resemble; close habit, branching, and pyramidal.

Salisburia.

S. Adiantifolia (Maiden Hair Tree)	each 1 6

A fine tree, with foliage somewhat resembling an Adiantum; it is not evergreen, however.

Taxodium.

T. Sempervirens (Redwood)	each 1 6
T. Distichum	,, 1 6

Taxus (Yew).

T. Baccata	each 1 6

A very handsome tree shrub; quite hardy, compact in growth, and with good foliage.

Thuja.

T. Occidentalis	each 1 0
T. Orientalis	,, 1 0
T. Orientalis Aurea	from 1 6

A very beautiful family of plants, of compact dwarf habit of growth. T. Orientalis Aurea is a golden Thuja of great beauty, suitable for small gardens and lawn embellishment. All the family are hardy anywhere, except in coldest districts.

Thujopsis.

T. Borealis	each 1 6
T. Dolobrata	,, 1 6
T. Dolobrata Variegata	,, 1 6

Hardy, evergreen coniferous tree, resembling the Thuja.

Wellingtonia (Big Tree of California).

W. Gigantea	each 2 6

In a young state it is of a beautiful habit of growth, and, although rather slow growing, it is always worthy a place. Only suitable for high altitudes in the colony.

Yew (See Taxus).

SPLENDID CONDITION!

"I cannot speak too highly of the splendid way the trees were packed; they would keep a fortnight longer. They arrived in splendid condition."—S. ORGAN, *Narromine.—26-6-99.*

Canna,
Compte de Bouchard.

Beautiful Cannas

ONE of the most beautiful of our decorative plants; quite hardy, nearly always in flower, magnificent foliage, like the leaves of the Banana; not particular as to soil or situation, a very ornamental plant apart altogether from its surpassingly lovely flowers.

The new race of Cannas which we offer may well be termed "Orchid-flowered," and they must not be confounded with the old-fashioned varieties which are now quite out of date. Queen Charlotte, Austria, and Italia were the first of the family, and delighted everybody who grew them by the beauty of their flowers and foliage; now we offer the undermentioned, which produce flowers of wonderful new colours and shades.

FOR **NOVELTIES in CANNAS** see Coloured ... Sheets.

NEW ERA COLLECTIONS.

One each of any .. **12 Varieties** POST FREE **14/-**
Priced at 1s. 6d.

One each of any .. **6 Varieties** POST FREE **7/-**
Priced at 1s. 6d.

CUSTOMER'S OWN SELECTION.

Canna—showing habit of growth.

Africa. Height, about three feet; leaves lanceolate, purple bronzy striped green, with dark green shades; very large flowers, similar to a Cattleya orchid, of a rich purple scarlet; golden yellow and orange inside; a splendid variety 1 6

Alemannia. The giant flowering Canna, with wonderful spikes of flowers; outer petals scarlet, with a broad golden border; inside of blooms scarlet red 1 6

America. Beautiful reddish leaves, shining as though varnished; large spikes of flowers of a lovely glowing red purple, flamed and striped 1 6

Aphrodite. Height, about six feet; very rich flowering, broad green leaves, immense trusses of large flowers; golden yellow, with large spots salmon colour; inner petals entirely salmon colour; splendid 1 6

Asia. Strong dark green foliage, very effective, large regular flowers, rich golden yellow, inner petals dotted scarlet 1 6

Atalanta. Large greyish green foliage, with dark border; flowers deep orange carmine, large ... 1 6

Austria (Orchid Flowered). Leaves musa-like, light green, very large and ornamental. Stems about six feet high. The slender spikes emerge beyond the leaves. Flowers are very large and compact, of a beautiful canary-yellow colour, with silver hue; inside slightly dotted brown ... 1 0

Bavaria. Large green leaves, with a slight bluish hue; flowers of a brilliant golden yellow, covered all over with scarlet spots 1 0

Borussia. Height, three to four feet; broad bright green leaves; enormous spikes, very large flowers of a shining canary yellow, with a golden yellow hue and small, fiery, red spots 1 6

Britannia. Lovely green, musa-like foliage; large flowers, yellow ground, flamed carmine... 1 6

Burbank. A fine, free-flowering variety, of strong growth, large, beautiful, pale yellow flowers ... 1 6

Burgundia. Glaucous leaves, with large spikes of beautiful bright yellow, scarlet spots; yellow in centre, flamed red; most beautiful 1 6

Campania. Very handsome, large leaves, and extremely rich growth; flowers large; inner petals, chrome yellow, with carmine spots; outer petals sulphur yellow 1 6

Chas. Naudin. Dark green, brown bordered foliage, very large flowers, salmon red; the inner petals are darker 1 6

Compte de Bouchard (or Souvenir de Madame Veillard). Flowers yellow ground, very large, beautifully spotted with crimson... ... ... 1 0

Edouard Andre. Bushy habit; stalks dark red, and broad leaves; large flowers of a bright, fiery red, with orange-coloured spots ... 1 6

Emperor. Rich ochrus red, large and beautiful 1 0

Fairy. Dwarf; flowers delicate straw colour, spotted with crimson; very elegant 1 0

Frank Buchner. Orange scarlet, slightly banded with yellow; very floriferous and distinct ... 1 6

Hellas. Of strong growth, and bright green foliage, with an abundance of beautiful canary-yellow coloured flowers, spotted brown red 1 6

H. Wendland. Broad, beautiful green leaves; very large trusses of large flowers; outer petals scarlet, with a golden yellow border; fiery red inside and yellow in centre 1 6

Iberia. About three feet high, large glaucous leaves, outer petals golden yellow, with a red border; inner petals crimson, very beautiful ... 1 6

Italia (Orchid Flowered). Leaves musa-like. Stems up to six feet high, numerous. Spikes gigantic, about 16 in. long, flowers very large, petals measuring about 4 or 5 in.; brownish crimson at throat, with golden yellow ground 1 0

Kronos. Broad sea-green leaves, slender stalk; flowers very large, of rich yellow, spotted red 1 6

La France. Broad lanceolate leaves, of a splendid shining purple; large and regular flowers of a brilliant yellowish scarlet 1 6

Noutonil. Beautiful large crimson flowers, dark foliage, very effective 1 0

Oceanus. Bright green leaves; flowers yellowish red, spotted; small petals almost red ... 1 6

Pandora. Lanceolate purple leaves, with dark green stripes; flowers of a glowing rich red, large size; borders of petals and the inside flamed with gold; very beautiful... ... ... 1 6

Parthenope. Lovely rich green, broad-pointed leaves; enormous flower spikes of a vivid dark orange yellow; very distinct 1 6

Perseus. Height, about three feet; broad glaucous green, numerous stalks; trusses of immense flowers of a pure canary yellow, with scarlet pencillings on the inside; a magnificent variety 1 6

Phœbe. Beautiful rich growth of leaves, six feet high; very large flowers, sulphur yellow, turning to a whitish yellow; petals spotted carmine ... 1 6

Pluto. Height, about three feet; numerous stalks, splendid foliage, purple red; large and beautiful flowers, scarlet purple flamed, red inside ... 1 6

Professor Treub. Broad, lanceolate leaves, brown red and dark green; large scarlet flowers, striped salmon. Most striking and beautiful... 1 6

Queen Charlotte. Flowers very large, of a rich glowing crimson, broad marginal band of gold. Flowers during spring, summer, and autumn 1 0

Roma. Most luxuriant growth; leaves glaucous; large yellow flowers, flamed salmon red ... 1 6

Suevia. Height, about three feet; leaves musa-like, slender stalks; very large flowers of a pure canary yellow, satiny, and bronzed inside; bracteas bronzed, splendid 1 6

Trinacria. Beautiful bright green foliage, about four feet high; flowers numerous and large, bright sulphur to pale yellow 1 6

Chrysanthemums

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

THE CHRYSANTHEMUM will grow in any ordinary garden soil in any part of the colony, and bloom profusely; but to secure the largest size flowers, such as are to be seen at horticultural exhibitions, the soil must be naturally rich, or be made so by the addition of manure—not more than two shoots should be left on one plant, and only a few flowers be allowed to remain on each, and abundance of moisture and liquid manure given; by this treatment flowers fit for exhibition will be secured. In order to save disappointment we wish it to be distinctly understood, that unless this special treatment is adopted the finest varieties will only produce ordinary sized flowers. Young plants from the old stocks should be planted every year, and the old plant discarded. **From the many varieties we have culled all the best.**

New Era Collections

12 VARIETIES 10/-

.. OR .

6 VARIETIES 5/6

POST FREE.

Customers may select any varieties they wish.

Abbe Mendenhall (Jap.) A beautiful flower of pale canary yellow; of immense size, high centre; outer petals reflexed, centre petals incurving and twisted.
Abbott's White (Inc.) Most remarkable novelty ever raised; petals roll inwards in concentric circles.
Ada Spaulding (Jap.) Splendid pink, shaded white.
Admiral Avellan (Jap. Ref.) Dazzling golden yellow.
A. H. Wood (Jap.) A beautiful distinct yellow.
Aida (Jap.) Reddish bronze, suffused yellow.
Alberic Lunden (Jap.) Velvet crimson and carmine.
Alcion (Jap.) Rosy carmine, reflexed florets.
Alice Seward. Rose purple; long, broad florets; very attractive, and fairly large flower.
American Flag (Jap.) Silvery rose, each petal regularly lined and striped darkest crimson.
Amos Perry (Jap.) Yellow, grand show.
Annie Clibran (Jap.) Shows bloom like a bunch of pink and white ribbon.
Atlantic (Jap. Ref.) White lined and suffused rose; very long, broad, spreading florets.
Australie (Jap.) Light rosy amaranth, with soft silvery reverse.
Austral Queen. Beautiful clear pink, with a satin lustre.
Beauty of Castle Hill. Rich golden yellow, reverse of petals lined bright salmon rose; very long, broad florets, incurving.
Beauty of Exmouth. Flowers of immense size, snow-white, florets beautifully twisted and incurved.
Bellem (Jap. Inc.) Bright pink petals, incurved, of great substance.
Boule D'Or. Incurved bloom, with broad, straw-yellow petals of much substance; beautiful dwarf habit.
Calvat's A. Gold (Jap. Inc.) Clear canary yellow with silvery reverse; long petals incurving, then drooping.
Colonel Chase. Long drooping florets; pale blush, shaded yellow.
Col. H. M. Boles (Jap. Inc.) Large, rose pink veined with lighter shade; petals twisted; very full centre.
Col. W. B. Smith. Broad and large; rich, bright, golden bronze.
Commandant Blusset. Dark crimson red, silvery white reverse, broad florets.
Director Kowallek. Flowers of immense size and substance, very broad petals; purple violet.
Directeur Tisserand (Jap.) Golden yellow, curiously flushed in the centre with deep crimson.
Dorothy Seward (Jap. Ref.) Bright terra cotta red.
Duchess of York (Jap.) Soft light yellow.
Duke of York. The colour of reverse petals, which is the principal part seen; is of a deep pink ground, colour heavily shaded bright silver.
Eda Prass. Salmon, changing to white, shaded blush.
Edouard Audigieur (Jap.) Purple, suffused magenta.
Edwin Molyneux (Jap.) Crimson, reverse gold, grand.
E. L. Jamieson. Rich chestnut crimson, bronze reverse.
Emily Doon (Jap. Inc.) Creamy white, changing to pink; centre pale yellow.
Emily Ladenburg (Jap. Inc.) Large size, solid form, deepest crimson, nearest approach to black, never burns as crimsons are apt to do.
Emily Silsbury (Jap.) Pure white, with long drooping and gracefully curling petals; good exhibition variety.
Eva Hoyte (Jap.) Immense double bloom of clearest and brightest yellow; a solid ball, full high-built centre; grand for any purpose.
Eva Knowles. Reddish apricot colour, golden reverse.
Fanny Boucharlet (Jap.) White and pink; good.
Florence Davis (Jap.) Greenish white, passing to pure white; long drooping florets.
Gaspard Rozian (Jap.) Silvery white, heavily mottled or veined lilac rose, shaded carmine reverse, florets incurved.
G. C. Schwabe (Jap.) Bright carmine rose, gold centre; full, long, broad recurving and twisted florets, with gold points.
General Roberts (Jap.) Red shaded carmine; an enormous flower.
G. M. Childs (Jap.) Deep, rich velvety crimson; massive and of immense size; broad reflexed petals.
Golden Gate (Imp. Jap.) Tawny yellow, quite distinct, full centre, large spreading flowers, slightly whorled, regular form; long white petals.
Golden Wedding. Rich golden yellow; large flowers.
Good Gracious. Delicate pink, long tubulated petals, loosely incurved.
Graphic (Jap. Inc.) An enormous flower with broad incurving petals; rosy mauve, outside of a silvery shade.
Harry E. Widener (Jap.) Bright lemon yellow, without shadings; flowers large, on stiff, stout stems, incurving, forming a large, rounded surface; petals crisp and stiff; very free.
Harry May (Inc.) Large deep full flowers, double, when opened a massive sphere; color deep old gold with occasional veins of red; petals broad and thick, spoon shaped.
James Bidencope. Rosy amaranth, silvery reverse, slightly twisted.
John Seward (Jap.) Bright canary yellow.
J. R. Upton. A beautiful golden yellow, long petals; upper ones incurved, lower recurved; splendid habit.
Judge Hoyte (Anemone var.) Colour pale pearl pink; the guard petals are very broad; very high centre.
Khama (Jap.) Carmine red, with golden bronze reverse, long broad petals; dwarf and vigorous habit.
Lady Byron (Jap. Inc.) Pearly white, slightly tinted green until fully expanded.
Lady Esther Smith (Jap. Inc.) Pure ivory white, with broad incurving petals; dwarf, sturdy habit.
Lago Maggiore (Jap.) This is the grandest and richest yellow flower yet introduced, and the most distinct acquisition of this colour yet brought into commerce.
Le Colosse Grenoblois (Jap.) Colour rosy white, striped lilac.
Le Moucherotte (Jap. Inc.) Colour a reddish-brown, with yellowish reverse.
Le Versen. Very deep rose, shaded claret.
Lily Love. Pure white, large, singularly twisted.
Lord Brook (Jap.) Bronze, intermixed with yellow.
Louis Boehmer (Jap.) Silvery pink, florets incurved; one of the hirsute varieties.
Louise. White, soft lilac tint; extra large.
Madame Charles Molin. Reflexed, bronze and yellow.
Maggie Shea (Jap. Ref.) Colour rich clear yellow, with bright primrose reverse.
Master Bates Spalding. A grand, clear, deep lemon-yellow; petals incurving and interlacing; very double,
M. Chenon de Leche (Jap.) Colour rose; drooping petals.
Mdme. Edouard Rey. Delicate rose; large, broad petals, incurving tips, large flower.
Miss Dorothy Shea (Jap.) Broad, full, dense, and of splendid form; rich terra cotta, with buff reverse.
Miss M. Simpkins. An immense Chinese bloom of purest snow white; a solid fall with high-built centre.
Modesta (Jap.) Finest yellow in existence; florets are beautifully curled, and of the richest golden yellow.
Mr. A. E. Carriere (Jap.) Blush, changing to pure white; centre florets incurved.
Mrs. C. Coleman (Inc.) Golden bronze.
Mrs. Charles Blick (Jap.) Fine white flower, with graceful spreading florets.
Mrs. E. D. Adams (Jap.) Flowers very large, very deep petals, the outer ones swirled; white, slightly flushed with rose.
Mrs. E. S. Trafford (Jap. Inc.) Colour deep rosy-buff above, reverse yellow.
Mrs. F. Hepper (Inc.) Beautiful flowers of purest white.
Mrs. G. Carpenter (Jap.) Colour rose pink, the florets twisting showing a silvery reverse.
Mrs. Irving Clark (Jap.) White, slightly shaded rose; florets incurved.
Mrs. J. H. Horton. Beautiful deep golden yellow; a grand exhibition variety.
Mrs. John Shrimpton (Jap.) Golden buff, shaded and striped crimson red.
Mrs. Libbie Allen (Jap.) Lovely formed flowers, of a soft canary yellow.
Mrs. Sam Houston. Pure white incurved, large and fine.
Mrs. W. J. Godfrey. Handsome variety of the purest white; dwarf habit; hairy variety.
Mutual Friend (Jap.) White, tinted lilac, long florets.
Oriental. Salmon and crimson; a new type and colour.
Phœbus (Jap.) Pure chrome yellow, large and full.
President Armand (Jap.) Deep crimson red, golden reverse; a magnificent flower; splendid dwarf habit.
Pride of Madford. Bold flowers of intense purple lake, rivalling the richest velvet plush, the reverse silvery white; centre florets gracefully incurved.
Pride of Maidenhead (Jap.) Reflexed, white, lemon centre, long spreading florets.
Queen of Buffs (Jap.) Lovely salmon buff; handsome.
Richard Dean (Jap.) Deep crimson, with golden reverse; strong, robust habit.
Royal Standard (Jap. Ref.) Handsome flower of the deepest crimson; good form and substance; blooms measuring 10 to 12 inches across.
Silver King (Jap. Inc.) Soft, rosy mauve, with a silvery reverse, broad petals incurving at the centre.
Simplicity (Jap.) Pure white long broad florets; dwarf.
Souvenir de l'Exposition de Grenoble (Jap.) Pale lavender, tipped rose lilac.
Syringa (Jap.) Lilac, immense size, distinct.
Thomas Davison (Jap.) Rich crimson and gold.
Thomas Wilkins. Chrome yellow, many flowers rich apricot.
T. Wickham Jones. Pure white; very large flower.
Vivian Morrell (Jap.) Deep mauve, shaded lighter; very large.
Western King (Jap. Inc.) The finest pure white of the year; a superb exhibition variety.
W. G. Newitt (Jap.) Pure white, long drooping petals.

Dahlias

For **New Varieties Cactus Dahlias**

See Coloured Sheets.

We offer a splendid collection of these very gay garden plants, and the Cactus and single varieties are particularly attractive. A display of bloom can be maintained from January to May in favourable seasons. They must, however, have plenty of water and manure to induce good flowers. Dry bulbs can be supplied from August to October, and pot-grown plants during spring. May be planted out from September to February.

- - CACTUS DAHLIAS - -

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

A. F. Angus. Medium-sized, prettily-shaped flowers; distinct tint of pink and soft salmon; free; yellow at base of florets.
Beatrice. Pale rose, lighter shade at point of petals; fine, quite distinct.
Beauty of Arundel. Glowing crimson, tips shaded rose purple; full flowers.
Bertha Mawley. Cochineal; bloom stands out well.
Blanche Keith. Pure yellow, true Cactus; large.
Bridesmaid. Delicate shade rose, centre pale primrose; extreme point of petals green, well formed.
Cinderella. Bright purple, rich velvety centre; early.
Countess of Gosford. Long curling florets; cinnamon, suffused towards the centre with gold.
Countess of Radnor. Combination of delicate hues.
Delicata. Lovely shade of pink, shading towards the centre to pale yellow; medium size.
Earl of Pembroke. Florets very long, porcupine-like; bright plum, deeper towards centre.
Endymion. Bright cerise; good twisted petals.
Ernest Cannell. Real Cactus, large; distinct shade soft red, deeper centre; bushy habit.
Ernest Glasse. Purplish magenta, true Cactus; medium-sized flowers, petals pointed; very free.
Fusilier. Very deep salmon or coral pink, perfect in shape; outside petals quite pointed, with a tendency to curl inwards.
G. Dayrell Reed. Charming rosy red shade, an attractive colour; petals very pointed.
Gloriosa. Splendid; deep red, shaded scarlet; yellow at base of florets; large.
Harmony. Reddish bronze, yellow towards centre; florets long, curled, and very pointed; very free.
Harry Stredwick. Rich, fiery crimson maroon; long, narrow, pointed petals; fine.
J. E. Frewer. Vermilion, having quite a velvety gloss; petals twisted and pointed.
Juarezii. Rich scarlet crimson; must be thinned out to get fine flowers.
Lady Penzance. Clear sulphur, yellow; perfect.
Leonora. Bright pink, shaded rose; very fine flower; long twisted petals.
Mabel Keith. Clear light yellow, tinted outer petals.
Matchless. Rich, deep velvety maroon; true Cactus.
May Queen. Soft heliotrope mauve, shading off to a pure white centre; very distinct.
Miss Webster. Good white, occasionally stained lilac; dwarf and robust.
Mrs. Barnes. Pale primrose, shaded palest rosy pink; exquisite shape, long twisted petals.
Mrs. Bennett. Soft crimson, large flower, broad petals, well curled, of deeper tint.
Mrs. E. Cannell. Clear yellow, shaded light, soft red; quite Cactus shape, distinct.
Mrs. Gordon Sloane. Lovely pinkish terra cotta; splendid erect habit, very free.
Mrs. C. Turner. Bright yellow, large flowers.
Mrs. Kingsley Foster. Rich gold amber, very clear and distinct; true Cactus.
Mrs. Montefiore. Splendid rich glowing crimson scarlet; true Cactus; splendid habit.
Professor Baldwin. Facsimile of the old Juarezii, but freer bloom and lighter colour, being a bright orange scarlet.
Purple Prince. Rich deep purple, shaded bluish maroon; habit, dwarf and compact.
Robert Cannell. Full-sized flowers, magenta; tips of petals bluish tinge; free.
Starfish. Pure orange scarlet or coral red, without shading; petals curled and pointed.
The Bishop. Bright coral red; florets long, claw-shaped; very pointed and curled.
The Queen. Pure snow white; long, stiff stems; free flowering.
Valkyrie. Rich cardinal, shaded rose; early, free.

- New Era Collection -

Any . . . **POST FREE**

12 Cactus Dahlias 12/-

SELECTED FROM ABOVE LIST.

SHOW and FANCY DAHLIAS.

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

Agnes. Salmon pink, edged crimson.
Annie Purchase. Yellow.
Beauty of the Grove. Yellow, edged crimson.
Canary Bird. Bright yellow.
Comedian. Orange ground, flaked and specked, crimson and tipped white; fine form.
Constance. White, shaded flesh.
Dandy. Orange, striped crimson; handsome.
Die Kaiserina. Milk white, tinged cream.
Florrie Lucas. Red, violet markings.
Frederick Smith. Deep lilac, striped purple; fine.
Gem of the West. Magenta.
Gloire de Lyon. White.
Jessie McIntosh. Red and white.
Joseph's Coat. Many colors.
Joseph B. Service. Rich canary yellow.
Leah. Orange.
Lotty Eckford. White, striped purple.
Maude Fellowes. French white, shaded and tinted purple.
Majestic. White ground, edged and shaded purple.
Maude Sheppard. Maroon.
Miss Rait. Yellow, tipped white.
Mrs. Gladstone. Delicate soft pink, of model form,
Mrs. J. Sharp. Crimson and white.
Northern Light. Bright scarlet.
Prince of Denmark. Maroon.
Snowball. A splendid pure white.
T. W. Girdlestone. Lilac, heavily flaked and splashed; dark maroon; a grand flower.

New Era Collection

Any . . . **POST FREE**

12 Show Dahlias 12/-

CUSTOMER'S OWN SELECTION.

Verbenas.

Verbenas

9d. each; 7s. 6d. doz.

We offer a choice collection of this fine dwarf free-flowering plant. Nothing can be more attractive than a large bed of well-grown Verbenas; they flower all through the summer, and are of trailing habit.

Albert Victor. Purple, white eye.
Champion. Glowing crimson; very large.
Countess of Ellesmere. Pure white; very large.
Diadem. Deep shade of pink, with large white eye.
Foxhunter. Scarlet, white eye.
George Brunning. Deep scarlet, shaded crimson, white eye.
Goderich. Light bluish purple, white eye.
Henriette. Beautiful dark scarlet.
Hon. Mrs. Ferguson. Beautifully striped and flaked light purple on a white ground.
Isabella. Magenta.
J. D. Hatton. Scarlet, yellow eye.
Klondyke. Mottled and striped with carmine.
Lady Jersey. Rose lavender, striped.
Laura. Crimson.
Lucinda. Salmon pink, light green eye.
Mayor of Sydney. Rich claret.
Mayor of Geelong. Crimson, large white eye.
Nellie. Bluish purple, white eye.
Red Riding Hood. Bright fiery red, small greenish yellow eye.
Rouge. Magenta, streaked white.
R. C. Kingston. Deep red.
Rose Perfection. Rose, with white eye.
Sir. Chas. Sladen. Carmine, white eye.
Snowdrift. Pure white.
Southern Cross. Purplish ground, striped white across each petal, forming a distinct star.
The Royal Arthur. Deep rich bluish purple; very large.

New Era Collection

Any . . . **POST FREE**

12 VERBENAS 8/6

Customer's own selection.

Anderson & Co., 139 George Street, Sydney.

Copyright A. & Co.

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CASSIA CANDOLLEANA

produced in

the specimens were

Fuchsia, Madame Bruant.

New Era Collection

Any . . . POST FREE . .

12 - Fuchsias - 10/6

Securely Packed.

ANY 12 CUSTOMER MAY SELECT.

Fuchsias.

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

ALL kinds of Fuchsias form fine features in the flower garden; they merely demand shelter from the wind, plenty of water during dry weather, with a mulching during the summer months, and the ordinary treatment of general outdoor plants; they may be grown without much trouble, and make splendid decorative plants; any good garden soil will suit them.

FUCHSIAS IN POTS.

The soil suitable for the growth of Fuchsias in pots is a compost consisting of one-half rich vegetable loam, one-fourth rotten manure, and the remaining fourth equal proportions of sharp, gritty sand and well-rotted vegetable loam. The pots should be well drained. Having finished blooming, and during the winter months, the plants may stand out in the bush-house, but care must be taken that they do not get too much water when they are not growing freely. When they have had their rest, and show signs of fresh growth—in Spring—shake the soil from their roots and prune them, and re-pot in compost as recommended for young plants; water carefully at first. Pinch back the shoots occasionally as they begin to furnish, and shift into larger pots as required. Plenty of liquid manure must be given during growth. With this treatment plants eight feet in height can be obtained.

Single Fuchsias.

Beauty of Exeter. A novelty in colour, being a mixture of light and crimson; very floriferous.
Constancy. Flesh-coloured tube and sepals, well reflexed, rich carmine corolla, stout and extra fine.
Fair Maid. Creamy white, tube and sepals tinted blush; corolla deep carmine flushed magenta.
General Roberts. Beautiful, of drooping habit; flowers four inches in length, sepals rose, deepening into the corolla; of shaded crimson.
Jubilee. Sepals crimson, rosy mauve corolla.
Minstrel. Sepals crimson, recurved, corolla waxy white; a very elegant variety.
Mrs. Marshall. Tube and sepals white, corolla pink.
Peasant Girl. Tube and sepals tinted with blush, corolla pink and carmine, slightly shaded violet.
Rose of Castile. White sepals, corolla violet.
Star of Wilts. White sepals, salmon corolla.
Trailing Queen. Admirably adapted for basket culture, as the profusion of blooms hang down in a charming manner in long racemes of flowers.
White Jubilee. An enormous flower, sepals rich red, reflexed corolla, spreading well and very beautiful.

Hybrid Fuchsias.

Boliviana. Rich crambise crimson-coloured trumpet-shape flowers; tube, three inches in length; compact branching habit and free in growth.
Crimson Bedder. The leaves are crimson and bronzy green, striped with white.
Earl Beaconsfield. Tube and sepals light rosy carmine, corolla deep carmine.
Gracilis Variegata. Dwarf fuchsia, leaves green, broadly margined with white.
Mrs. Rundle. Flowers 2½ inches long, and with spreading sepals 4½ inches across; sepals flesh colour, while the corolla is orange scarlet; single.
Procumbens. Bearing large scarlet, edible berries. Plant is a trailer, and may be made to cover a fence.
Sunray. The leaves are of a bright rich crimson, white and bronzy green in equal parts.

Double Fuchsias.

Avalanche. Tube and sepals crimson, purple corolla.
Azurea Superba. Sepals recurved, of a coral colour, very large; purple corolla.
Christophe Colomb. Large scarlet sepals, enormous carmine double corolla; very distinct and fine.
Countess of Hopetoun. Very large corolla, pure white, dark red sepals, extra fine.
Duchess of Edinburgh. Largest double white, good habit.
Enchantress. Tube and sepals bright rose, the sepals reflexed; white corolla.
Frau Emma Topfer. Distinct and novel; tube and sepals rosy coral, corolla clear rosy blush, large, free.
Hocke. Sepals rose-coloured, reflexed corolla, rosy lilac, good shape, a very handsome variety.
Jumna. Short tube and very broad, bright crimson sepals; enormous rich purple double corolla, the base marked with rosy crimson.
La France. Sepals recurved, scarlet, corolla double, very large and bright, cobalt blue.
Lamartine. Large, double corolla; round and of perfect form; bluish violet.
Madame Bruant. Enormous double flowers; sepals bright red and well reflexed, corolla lilac mauve, maculated and veined with rose.
Madame Jules Chretien. Short, sepals reflexed, crimson, pure snow-white corolla.
Miss Lucy Vidler. Rich crimson sepals, reflexed, corolla bright violet mauve.
Molesworth. Sepals bright carmine, reflexed corolla, double, unusually large, and pure white; first class.
Monument. Corolla deep purple, outer petals striped carmine, tube and sepals crimson.
Mrs. W. Cannell. White, large.
Mrs. E. G. Hill. Sepals crimson, double white corolla.
Noveau Mastodonte. Very dark violet colour, veined with red, the sepals reflexed.
Phenomenal. Short tube and reflexed sepals crimson, corolla azure violet, flaked red.
Viceroy of Canada. Violet corolla.
White Giant. White corolla, red sepals.

Double Petunia.

Double Petunias

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

BEAUTIFUL flowering border plants, which grow rapidly and bloom profusely, suitable for early spring planting.

White, Purple, Crimson, Striped, etc., and at least a dozen varieties of various blendings of colours.

Begonias.

Flowering Begonias.

THESE charming pot plants are now most highly esteemed for the magnificence of their flowers and their beautiful foliage. We offer both single and double varieties; they must be grown under glass or in a bush-house, and require light fibrous soil and careful watering. Abundant bloomers; all shades of colour. They bloom spring and summer, and rest in winter.

Tuberous Rooted.

Single Varieties - - - 1s. 6d. each
Double Varieties - - - 2s. 6d. each

Shrubby Varieties.

1s. each.

DISTINCT from the Tuberous Rooted varieties; small flowers but beautiful foliage.

Fuchsiavilles
Manicata
Macrophylla
Metallica
Nymphœfolia
Spotted Leopard
Weltoniensis

New Era Collection.

6 FLOWERING BEGONIAS 7/6

POST FREE.

Single varieties; distinct colours.

Ornamental Leaved Begonias

1s. each.

HIGHLY decorative pot plants for greenhouse, verandah, or bush-house. Grown for the beauty of their foliage only, the flowers being insignificant. Leaves are beautifully marked with bronze, silver, and crimson. Charming house plants.

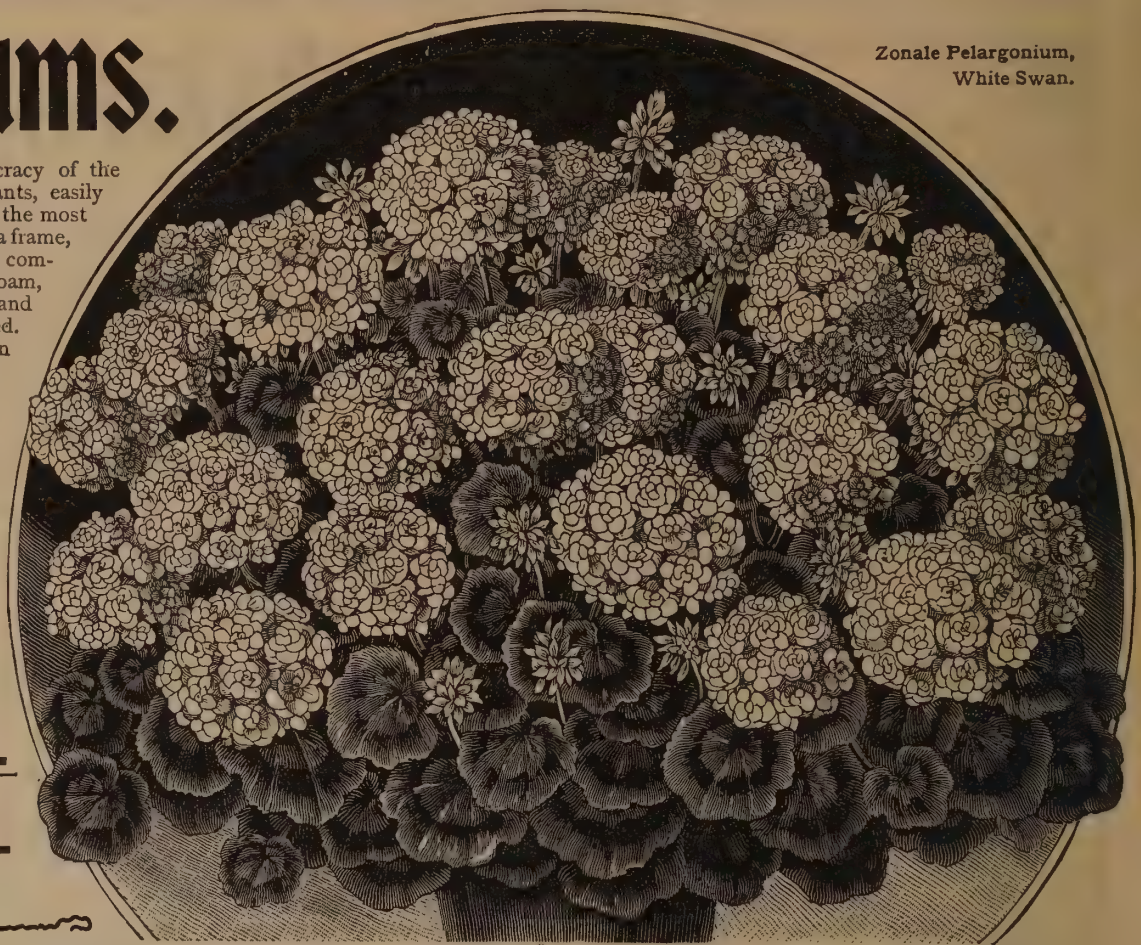
Bella
Countess
Despontaine
Duchess
Lady Annesley
Lady Belmore
Lambo
Mad. Tristot
Novelty
Pride of Botany
Rosaphylla
Scottiana
Tam O'Shanter
Vandemona
Violacea

New Era Collection.

6 Ornamental Leaved Begonias 9/-

Customer's own selection from the above List. **Post Free.**

Pelargoniums.



Zonale Pelargonium, White Swan.

In Pots.—Pelargoniums belong to the aristocracy of the floral world; they are most charming pot plants, easily grown, very free flowering, and have flowers of the most delicate shades of colour. They can be grown in a frame, green-house or bush-house. The most suitable compost for growing them in is two-thirds of turfy loam, and one-third coarse sand and decayed leaves and well rotted manure; the pots must be well drained. They should be kept growing freely, and when they are coming into bloom plenty of liquid manure should be given. When they have finished flowering the plants should be cut back, leaving the old wood only about two inches long; the plants should then be rested by keeping them rather dry, and when they begin to start again all the soil should be shaken from the roots, which should be pruned if necessary, and the plants re-potted and again grown on.

In the Open Garden.—It has now been found that many of these charming varieties do remarkably well planted out of doors, if a sheltered position can be given to them in the garden.

New Era Collection.

Any . . . POST FREE

12 Regal and Show 14/-

Selected from list by Customers.

Regal, Show and Decorative.

1s. 6d. each.; 14s. per dozen.

The varieties marked R are Regal; they are all more or less fringed and double.

Alexandre de Napadiewicz. Salmon carmine, margined white; upper petals blotched maroon; white centre.
Alfonso. Pure white, blotch of rich rosy crimson on upper petals, under petals faintly feathered with rose.
Angus. Delicate rose; upper petals blotched with dark crimson and shaded with bright rose; under petals spotted with dark crimson.
Beauty of Oxton (R.) Maroon, blotched, under petals dark crimson, shaded light centre.
Bougainville. Salmon, bordered pure white, deep chocolate blotch in early petal; very distinct.
Captain Raikes (R.) Upper petals fiery crimson, flaked purple, bordered carmine, shaded light centre.
Captain Raikes Improved. Bright scarlet flowers, shaded violet, deep blotch in upper petal; good habit.
Conductor. Bright carmine, upper petals blotched maroon, under petals shaded crimson.
Countess of Rosebery (R.) Pure white, spot of delicate rose in upper petals, margin of flower prettily fringed.
Donna Maria. Beautiful rosy pink, pure white centre and margin, feathered in upper petals deep maroon.
Dorothy. Soft carmine, rose-white centre with lilac shade, white margin, fringed, upper petals blotched maroon.
Dr. Masters (R.) Upper petals large black blotches, with a margin of rich crimson, lower petals blotched.
Duchess of Bedford (R.) Pure white, fringed with delicate rose in upper petals.
Duchess of Edinburgh. White, purple blotch, beautifully fringed; large truss, very free; dwarf habit.
Duke of Clarence. Purplish maroon.
Duke of Connaught (R.) Purplish maroon color, light centre, petals beautifully fringed.
Edward Perkins. Brilliant orange carmine, with blotches on upper petals.
Emperor of Russia. Cloud of dark maroon crimson on each petal, pure white belt; distinct and showy.
Garibaldi. Upper petals crimson scarlet, with a mulberry blotch; lower petals carmine scarlet, with a small blotch; white eye.
Gloire de Tours. Bright vermilion, light centre and edges, upper petals dark vermilion.
G. Shepherd. Brilliant orange crimson, large truss.
Gustave Malet. Rich crimson, dark spots, lilac centre.
Gold Mine. Rich orange scarlet, upper petals blotched dark maroon, large white eye; distinct.
Hebe. Large and pure white, pencilled on upper petals.
Her Majesty. Extremely fine; large pure white flowers, beautifully undulated and fringed; almost double.
Isabella. Lower petals rosy pink, maroon spots, upper petals orange pink, white centre.
Jubilee (R.) Delicate soft China pink, reddish maroon blotch, white centre; beautiful crimped margin.
Jubilee Victoria. A charming variety, blush pink; upper petals blotched with maroon.
Lady Isabel. Soft rosy lilac, deep maroon blotch in upper petals, slightly tinted lower ones; dwarf habit.
Madame Chas. Konig. Semi-double pure white, good form and substance; very free flowering.
Madame Thibaut. White, blotched and marbled rose, upper petals marked crimson maroon, large white centre; showy and free flowering variety.
Morning Star. Pure white, with a very deep and distinct crimson blotch on upper petals; flowers large and of good substance.
Mrs. Harrison. Sport from Mad. Thibaut; pink ground, reticulated white, white centre and margin; very large.
Nellie Hayes. Semi-regal habit, blush white, maroon spots on petals; robust, free growing, large trusses.
Prince of Wales. Bright vermilion, light centre and edges, upper petals light crimson and darkly blotched.
Princess Beatrice. Upper petals crimson lake, blotched with maroon and margined with white; under petals blush white; a large and full flower.
Purple Emperor. A great improvement in this color; fine, bold, open flowers, forming into large trusses; upper petals feathered and blotched maroon; distinct.
Queen Victoria (R.) Rich vermilion, petals margined with white; upper ones blotched maroon.
Regalia. Bright rose, light edges, upper petals faintly spotted with maroon.
Robina. Salmon rose; pretty and distinct.
Rose Queen (R.) Blush pink, small red spot on lower petals, upper petals blotched maroon and red.
Rosetta. Purple, shaded with rose, maroon spot in upper petals, distinct in color.
Royalty (R.) Pure white, with crimson spot in each.
Triomphe de St. Mande. A continental variety; rich deep crimson, immense quantity of bloom; effective.
Volonte Nationale. Extra large and good shape, each petal blotched rosy carmine, margined with a broad band of pure white; white throat, beautifully crimped.
Volonte Nationale Album (R.) Sport from Volonte Nationale; purest white, beautifully fringed, large.

Variegated Zonale and Tricolour.

1s. each.

Beauty of Calderdale. Yellow, with bronze zone.
Gaiety. Yellow and green.
Happy Thoughts. White, green centre, zone salmon.
Lady Cullen. Bronze red zone, edged crimson and gold.
Mrs. Pollock. Bronze red zone, belted and edged with crimson and gold.
Distinction. Novel; the green rich leaf disc being circumscribed by a narrow vandyked zone, and margin similarly crimped with sharply notched outline.
Veronia. Leaves bright golden yellow; very distinct.

Choice Zonale Geraniums.

DOUBLE. 1s. each.

Agnes Kelway. Immense trusses of rosy pink flowers.
Candidissima Plena. Snowy white; large, full and fine.
Esperance. Pretty delicate blush, salmon centre.
Friant. Fine large yellow cinnabar flowers; beautiful.
General Grant. Well-formed trusses of bright scarlet.
Grand Chan. Faideherbe. Intense. blackish crimson.
Jean Dollfus. Fine and full, purplish violet; immense.
Jules Simon. Beautiful clear rose; dwarf and free.
L'Abbe Gregoire. Dark crimson, marked bright red.
Lady Candahar. Deep self-salmon, large and full.
Lysias. Large deep salmon, flushed vermilion.
Madame Thibaut. Rich rose, shaded violet carmine; upper petals strongly marked white at base.
Remarkable. Rich deep violet crimson of fine shape.
Roi des Negres. Dark glowing crimson, very double.
Silver Queen. Double white, fine round flowers.

SINGLE. 1s. each.

Aphrodite. Cerise and magenta.
Blue Bell. Bluish lilac, good shape and truss.
Duke of York. Reddish magenta, deeper in upper petals.
Delicata. Delicate tint lavender pink, well formed.
Fiery Cross. Intense crimson; trusses large; dwarf.
Kate Greenaway. Large, pink.
Louis. Enormous trusses of deep purplish crimson.
Lady Newton. White ground, marbled reddish salmon.
Mrs. Lancaster. Bright scarlet.
Salmon Vesuvius. Salmon, suffused coral, white eye.
Ukara. Fine trusses of pure white; good form.
White Clipper. Trusses of fine form; pips purest white.
White Swan. Flowering pure white; excellent, free.

Ivy-Leaved Geraniums.

DOUBLE. 1s. each; 10s. doz.

Fine for covering fences; showy and handsome.

Abel Carriere. Soft magenta, feathered maroon.
A. F. Baron. Lilac rose, flower large and very full.
Beauty of Jersey. Lovely scarlet, shaded purple.
Eurydice. Rosy mauve, shaded carmine, tinted violet.
Flambeau. Large trusses, granite red; very distinct.
Gem of the Season. Bright rose shaded salmon.
Gloire de Lorraine. Cerise, brightened with scarlet.
Gloire de Nancy. Bright cerise red, shaded amaranth.
Isidore Feral. Light rose, large and very double.
Jeanne d'Arc. White suffused light lavender; first-class.
Konig Albert. Bright violet pink, good shape, double.
La Elegance. Variegated.
La Rosiere. Satiny rose, lighter margin; perfect.
Ondine. Rosy pink, upper petals feathered carmine.
Ryecroft Surprise. Crimson spots, shaded purplish rose.
Sabine. Bright rosy carmine; large and well-formed.
Sarah Bernhardt. White, upper petals feathered maroon
Vestal Queen. Pink, upper petals rayed purplish crimson.

Souvenir de President Carnot.

Roses.

Orders should reach us early to be forwarded when ready.

We offer a magnificent collection of all classes of Roses, which will succeed in any part of the colony, provided they are planted in suitable soil. The varieties of the Ever-blooming class are far superior to the old Hybrid Perpetual varieties, and are admirably suited to our climate.

NOVELTIES of 1899.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Alice Furon (Hybrid Tea). Dark green foliage, large, yellowish white flowers.
Anna Chatron (Tea). Tinted pink; large and free, opens well, vigorous habit; each petal delicately edged pink.
Charlotte Gillemott (Hybrid Tea). Soft shell pink, large thick petals.
Climbing Kaiserine Augusta Victoria. Vigorous climbing sport of the well-known dwarf variety; should make one of the best pillar or verandah Roses; of a vigorous habit; colour—pale fawn, deeper in the centre.
Climbing Meteor. The brilliant crimson of the original dwarf variety is well-known; this Climbing Meteor is identical with it in colour, but has a strong climbing habit, and produces abundance of flowers.
Climbing Souvenir de Wotton. This is also a climbing sport of the dwarf variety, a valuable addition. Colour: brilliant red.
Empress Alexandra of Russia (Hybrid Tea). Red, shaded with orange and carmine. Quite distinct and very beautiful.
Francois Dubrenil (Tea). Crimson, shaded cerise.
Helene Combier (Hybrid Tea). Salmon pink, with coppery base; large, exquisite shape, and very free flowering. A good new rose.
Jean Forgeot (Tea). Cream, tinted pink and salmon; fine, long handsome bud.
Muriel Grahame (Tea). Cream, lightly shaded pink.
Prinzessin E. von Ratibor (Tea). Full size; double; long blood red buds, shaded off to dark velvety red; perpetual flowering; a superb variety.
Red Marechal Niel. Climber. Seedling from "Marechal Niel" and "Pierre Notting." Carmine red.
Roger Lambelle (The White Margined Rose). (Hybrid perpetual). The flowers are deep crimson, with a distinct white margin surrounding each petal and appear as if neatly painted. No garden should be without a variety so charmingly new in colouring.
Souvenir de President Carnot (Hybrid Tea). Rosy flesh, shaded with white at edges of petals; good form. A fine free flowering addition to this class.
Souvenir de Catherine Guillot (Tea). Color: Orange red, tinted carmine on yellow ground; an exceedingly beautiful combination of colours.
Souvenir de J. B. Guillot (Tea). Bright strawberry red, changing to Capucine yellow, but with a deeper shade of colour.
Souvenir de Jeanne Cabaud (Tea). Outer petals shaded carmine, centre peach; one of the best.
White Maman Cochet (Hybrid Tea). In every respect equal to the now celebrated "Pink Maman Cochet."

NOVELTIES for 1900

See . . . Coloured Sheets.

CULTIVATION of ROSES.

Roses prefer strong loam, or even a stiff, clayey soil; the land should be well trenched and drained, and enriched with a liberal supply of well decayed manure, a strong, deep loam suiting them best. Planting may be done during June, July and August, when the plants are lifted out of the border, but we can supply a good assortment in pots for planting later. A judicious root pruning of the stocks lifted out of the borders before planting out is of great service. As some of the more delicate varieties are budded on common stocks, when planting the said stocks should be completely buried in the ground, so that only the branches of the true rose will remain above ground. Roses thus planted will not suffer, but be improved by the treatment, and losses of delicate varieties should be very few. We would also advise that, after planting, a mulching of manure be placed about each plant, and should suckers appear from the stocks, they should be removed, allowing only the shoots from the bud to remain.

New Era Collection.

Any . . . POST FREE

12 ROSES 10/6

Priced at One Shilling

. . . Customer's own selection.

Ever-blooming Tea-scented and Noisette Roses

1s. each; 10s. per dozen. When supplied during Winter Months, Packing Free.

A splendid class, being nearly perpetual bloomers.
Adrienne Christophile. Yellow shaded; large, full, and sweet-scented.
Aimee Vibert. White climber; a valuable season rose.
Aline Sisley. Flowers varying from deep rosy purple to shaded violet red, a colour altogether new.
Andre Schwartz. Scarlet crimson, fragrant, striking.
Archduchess Marie Immaculata. Brick red, shaded salmon and vermilion, large, good form.
Beaute Inconstante. Coppery red, yellow and carmine; a first-class variety.
Beauty of Stapleford. Rose, carmine centre.
Belle Lyonnaise. Canary yellow, changing to white.
Belle Siebrecht. An exquisitely scented Hybrid Tea, bright rosy pink, large and full, perfect form.
Bridesmaid. Deep pink shaded; a favourite.
Catherine Mermet. Salmon rose, cupped.
Charles de Legrady. Carmine, changing to deep rose, edges of petals silvery, large and full.
Comtesse de la Barthe. Soft pink, very fine.
Comtesse de Frigneuse. Yellow, bright canary.
Comtesse de Nadaillac. Rosy flesh shaded coppery yellow.
Cornelia Kock. Pale straw colour, large size.
Countess of Pembroke. Soft satiny rose, deep centre; deliciously fragrant.
Devoniensis. Creamy white, blush centre.
Dr. Grill. Light rose, coppery yellow centre.
Duchess of Albany. Deep bright uniform pink, large, perfect form.
Edouard Littaye. Carmine, rose shaded, with amaranth, changing to pale rose, centre violet red.
Edouard Gautier. Outer petals white, tinged rose, centre rich deep yellow, large, full and well formed.
Eliza Fougier. White, slightly pink centre.
Ernest Metz. Soft carmine rose, deepening in the centre, very large.
Etoile de Lyon. Bright sulphur yellow, large, free blooming.
Flametta Nabonnand. Nearly white, fine bud.
Grace Darling. Delicate peach colour, base of petals creamy white.
Homere. Pale rose, salmon centre, petals often bordered pink, full, good form, blooms in clusters.
Hon. Edith Gifford. Outer petals creamy white, centre delicate flesh, shaded rose.
Jean Ducher. Variable, bright yellow, salmon and coppery, sometimes shaded with peach, very large, full, and globular.
Jean Pernet. Bright yellow, large and full.
J. B. Varonne. Deep rose and bright crimson, petals coppery yellow.
Joseph Metral. Deep magenta changing to purple cerise.
Kaiserine Augusta Victoria. Pale fawn, and deeper colour in centre; a perfect rose.

Ever-blooming Tea-scented and Noisette Roses,

- - Continued - -

Kronprinzessin Victoria. White, tinted yellow, a first-class rose.
Lady Mary Fitzwilliam. Bright rose, sweetly scented, free bloomer.
La France. Pale peach colour, reverse deep rose.
Lord Tarquin. Pale flesh colour shaded, very free flowering, one of the best.
Luciole. Bright carmine, tinted with yellow.
Madame Camille. Delicate salmon pink, reverse of petals veined with white; cupped, large.
Ma Capucine. Orange or copper, shaded rose.
Madame Welche. Outer petals pale yellow, centre deep yellow, shaded.
Madame Lambard. Salmon red.
Madame Caroline Testout. Clear satiny rose.
Madame de Watteville. Creamy white, and beautifully margined.
Madame Charles. Rich apricot, beautiful in bud.
Madame Elie Lambert. Flesh rosy, passing to satin white; firsr-rate decorative variety.
Madame Eugene Resal. Ranging from coppery red to bright China rose, orange ground.
Madame H. Jamain. Light, centre coppery pink.
Madame Joseph Combet. Creamy white, shaded with pale rose, centre rosy yellow..
Madame Jules Grolez. Brilliant China rose.
Mademoiselle Christine de Noue. Deep purple, centre petals lake colour, very large, highly scented.
Mademoiselle Francisca Kruger. Coppery yellow, shaded rosy peach.
Maid of the Mist. Pale flesh colour in bud, opening nearly white.
Maman Cochet. Blush rose, shaded carmine and salmon; extra fine.
Marie von Houtte. White, tinted yellow, edged rose.
Marquis Litta. Carmine rose, vermilion centre.
Marion Dingee. Rich crimson maroon, large and cup-shaped.
Marquise de Viviens. China pink, fragrant.
Maurice Rouvier. Pale flesh rose.
Medea. Lemon yellow, deepening to canary, vigorous and free.
Miss Marston. Blush deep rose centre, shaded peach and yellow.
Niphetos. Snowy white, long beautiful bud.
Papa Gontier. Rosy crimson; long buds.
Paul Nabonnand. Satiny rose, veined peach.
Perle de Lyon. Yellow, sometimes apricot.
Perle des Jardins. Bright canary yellow, very large and fragrant.
Pink Perle. Deep rose, shaded carmine; first-class variety.
Princess de Sagan. Crimson.
Professor Ganiviat. Pink, sometimes red.
Rainbow. A lovely pink, blotched and striped with dark crimson, just enough to add to its beauty.
Saffrano. Bright apricot, a beautiful bud.
Sappho. Beautiful, petals fawn colour, or pale rosy buff, centre rich apricot, large very full and well-formed, exceedingly free blooming and highly fragrant.
Souv. d'Elise. Creamy white, yellowish centre.
Souvenir de Wotton. Red, cupped, large and full.
Souvenir Therese Levet. Dark velvety crimson.
Souvenir d'un Ami. Soft pink, a splendid rose.
Sunset. A fine rose, full bright apricot colour.
The Queen. Pure white Tea Rose, free blooming and fragrant, particularly beautiful in bud; a lovely rose.
Triomphe d'Angers. Dark red, shaded velvety crimson, large, fragrant.
Triomphe de Pernet Pere. Bright red, shaded purple.
Viscountess Folkestone. Uniform creamy pink, deepening to salmon pink.
Waban. Soft carmine pink, outer petals tinted.
William Allan Richardson. Beautiful orange yellow, shaded.
Ye Primrose Dame. Outer petals creamy white, or delicate primrose yellow.

Rambler Cluster Roses

1s. each.

Crimson Rambler. Brightest crimson; very vigorous grower; foliage very bright green.
Aglaia. Yellow,
Euphrosyne. Pink.
Thalia. White.
} These possess the same excellent qualities as the Crimson Rambler.

Provence or Moss Roses

Crested Moss. Beautifully crested
Old English Moss.
Pink Moss.
Victor Emanuel. A white variety.
W. Lobb. Purple.
} **1s.** each.

Ever-blooming Climbing Roses

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

Can be grown in the border if trained on poles.

Beauty de l'Europe. Deep yellow, reverse of petals coppery; large and well shaped.
Celine Forestier. Pale yellow, free flowering.
Cheshunt Hybrid. Carmine red, with violet shade.
Climbing Devoniensis. Creamy white.
Climbing la France. Beautiful blush.
Climbing Niphetos. Magnificent pure white Tea.
Climbing Perle des Jardins. Bright yellow, profuse
Climbing Souvenir de la Malmaison. Edges blush, deeper in centre.
Cloth of Gold. Sulphur yellow.
Duchess d'Auerstaedt. Yellow or pale buff with nankeen shade in centre.
Gloire de Dijon. Yellow and buff.
James Sprunt. Rich scarlet crimson, large.
Josephine Violette. Salmon yellow, coppery centre.
La Marque. White, centre tinged with yellow.
La Soliel. Glossy yellow, thick petals, large.
L'Ideal. Coppery rose, yellow centre, reflexed gold.
Madame Berard. Salmon rose, shaded yellow.
Madame Eugene Verdier. Outer petals chamoise yellow, centre deep orange.
Marechal Neil. Rich golden yellow, fragrant.
Monsieur Desir. Velvety crimson, violet shade.
Reine Marie Henriette. Bright rosy cerise, large and full, long petals.
Reve d'Or. Deep coppery yellow, fine form.
Rev. T. C. Cole. Bright yellow, large and full.
Solfaterre. Sulphur yellow, large and full.
Souvenir de Madame Metral. Bright cerise red, shaded scarlet.
Triomphe de P. Guillot fils. White, shaded with salmon, large and full.
Triumph de Rennes. Canary.
Waltham Climber, No. 3. Deep crimson, full globular, free bloomer.
White Marechal Neil. Creamy white.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

This class includes some of the Finest Roses in cultivation, and nearly all the fine Deep Crimson Highly Perfumed flowers so much esteemed. We can supply many other varieties.
Abbe Bramerel. Crimson, shaded purple.
Alfred Colomb. Bright fiery red, large and full.
Alfred K. Williams. Carmine red, changing to magenta.
Beauty of Waltham. Light rosy crimson.
Black Prince. Dark crimson, shaded with black; cupped, large, full, very finely shaped.
Captain Christy. Deep flesh, good form.
Charles Lefebvre. Crimson, purplish centre.
Dr. Andry. Dark bright red; large, full, fine form.
Dr. Sewell. Brilliant carmine scarlet, shaded with purple, back of petals bright red; large.
Duchess of Albany. Deep even pink, very large and full; highly perfumed.
Duke of Albany. Vivid crimson, darker as it expands.
Earl of Dufferin. Dark red; large and full.
Ella Gordon. Bright cherry red; large and full.
Emperor de Maroc. Rich velvety crimson.
Glory of Waltham. Crimson, vigorous pillar rose.
Grand Mogul. Deep crimson, very dark.
Her Majesty. Satiny pink, large and full.
Jean Liabaud. Crimson, shaded with black.
Jean Soupert. Velvety crimson, shaded scarlet.
John Bright. Very rich glowing crimson, exceedingly bright; large, full, and of fine form.
John Hopper. Rose, crimson centre, large, full.
Lord Macaulay. Variable, scarlet crimson to plum.
Lord Raglan. Scarlet crimson, edges violet crimson; large and full.
Louis von Houtte. Scarlet, shaded maroon.
Madame Baroness de Rothschild. White and pink, very fine.
Margaret Dickson. White, pale flesh centre.
Merveille de Lyon. White, very large and full.
Mrs. Harry Turner. Rich crimson scarlet, well formed and full.
Mrs. J. Laing. Soft satiny pink, well shaped and fragrant.
Paul Dupuy. Deep velvety crimson.
Paul Neron. Rich rose, monstrous, very double.
Pierre Notting. Blackish red, violet shaded, large.
Prince Arthur. Deep crimson, large, abundant.
Prince Camille de Rohan. Very dark crimson, splendid.
Pride of Waltham. Delicate flesh, shaded bright rose.
Princess Alice. Rich deep rose, with satin-like gloss; large, cupped and very double.
Silver Queen. Pinkish white and blush.
Souvenir de Wm. Wood. Black maroon, shaded scarlet; very effective.
Victor Hugo. Intense crimson, good form.
Victor Verdier. Deep vivid rose, large, fine.
Zavier Olibo. Shaded amaranth; A1.

New Era Collection

Any . . . **POST FREE**

12 ROSES 10/6

Priced at ONE SHILLING.

Customer's own selection.

Ever-blooming Polyantha Roses

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

These Roses are to their genus what the Pompones are to Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, etc. They are profuse and constant bloomers, and have bunches of small flowers.
Annie Marie Montravel. Small, pure white, large clusters.
Blanche Rebatel. Carmine, shaded rose.
Claire Jacquier. Nankeen yellow, clustered climber.
Etoile d'Or. Citron yellow in centre shading to pale chrome yellow; medium size and very fine.
George Pernet. Bright rose and pink.
Glorie de Polyantha. Rose, outer petals often flaked with red; dwarf.
Mademoiselle Cecile Brunner. Delicate salmon pink, deep salmon centre.
Miniature. White, tinted rose, small, full, daisy-like.
Perle d'Or. Nankeen yellow, deep orange in bud.

- - Banksian Roses - -

Banksia Alba. White.
Banksia Fortunii. Large, white.
Banksia Fortunes. Yellow.
Banksia Lutea. Yellow.
} Desirable Roses for climbing purposes. **1s.** each.

Herbaceous, Bulbous and other Hardy Plants

COMPLIMENTARY !

"I received the case of plants, and have much pleasure in complimenting you on the manner in which they were packed, and their freshness when they arrived, although they had been four days on the way and it was exceedingly hot weather."—MRS. ROBERTSON, *Goree, 1-3-00.*

"Your parcel of plants came to hand promptly and in good order. I am very pleased with them ; they appear to me up to your usual high standard."—W. PARNELL, *Waratah, 13-6-99.*

Acanthus.

A. Mollis. H **1 0**
Ornamental foliage perennial plants, producing spikes of white or rose flowers, 18 inches high.

Agapanthus.

A. Umbellatus. Blue. H **1 0**
A. Umbellatus Alba. H **1 0**
Strong tuberous plants, with flower stem 3 feet in height, surrounded by a crown of beautiful blue and white flowers; perfectly hardy, and will thrive in any ordinary garden soil.
A. Umbellatus Variegatus **2 0**
Similar to A. Umbellatus, with the exception that its foliage is variegated; habit of growth not so strong.

Agapanthus.

Agave.

A. Siemanni **1 6**
Very compact habit, leaves dark green, a beautiful plant for lawn decoration.

Alpinia.

A. Nutans. HH **1 0**
A graceful plant, producing tall shoots 6 to 8 feet, surrounded by a beautiful drooping raceme of perfumed pink flowers; will require considerable space, as it does best in a clump.

Anemone.

A. Japonica. H. Pink **1 0**
A. Japonica Alba (Honorine Joubert)
Pure white **1 0**
Two beautiful herbaceous plants, of great value for cut flowers; large leaves, flower stems 2 feet, flowers abundantly in cluster, single, hardy.

Anthemis.

A. Nobilis (Chamomile). For edging. H **0 6**

Bellis.

B. Perennis (Double Daisy). H ... **0 6**
This well-known family of favourite flowers do well in any sheltered shady position; we have several varieties and colours.

Calla, or Richardia (Lily of the Nile).

C. Ethiopica (Arum Lily). H. "Lily of the Nile." Of the easiest culture, prefers moist situation; foliage large, flowers white; a fine pot plant ... **1 0**
C. Little Gem. H. A dwarf variety of the Nile Lily, very handsome, valuable for table decoration **1 6**
C. Maculata Alba. H. Fine pot plant, with small leaves spotted with silver **1 6**
C. Sanctum (Black Calla). H. Large flowers, of a deep purple colour, with black pistils standing well out of the flowers; very curious, distinct, handsome foliage **1 6**

Cereus (Cactus).

C. Flagelliformis. HH ... **1 6**
C. Grandiflora. HH **1 6**
C. Lowii. HH **2 6**
C. Speciosisimus. HH ... **1 6**
C. Tweediana. HH. New ... **2 6**
These plants, generally known as Cactus, are suited for culture either in greenhouse, verandah or on rock work. They may also be planted in the open where the climate is not more frosty than the County of Cumberland. The flowers are grand, both for colour and size.

Clidanthus.

C. Fragrans. H **1 0**
Beautiful golden yellow flowers, of exquisite fragrance, produced abundantly. Quite hardy, and not particular as to soil.

Clivea.

C. Nobilis **2 6**
A splendid free flowering bulbous plant, with orange yellow flowers; produced on spikes about a foot high.

Crinum.

Choice Varieties **1 6**
Resembles Agapanthus in its habit; also produces tall flower stems, but its crown of flowers is more feathery; a beautiful plant.

Beautiful Illustrations of Plants

See after pages 80 and 88.

Convallaria.

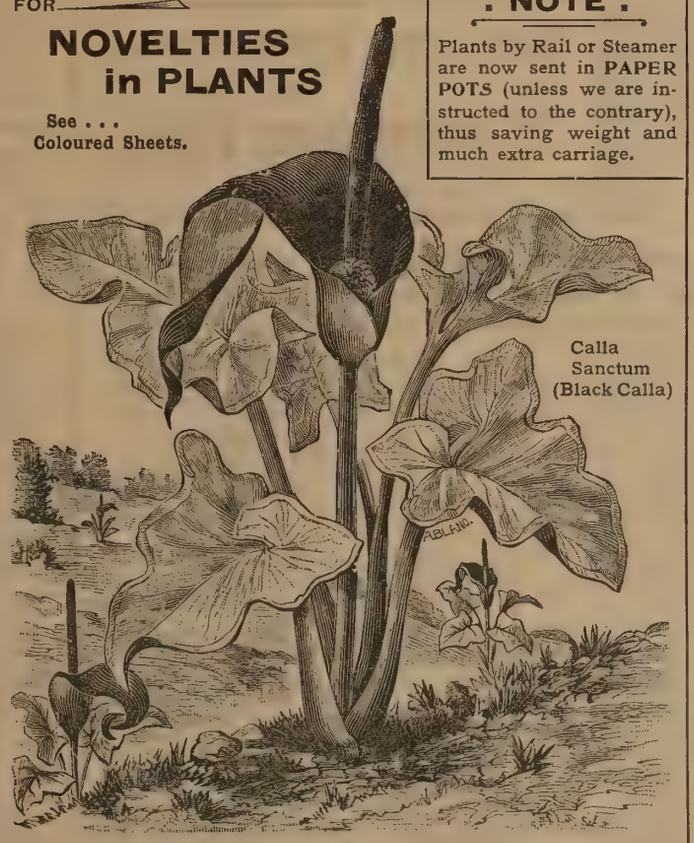
Convallaria.
(Lily of the Valley).

C. Majalis **1 0**
C. Alba Grandiflora.
Large flowering... ... **1 6**
An old English favourite, which succeeds only in a sheltered position; its perfume is delightful; flowers pure white ; it much prefers the colder climates.

FOR

NOVELTIES in PLANTS

See . . .
Coloured Sheets.



Calla Sanctum (Black Calla)

. NOTE .

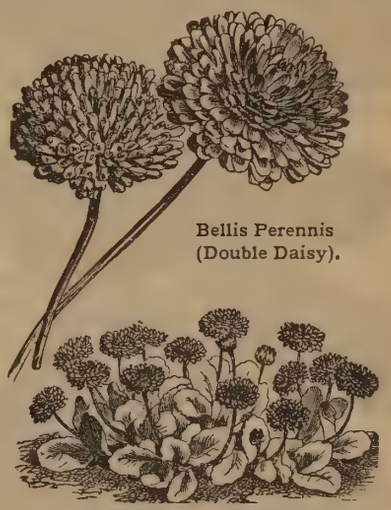
Plants by Rail or Steamer are now sent in **PAPER POTS** (unless we are instructed to the contrary), thus saving weight and much extra carriage.

Cyclamen.

Bulbs (during summer) **1s.** each; **9s.** dozen.
In Pots (winter months) **1s. 6d.** ea.; **15s.** dozen.
Beautiful winter and spring flowering pot plants, handsome foliage and charming flowers.

Epiphyllum.

E. Violaceum. HH **1 6**
E. Bicolor **1 6**
E. Bridgesii **1 6**
E. Madame Constance **1 6**
Belongs to the Cactus family, but with smaller differently shaped flowers; when grafted on a tall stem of the common Cactus they are particularly beautiful; fine for verandah plants, and hardy out of doors in a warm, sheltered position.



Bellis Perennis (Double Daisy).

Echinocactus.

E. Procumbens **2 6**
E. Amemocanthus **2 6**
Beautiful new plants for the bush-house.

Echeveria.

E. Metallica. HH ... ... each **1 6**
E. Retusa. HH ... ... each **1 6**
E. Secunda Glauca. HH per **100 12 0**
A magnificent family of foliage plants. E. Metallica is a half-hardy plant, suited for greenhouse cultivation, but can be planted out during summer, and is highly ornamental when used in carpet bedding; the leaves are large and with a metallic colour, with a lovely bloom over their surface ; the other varieties have green leaves, and grow in the shape of a rosette, and are used for ornamental bedding and for edgings.

Farfugium.

F. Grande. H **1 6**
F. Kæmpferii. H **1 6**

Funkia.

F. Cœrulea. H **1 6**
F. Japonica. H **1 6**
An attractive tribe of hardy herbaceous plants, good foliage and perfumed flowers.

Gazania.

G. Splendens. HH **1 0**
Hardy, showy, herbaceous plant from the Cape; produces large flower heads, of bright orange with black and white spots at the base of each petal ; of a trailing habit.

Gynerium (Pampas Grass).

G. Argentium. H **1 6**
G. Argentium Variegatum **2 0**
G. Roseum. H **1 0**
A beautiful strong-growing grass, which grows freely in any position, throws up tall stalks 8 feet high, surmounted by splendid feathery plumes of great beauty; these can be dried and used for decorative purposes.

Herbaceous, Bulbous . . . and other Hardy Plants,

- - CONTINUED - -

Violet California.

Justica.

J. Carnea. HH 1 6
J. Flavicoma. HH 1 6
J. Splendens. HH 1 6
Perennial plants that flower freely. Suitable for bush or green-house.

Mesembryanthemum.

All the most valuable varieties ... **6d.** and **1s.** each.
Succulent plants, suitable for rockeries and for edgings; free flowering and a variety of colours, the flowers open on bright days, and close as the sun goes down; a most brilliant display of colour when in flower.

Mimulus.

M. Hybrid Varieties. Spotted 1 0
M. Harrisoni (Gigantic Musk) 1 0
M. Moschatus (Musk) 0 6
Soft-wooded dwarf herbaceous plants; the flowers produced in profusion; they require a sheltered place; plenty of moisture. Musk is best cultivated in pots; leaves delightfully perfumed; yellow flowers; must have shade and plenty of moisture.

Pæonia (Pæony).

P. Moutan. Tree variety 3 6
P. Sinensis. Herbaceous; best improved varieties 1 6

Pampas Grass (See Gynerium).

Pentstemon.

Alba. Fine, pure white. H 1 0
Alexander Pflaum. Deep lake, white throat. H 1 0
Antoine Mirzay. Rosy vermilion, white throat. H 1 0
Bertha Koch. Pink, pure white throat. H ... 1 0
Cardinal. Brilliant scarlet, large flower. H ... 1 0
Clara. White, bordered with purple. H ... 1 0
Clio. White, bordered with purple. H 1 0
Emblem. Rosy scarlet, white throat. H ... 1 0
Emile Palladelle. Amaranth, white throat. H 1 0
Garden Director of Ortgus. Mauve, white throat, veined with purple. H 1 0
Georges Sand. Veined white lips, tube bright purple. H 1 0
Miss F. Hope. Pure white, shaded rose. H ... 1 0
M. Lemoinier. Bright crimson tube, dark throat veined white. H 1 0
Neron. Purple, white throat. H 1 0
Oracle. Rosy salmon, white throat. H 1 0
Perle. Pearl white, very beautiful. H 1 0
Sculpteur Bartholdi. Carmine, white throat. H 1 0
Sesostris. Purple, shaded violet, white throat. H 1 0
White Beauty. Pure ivory white, tinted rose. H 1 0
A very attractive herbaceous border plant; produces spikes about 18 inches high, profusely covered with tube shaped flowers of a variety of colours.

New Era Collection.

Any . . . **POST FREE**

12 Pentstemons 10/6

Customer's own selection.

SELECTED VIOLETS

SINGLE VARIETIES.	DOZ.
Admiral Avellan. A distinct single variety, rich purple dwarf habit, and very free flowering. ... **9d.** each	7 6
California. Large, single flower, of recent introduction. Colour, fine blue; straight, strong stems... ...	2 0
Gloire de Hynes. A fine blue violet, profuse bloomer, hardy. **9d.** each	7 6
John Raddenberry. Single, pale blue, very strong-grower and very hardy; long footstalks	3 0
May Jackson. Seedling of great merit; large pale blue flowers. **6d.** each	5 0
Princess of Wales. This is the largest and perhaps the finest variety grown, more the size of a Viola than the ordinary Violet; a rich, deep, dark blue in colour; stalks, 6 to 8 inches long, very erect. ... ... **6d.** each	5 0
Rawson's White. Great improvement on all single white varieties	6 0
The Czar. Single, producing flowers fully double the size of common blue violet, highly scented	1 6
The White Czar. Single white, much superior to the common white ...	2 0
Wellsiana (Odoratissima). Large, purple flowers, long foot-stalks, and blooms continuously	3 0

DOUBLE VARIETIES.	DOZ.
Count Brazza (syn. Swanley White). One of the best double white violets in cultivation	3 0
Marie Louise. Double, colour rich lavender blue, with light centre; flowers very large, free blooming, and deliciously fragrant	3 0
Neapolitan. Double, delicate shade of mauve, very strongly scented; a favourite variety	2 0

New Era Collection.

Any . . .

SIX VIOLETS

At dozen rates. **Post Free.**

Perennial Phlox. 9s. per dozen.

Aurora Borealis. Carmine zoned white ... 1 0
Bezard. Dark lavender 1 0
B. Kelway. Pale lilac 1 0
Eugene Damyanvilles. Pale lilac, white centre 1 0
Eugene Scott. Pink, dark centre 1 0
Gideon. Pale rose, dark centre 1 0
Huxley. Magenta and white 1 0
Iris. White, purple eye 1 0
Jeanne d'Arc. Pure white 1 0
La Fille d'Aix. White, cerise eye 1 0
Longchamp. White carmine eye, large trusses 1 0
Panama. White, cream eye 1 0
Pantheon. Bright salmon red 1 0
Purity. Pure white 1 0
Showy herbaceous plants of easy culture; they throw splendid spikes of flowers and continue to bloom for several weeks.

Polyanthes (Tuberose).

P. Tuberosa. Single and double ... clumps 1 0
P. The Pearl. Flowers double; dwarf habit ... 1 0
The delightful fragrance of the flowers, which are produced on tall spikes, renders the Tuberose useful for cutting; it is indispensable, as it blooms for a long period.

Polyanthus.

P. Varieties 0 6
An old favourite in English cottage gardens, and a free-flowering plant; in the spring trusses of flowers are produced on short stems; colours various; fine foliage.

Polygonatum (Solomon's Seal).

P. Vulgare 1 0
An excellent border plant.

Primula (Primrose).

P. Double Lilac (Primrose). H 1 0
P. Double White (Primrose). H 1 0
P. Double Yellow (Primrose). H 1 0
P. Veris (Single Cowslip). H 1 0
P. Vulgaris (Common Single Primrose). H 0 6
P. Obconica 1 0
All the varieties here named are hardy garden plants, with the exception of P. Obconica, which is a bush-house plant producing heads of handsome white flowers. The hardy varieties prefer a sheltered position.

Reullia.

Grandiflora. HH 1 6
A pretty, half-hardy, scarlet flowering plant, suitable for outdoor or pot cultivation; in colour it resembles the brilliant scarlet Geranium; its flowers are produced on upright stems, and are beautiful for cutting and bouquets.

Salvia.

S. Bethelli. Rosy pink, tipped white. H ... 1 0
S. Hoveyii. Dark purplish blue 1 0
S. Issanchon. White and red. H 1 0
S. Rutilans. Magenta purple, sweet scented ... 1 0
A charming family of free-blooming herbaceous plants; quite hardy, except S. Patens, which requires a sheltered place. S. Splendens is a beautiful plant with brilliant scarlet flowers.

New Era Collection.

Any . . . **POST FREE**

3 SALVIAS 4/6

Customer's own selection.

Statice.

S. Brassicafolia. H 1 6
S. Dicksoni. H 1 6
A charming family of fine foliage dwarf plants, which have striking spikes of flowers of various colours; they are quite hardy, and particularly suitable for rockeries.

Stokesia.

S. Cyaneus. H... ... ... 1 0
A valuable herbaceous hardy evergreen, producing from Christmas till winter double starry flowers of a lilac purple colour.

Tritoma.

T. Grandiflora (Queen's Lily). H 1 0
A handsome tribe of grass-tree-like foliage plants, producing fine spikes of crimson and orange flowers; most beautiful for a back border.

BEING WELL PACKED!

"I am glad to say that the plants forwarded by you to me arrived safe, being extremely well packed, and though at present a bit sticky will soon make good plants."—THOS. WARD, *Brisbane.*—*17-7-99.*

Greenhouse .. and Stove Plants

Asparagus, Sprengerii.

New Era Collections

Charming Decorative Plants.

Any . . . POST FREE

3 Asparagus 5/6

CUSTOMER'S OWN CHOICE FROM LIST BELOW.

. For Greenhouse Culture .

Any . . . POST FREE

6 Caladiums 10/6

ANY 6 CUSTOMERS PREFER FROM LIST BELOW.

. . . NOTE . . .

Plants marked * can only be grown in glass-houses artificially heated. Those not marked, in a cool green-house, and many of them in a bush-house also.

* Anthurium.

Cordifolium **2 6**
Crystallinum **3 6**
Scherzerianum has small foliage, but beautiful crimson flowers **3 6**

A remarkable family of stove and green-house plants, some of the varieties producing magnificent leaves and brilliant scarlet flowers.

Asparagus.

Plumosus Nana... ... ... **1 6**
Sprengerii **1 6**
Tenuissima **1 6**
Virgatus **1 6**

Beautiful evergreen climbers, for bush-house, green-house, and pot culture; lovely feathery foliage, fine for bouquets.

Caladiums.

Alocassia.

Intermedia **3 6**
Macrorhiza Variegata **3 6**
Metallica **3 6**
Thibautiana **5 0**

Bilbergia.

Grandiflora **2 0**
Viridifolia... ... ... **2 0**
Zebrina Nana **2 0**

Suitable for bush-house.

Caladiums.

Strong Bulbs, **2s. 6d.** each.

Auber.
Bellina. **La Comtesse de Condiexa.**
Candidum. **Madame Alfred Maine.**
Jules Duplessis. **Madame Margolin Schaefier.**
Mithridate. **Perle de Bresil.**
Mrs. Lang. **Souvenir de Dr. Bleu.**

Argyrites. This is the small-leaved variety; green leaves superbly blotched with white; largely used by florists; charming for bouquets **1/6** to **2 6**

Beautiful tribe of tender green-house foliage plants, but not suitable for outdoor culture, and are the better for artificial heat to start them in the spring when making their new growth; leaves magnificent, of a diversity of colour, curiously spotted and veined with wonderful combinations; they are bulbous plants and dormant in the winter, and during May, June, and July can be sent out in a dry state.

Cissus.

Discolor **1 6**

A beautiful green-house climber, prettily variegated.

Clerodendron.

Balfourii ... ... **1 6** to **3 6**
Thompsonii ... ... **1 6** „ **3 6**

Charming green-house climbers, which are best grown on a wire frame in the shape of a fan or balloon, to which the young shoots must be tied; the flowers are of a most striking character, creamy white, crimson tipped.

Coleus.

Standard Varieties. Medium-sized leaves; a beautiful collection of many distinct varieties ... ... per doz. **6/-** to **8 0**

New Large-leaved Hybrids. We can supply **12 varieties** of the new large-foliaged kinds. These varieties are very beautiful, fine, large foliage, and very robust **12 0**

Charming class of ornamental foliage plants. It is almost impossible to give descriptions of the numerous markings and variations of the foliage; the beauiy of the new varieties cannot be over-estimated; they are very suitable for the green-house, bush-houses, or verandahs, or for planting out during the summer months in a warm, sheltered place.

* Crotons.

24 varieties of all the best kinds ... ... each **2 6**

Collected from the various islands and Ceylon.

Curculigo.

Recurvata... ... ... **1 6**
Recurvata Variegata... ... ... **3 6**

Very effective decorative plants.

Cyperus.

Alternifolius **1 6**
Alternifolius Variegata **2 6**

Very useful bush-house plants.

Cyperus Alternifolius.

* Dieffenbachia.

Baraquiniana **2 6**
Bausei **2 6**
Baumannii **2 6**
Brasiliensis **2 6**
Chelsonii **2 6**
Magnifica... ... ... **2 6**

Dielytra.

Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart) **1 0**

A lovely, soft-wooded, herbaceous, half-hardy perennial, requiring a sheltered position; its foliage is soft but graceful, and it produces pendant spikes of beautiful pink, heart-shaped flowers in great profusion; it prefers a cool climate.

Greenhouse and Stove Plants

CONTINUED.

- - NOTE - -

Plants marked * can only be grown in glass-houses artificially heated. Those not marked, in a cool green-house, and many of them in a bush-house also.

* Dipladenia.

Bolliviensis 2 6

A most beautiful climber, bearing lovely white flowers delicately suffused with yellow.

* Dracæna.

Chelsonii. H 2 6
Goldeana 3 6
Lindenii 3 6
Massangeana 5 0
Sanderiana 2 6
Shepherdii. H 2 6

A most charming family of foliaged plants; the more tender varieties have marvellously beautiful coloured leaves; the hardier kinds are all of graceful habit, and highly ornamental decorative plants.

Eucharis.

Amazonica. The lovely Eucharis lily of the Amazon ... ... from 2 6
Candidum 3 6

Ficus.

Alba Variegata 5 0
Elastica. The true rubber tree of commerce; a most decorative plant, and will stand a long time in a room; its leaves are thicker than the ordinary F. Microphylla, and its habit makes it a beautiful plant 2 6
Parcelli 2 6

Gloxinia.

Dry Tubers can be obtained during April, May, June, and July, later on, in a growing state in pots.

Dry Tubers ... ... 1/6 each, 15/- doz.
In Pots ... ... 2/- ,, 20/- ,,

We offer
24 varieties, spotted and self colours, erect growing, etc.

We also offer the following magnificent varieties :—

Cœlestina. Pale blue markings, white throat.
Crassifolia Varieties.
Defiance. Brilliant crimson.
Kaiser Frederick. Rich crimson, scarlet markings, clear white throat.

Charming plants, trumpet-like flowers of every colour, in upright form; leaves, very beautiful, continue to flower for a long period; the shelter of a frame is all that they require, but cannot be grown outside.

Maranta.

* Maranta.

Picturata 2 0
Massangeana 2 0
Zebrina 2 0
Portiana 2 0
Sanguinea 2 0

Beautiful ornamental foliage plants, with coloured markings on the leaves.

* Medinilla.

Magnifica 3 6

Handsome foliage plant, bearing large flower clusters of a lovely pink colour.

Pandanus.

Veitchii ... ... 2/6 to 5 0

One of the most charming table decorative plants grown; white and green striped foliage; a perfect specimen plant.

Saintpaulia.

Ionantha 1 0

A charming little prolific flowering plant that was discovered on the Usambara Mountains in Central Africa; the leaves are dark green, fleshy, with downy surface, spread laterally over the soil, forming a rosette; from the centre and sides spring up quite a bouquet of flowers, violet-like both in colour and shape, 1½ inch in diameter, borne in stalks 2 to 3 inches high. Suitable for bush and greenhouse. (See Illustration, page 43.)

Schubertia.

Graveolens 2 6

Large, white, star-shaped flowers, very floriferous, and a magnificent green-house climber.

Tabernœmontana.

Coomassa, fl. pl. 2 6

A charming green-house plant, bearing a profusion of beautiful snow-white flowers of Gardenia form, sweetly scented.

Aquatic Plants.

WHAT can be more charming than the various lovely Water Lilies, which are so easily cultivated wherever a small pond or tank can be utilised for the purpose? The few varieties we mention are those we find do well around Sydney, and give splendid results for little trouble.

Nymphea.

Alba. The lovely white Water Lily seen in such profusion during summer and autumn. Tubers 1 6
Gigantea. The beautiful blue variety, native of our northern rivers, which prefers a warmer situation than the others. Strong Tubers: May to October 2 6
Lutea. The beautiful yellow variety; rather a shy bloomer as compared to Alba. Tubers ... 3 0

Pontedera (Water Hyacinth.)

Crassipes 1 0

A beautiful flowering water-plant, producing flowers much resembling the Iris, of a beautiful soft lilac rose colour, the upper petals showing a curious blue blotch; it has curious shiny leaves, and will grow and thrive well in the open air. Grows in a glass dish or tub filled with water, if a little earth is allowed to settle at the bottom to allow the roots to take hold.

Carpet Bedding Plants.

Alternanthera.

	HUNDRED
Aurea Reticulata	12 0
Aurea	12 0
Amabile	12 0
Parenchoides	12 0

Iresine.

Acuminata	12 0
Herbstii	12 0
Lindenii	12 0

. . Plants for Edging . .

	HUNDRED
BOX	7 6
OXALIS, pink	5 0
PYRETHRUM AUREUM	7 6
THYME, variegated lemon	10 0
THYME, silver variegated	10 0
THRIFT	10 0
VIOLET, white	6 0
VIOLET, blue	6 0

Seedling Annuals,

- - - ETC. - - -

To meet an increasing demand for seedlings we are now able to supply the following during the months named. Fine, strong, healthy, young plants :—

CAN BE SUPPLIED DURING APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST.

	DOZEN
Acroclinium Roseum	1 0
Acroclinium Alba	1 0
Antirrhinum. Best varieties	1 0
Aquilegia Vulgaris, fl. pl.	1 0
Althaea (Holyhocks). Double, mixed	1 0
Bellis Perennis (Daisies). Sorts	1 0
Centaurea (Cornflower). Sorts	1 0
Calendula. Best mixed	1 0
Calliopsis Drummondii Bassile	1 0
Calliopsis Grandiflora	1 0
Calliopsis Bicolor Tinctoria	1 0
Calliopsis Lanceolata	1 0
Calliopsis. Best mixed	1 0
Candytuft. Sorts	1 0
Carnation, Marguerite	1 6
Carnation, Perpetual	3 0
Carnation, "Riviera Market." Beautiful ever-blooming; profusion of flowers of all shades; perfect for cutting; seedlings give 90 per cent. double flowers. Mixed Seedlings	2 0
Chrysanthemum Tricolor	1 0
Chrysanthemum Tricolor Eclipse	1 0
Chrysanthemum Carinatum Tricolor. "Sultan"	1 0
Chrysanthemum Carinatum Burridgeanum	1 0
Chrysanthemum Segetum Grandiflora ...	1 0
Chrysanthemum. Double golden...	1 0
Chrysanthemum. Best mixed varieties	1 0
Cosmos. Mixed colours	1 0
Cosmidium Burridgeanum	1 0
Campanula (Canterbury Bells). Mixed ...	1 0
Dianthus Snowflake	1 0
Dianthus Heddewegii	1 0
Dianthus Chinensis	1 0
Dianthus Barbatus (or Sweet William) ...	1 0
Dianthus. Best mixed	1 0
Delphinium. Mixed	1 0
Eschscholtzia. Best mixed	1 0
Gaillardia Grandiflora. Single	1 0
Gaillardia Picta. Single	1 0
Gaillardia Picta Lorenziana. Double ...	1 0
Helichrysum. Mixed...	1 0
Linum Grandiflora Rubrum (Scarlet Flax) ...	1 0
Linum. Best mixed	1 0
Lupins. Best mixed	1 0
Myosotis (Forget-Me-Not). Sorts	1 0
Nigella. Mixed	1 0
Pansies. All the best strains	1 0
Pansies, Superb French	1 6
Pansies, Superb Velvet. New strain, most magnificent flowers	2 6
Papaver (Poppies). Best varieties	1 0
Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora	1 0
Phlox Drummondii Cuspidata	1 0
Picotees	1 0
Polyanthus	2 0
Primrose (English)	3 0
Rhodanthe Maculata	1 0
Rhodanthe Manglesi	1 0
Scabious. Mixed	1 0
Sweet Alyssum. White	1 0
Stock, Ten-week. Various	1 0
Stock, Brompton	1 0
Verbenas. Superb mixed	1 0
Wallflower. Single	1 0
Wallflower. Double	1 0

CAN BE SUPPLIED DURING SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER & DECEMBER.

	DOZEN
Ageratum. Mixed	1 0
Amaranthus. Sorts. Coloured leaves	1 0
Aster. Sorts	1 0
Balsam. Best mixed	1 0
Celosia. Mixed	1 0
Cosmos. Mixed...	1 0
Cosmidium Burridgeanum	1 0
Digitalis (Foxglove). Mixed	1 0
Gomphrena Globosa (Globe Amaranthus) ...	1 0
Helianthus (Sunflower). Sorts	1 0
Helianthus Cucumerifolius (Small Sunflower)	1 0
Hunnemannia Fumariæfolia. Lovely annual; one of the most showy of all flowers, and its foliage is beautiful, and formed in a mass near the ground; the flowers are borne on long wiry stems in great profusion, very large, and a fine brilliant yellow, fully as showy as a mass of Tulips; very valuable for cutting. Height, 18 inches	2 0
Lobelia. Mixed...	1 0
Nasturtium. Best mixed	1 0
Portulacca. Single	1 0
Portulacca. Double	1 0
Pyrethrum Aureum	1 0
Rudbeckia. Bicolor	1 0
Salpiglossis	1 0
Tagetes (Marigold). Sorts	1 0
Zinnia Sorts	1 0

FERNS.

The prices quoted are according to size of plants. We can supply extra large sized plants at special prices.

WE have a splendid stock of Ferns this season, and our plants are specially grown for decorative purposes, and are in fine foliage. For house decoration they cannot be excelled, as they require little attention, and if watered carefully will last a long time indoors, if they are put outside at night in a sheltered place and occasionally syringed. Many of the Ferns marked B are quite hardy out of doors, and can be grown successfully in any shady, sheltered place. Ferns require abundant moisture during their season of growth from October to May, after that time less moisture should be given.

Those marked **B** are suitable for Bush-house cultivation, and are comparatively hardy; those marked **S** should be grown under glass.

Adiantum Williamsii.

Adiantum.

Affine (vars. of Maiden Hair Fern)	1 6	to	2 6
Amabile	1 6	,,	2 6
Bellum	1 6	,,	2 6
Capillis Veneris	1 6	,,	2 6
Capillis Veneris Pacotti	1 6	,,	2 6
Concinum	1 6	,,	2 6
Concinum Latum	1 6	,,	2 6
Cuneatum	1 0	,,	2 6
Cuneatum Grandiceps	1 6	,,	2 6
Curvatum	1 6	,,	2 6
Decorum	1 6	,,	2 6
Formosum	1 6	,,	2 6
Fragrantissimum	1 6	,,	2 6
Gracillimum	1 6		—
Hispidulum	1 0		—
Le Grandii	1 6	,,	2 6
Macrophyllum	1 6	,,	2 6
Pedatum	1 6	,,	2 6
Princeps	1 6	,,	2 6
Pubescens	1 0	,,	2 0
Sancta Catherina	1 6	,,	2 6
Tenerum	1 0	,,	2 0
Trapeziforme	2 6		—
Williamsii	1 6	,,	2 6

Alsophila.

Excelsa	1 6	,,	5 0
Australis	1 6	,,	3 6
Macarthuri	3 6		—

Asplenium.

Bulbiferum	1 6	,,	2 6
Diversifolium	1 6	,,	2 6
Falcatum	1 6		—
Flabelliferum. B	1 6	,,	2 6
Lucidum	1 6		—
Nidus (Bird's Nest)	1 6	,,	2 6
Veitchii. B	1 6	,,	2 6
Viviparum	1 6	,,	2 0

Blechnum.

Braziliense	1 6	,,	2 6

Cyathea.

Dealbata	2 6	,,	10 0
Medullaris	3 6	,,	10 0

Davallia.

Dissecta	2 0		—
Fijiensis. S	1 6	,,	2 6
Fijiensis Major. S	1 6	,,	2 6
Mooreana. S	1 6	,,	2 6
Pyxidata	1 6		—

Dicksonia.

Antarctica	3 6	,,	10 0

Dictyograma.

Japonica. B	1 6	,,	2 6

Diplazium.

Thwaitsia. B	1 6	,,	2 6

Doodia.

Caudata	1 6		—

Gymnogramma.

Chrysophylla (Golden Fern)	2 0		—
Decompositum. S	1 6	to	2 0
Sulphurea. S	1 0	,,	2 0
Peruvianum Argenteum. S	1 6	,,	2 6
Veitchii. S	1 6	,,	2 6

Lastrea.

Richardii Corymbosa	2 6		—

Lomaria.

Discolor	2 0		—
Gibba. B	1 0	,,	2 0
Patersonii	1 6		—

Lycopodium.

Aureum. SB	1 0		—
Cassia Arborea. SB	1 6		—
Fasselata. SB	1 0		—
Formosum. SB	1 6		—
Grandis. SB	1 6		—
Masterii. SB	1 6		—
Nidus. SB	1 0		—
Schotti	1 6		—
Stoloniferum	1 0		—
Umbrosum	1 6		—
Wildenovii	1 0		—

Microlepia.

Hirta Cristata	2 0		—

Nephrodium.

Decompositum. S	1 6	,,	2 6
Molle	1 6		—
Molle Corymbiferum	2 0		—

Nephrolepis.

Davallioides. S	1 6	,,	2 6
Davallioides Furcans. B	1 6	,,	2 6
Bridgesi	2 0		—
Erecta. B	1 0	,,	2 0
Exaltata	1 6		—

Onychium.

Japonicum	1 6		—

Osmunda.

Falcata. B	1 6	,,	2 6
Japonica	1 6		—

Platycerium.

Alicorne	2 6		—
Grande	2 0		—

Pleobodium.

Aureum	1 6	,,	2 6

Pteris.

Argyrea (Silver Fern)	1 6		—
Bipinnata. B	1 6	,,	2 6
Cretica Alba Lineata	1 6		—
Nemorolis. B	1 6	,,	2 6
Ouvrardi	1 6	,,	2 6
Serrulata. B	1 6	,,	2 6
Serrulata Cristata	1 6		—
Tremula. B	1 0	,,	2 0
Umbrosa	1 6		—

Large TREE FERNS

Price according to size. Quotations on application.

New Era Collections.

6 Adiantum Ferns 7/6

POST FREE.

Gracillimum	Cuneatum
Tenerum	,, Grandiceps
Paccotti	Concinum

12 Lovely FERNS 12/-

POST FREE.

Adiantum Pubescens	Nephrolepsis Bridgesi
,, Gracillinum	,, Exaltata
Asplenium Veitchii	Pteris Argyrea
Gymnogramma Sulphurea	,, Cristata Compacta
Pleobodium Aureum	,, Bipinnata
Selaginella Alamanda	,, Ouvrardi

WORTH NOTING!

"I received the Ferns yesterday afternoon safe and sound; they are very nice ones; we are very pleased with them and thank you very . . . much."—JAS. GIBBS, . *Rookwood.—21-6-99.*

"The plants arrived in splendid condition, a journey of 1460 miles." H. FAUST & SON, . . . *Menindie.—21-6-99.*

Anderson & Co. Seedsmen and Plant Merchants, Sydney.

Decorative PALMS.

WE can supply Palms in any quantity, and of almost any size. The prices quoted are for medium-sized, well-furnished plants; but we can also supply splendid extra-sized, well-grown plants of nearly every variety. We have tens of thousands of Palms of all sizes to offer, and will always be glad to make special quotations for large lines.

Areca.

Bauerii	from	1 6
Lutescens	,,	2 6
Sapida	,,	1 6
Rubra	,,	2 6

Brahea.

Filamentosa ... ,, 1 6
One of the best Palms for embellishing the garden grounds.

Chamærops.

Excelsa ... ,, 2 6

Cocos.

Plumosa ... ,, 1 6
Weddelliana ... 2 6 to 10 6
Most graceful palm in existence; very beautiful for table and drawing-room decoration.

Cycas.

Sircinalis ... from 3 6
The best of this family; very handsome.
Revoluta ... ,, 3 6

Caryota.

Urens ... ,, 2 6

Corypha.

Australis (The N.S.W. Cabbage Tree Palm) ,, 1 6

Geonoma.

Intermedia ... Large plants	,,	7 6
Gracilis	,,	2 6

Kentia.

Belmoreana (Curly Palm) ...	1 6 to	42 0
Moorei ...	from	2 6
Canterburyana (The Large Mountain) ...	,,	1 6
Fosteriana (The Thatch Palm) ...	1 6 to	42 0

We also offer fine well-grown specimens of Kentias, 4 to 6 feet, from **15s.** to **42s.**
The Kentias are the hardiest, most beautiful, and most useful of all the palms. For decorative purposes they cannot be excelled.

Latania.

Borbonica ... from 3 6
Very beautiful fan-leafed palm.

Licuala.

Grandis ... ,, 5 0
Another strikingly handsome fan-leafed palm.

Macrozamia.

Denisonii	,,	1 6
Cylindrica	,,	2 6

Phœnix.

Reclinata	3 6 to	10 6
Sylvestris	3 6 ,,	10 6
Farinifera	3 6 ,,	10 6
Pumilia	3 6 ,,	10 6

Ptychosperma.

Alexandre ... from 2 0

Seaforthia.

Elegans (The Bangalow Palm of N.S.W.) ,, 1 6

Sabal.

Blackburniana ... ...Small plants ,, 1 6

Areca Bauerii.

Chamærops Excelsa.

PALMS IN POTS.

THERE is no form of home decoration more pleasing than the liberal distribution of plants about the rooms of a house, or on the balconies or verandahs. The choice of plants which will succeed indoors is not large, and perhaps the very hardiest and best of all are the well-known **KENTIAS.**

These magnificent plants will grow well indoors if the few simple directions we give are followed. To keep the plants in perfect health they must have plenty of water—that is, as much as they require; if they are kept in the shade, three times a week will be often enough to water them. The best plan is to take the plant outside on the verandah, fill up the pot with water, and allow all surplus to run off through the drainage; and should the water run through very quickly it may suggest that the ball of earth in the pot has been allowed to become too dry, in which case stand the pot in 4 or 5 inches of water for half an hour, then allow all surplus water to drain off; on no account allow the plants to remain long in saucers containing water, as the practice will certainly kill them.

The palms should have their leaves sponged once a week, so as to remove any dust, and it is a good plan to put them out on the verandah or balcony occasionally when the weather is mild, but they must be kept out of the wind and sun; they like shade. So long as the leaves retain their dark green appearance the plants are in good health; but should they become a pale green or of a yellowish hue, a few weeks on the verandah, with frequent sponging, careful watering, and the removal of all scale or insect from the leaves will soon bring them back to robust health.

Kentia Belmoreana.

Corypha.

Phœnix.

Cycas Revoluta.

. . ORCHIDS . .

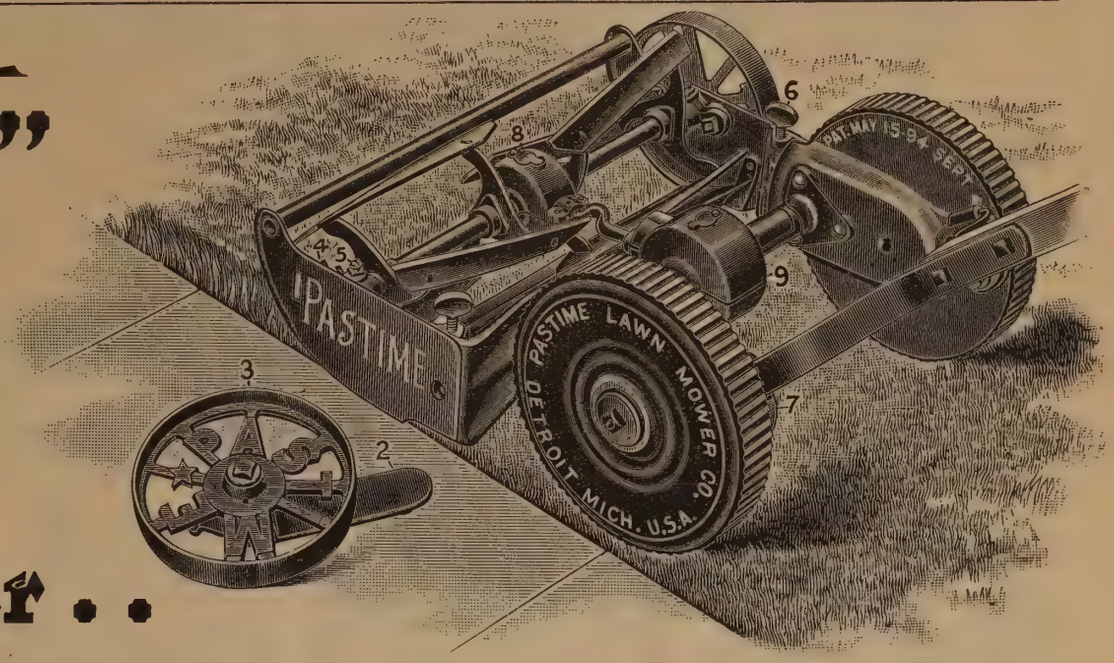
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

WE can supply strong roots of many of the best Orchids, including:

Aerides.
Cypripediums (The Slipper Orchid). In 12 finest sorts.
Calanthes. A beautiful free-flowering species.
Cattleyas. 12 varieties. Superb flowering.
Dendrobiums. Laelias. Lycaste.
Oncidiums. Several choice varieties of the butterfly type.
Odontoglossum. Many varieties.

Garden Requisites and Sundries

The Improved "Pastime" . Lawn . . Mower . . and . . Trimmer . .



. THE . . .

First Great Advance in twenty years.

THE "**PASTIME**" TRIMS TO 1/8 OF AN INCH OF . . WALK, FENCE, TREES, Etc.

Prices :

SIZE.	WEIGHT.	PRICE.
14 inch	37 lbs.	£1 17 6
16 inch	39 lbs.	£2 0 0

COMPARISON OF FACTS.

In order to show conclusively the difference between the "**Pastime**" and the other mowers on the market, which we will term "old style," it is necessary to make a comparison of the facts regarding the two as they actually exist.

1st The "**Pastime**" cuts the grass within ⅛ of an inch of a tree, fence, or walk, thereby necessitating **no trimming** with shears or sickle. The **old style** will not cut within 3½ inches of a tree, fence, or walk, and shears or sickle must be used to finish the lawn.

2nd The "**Pastime**" side wheels "3" (see cut) carry only the forward light part of mower, and **do not** mat down the grass so, but that it springs back immediately into normal position. The **old style** large wheels carry the entire weight of machine (35 to 40 pounds) besides the weight of the operator, and the entire weight (about 75 to 100 pounds) is on the unmown grass, and all users of the old style know the ridge it leaves on the lawns.

3rd The "**Pastime**" is the only mower in the world that can be **sharpened by a novice.** The knife cuts the same as the shears, and ⅛ of an inch can be filed off from the blades before adjustment is necessary. **Incredible as it may seem,** it is nevertheless a fact, that the edge of the blade may be uneven from improper filing, and still if filed simply to a sharp edge, the mower will cut just as well as though absolutely even, until you have filed away ⅛ of an inch of the cutter blades which are absolutely parallel with the lower blade. The **old style** must be taken to an expert to sharpen.

4th The "**Pastime**" will cut a clump of grass a foot high, by simply bearing down on handle and raising reel knives, clipping off one half at first cut and balance at second cut. The **old style** will absolutely clog in such a clump of grass.

5th The "**Pastime**" with side wheels **on** cuts to within two inches, and **off** to ½ inch of walks, etc. The **old style** will not under any conditions cut nearer than 3½ inches to a walk, etc.

6th The "**Pastime**" handle adjustment is such that it can lay level with mower and work between that and highest position, allowing operator to work on steep inclines, terraces, etc.

A Wonderful Worker.

The "FAIRY" Lawn Mower.

	£	s.	d.
12 inch	1	5	0
14 inch	1	7	6
16 inch	1	10	0
18 inch	1	12	6

This is the celebrated American machine, the cheapest yet introduced, and a wonderful worker; it will cut rough grass, and when properly adjusted, will cut very close. Easy to work and easily kept in order.

Oil for Lawn Mowers

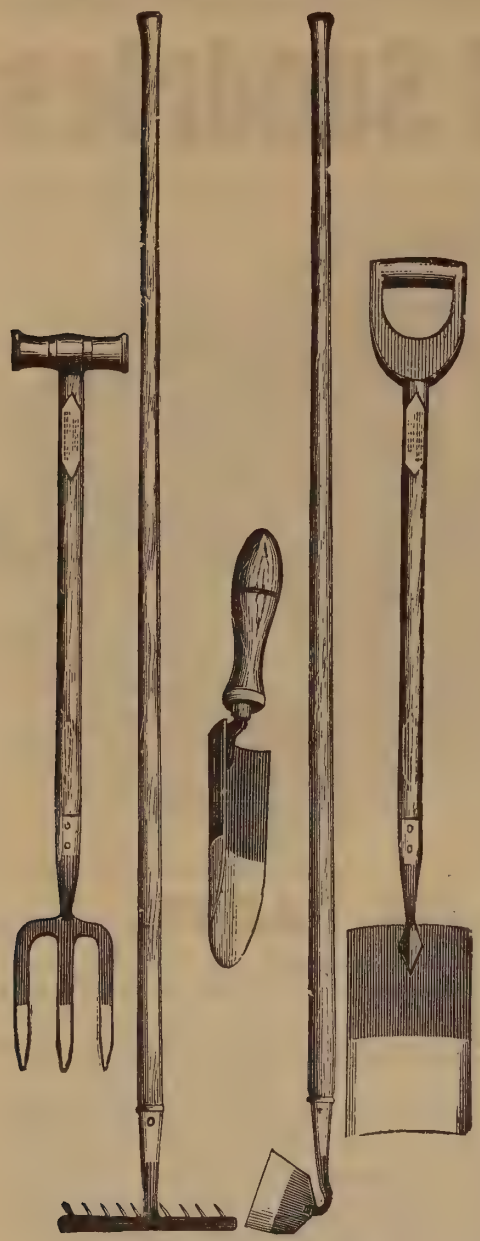
1s. and 1s. 6d. per tin.

Horticultural Sundries.

On the following pages will be found full lists of Horticultural Sundries of every description, and as we have just landed FULL STOCKS of all the lines named, will our customers look through the lists, and send us their orders for any garden requisites required?

Special attention is given to the careful packing of these to avoid breakages, etc.

Garden Tools, Etc.



Set of Light Garden Tools.

SETS of . . . Light Garden Tools

FOR LADIES or AMATEURS.

Set of 4, 5 and 6 tools - - **5 0** to **10 6**

The larger size are useful tools in any garden.

Garden Spades.

D handled, Parkes' patent - **3 9** to **5 0**
Ladies' Spades (various sizes) **1 9** ,, **3 6**

Garden Trowels.

Blue, bright points, 5 to 8-in. **0 6** ,, **1 3**
Bright all over, 7-in. - - **1 6** ——
Long-handled trowels - - **1 0** ——

Garden Rakes.

Finest Bright Steel, with handles - - - - **1 6** ,, **2 6**
Finest Steel, unhandled - **1 0** ,, **2 3**

Garden Hoes.

Turnip or Garden, 4 to 10-in. **0 9** ,, **1 0**
Dutch - - 4 to 10-in. **1 0** ,, **1 9**
English Clipping - - 00 to No. 5, 6 to 10-in. **1 0** ,, **2 3**
American Handled (Light) - 6 to 8-inch - - - **1 0** ,, **2 0**

Daisy or Weed Lifter.

Daisy or Weed Lifter - **1 0** and **1 9**

Weed Forks.

Blue, bright tips - - - **1 0** to **1 6**
Long-handled - - - **1 0** ,, **1 9**

Edging Irons (Handled).

For trimming grass edges - - - **3 3**

Pruning Saws.

14-inch to 18-inch - - **2 6** to **3 0**
"Californian" - - - **6 0** ——

The latter is specially recommended by the New South Wales Department of Agriculture.

Shears.

Hedge Shears, 8 to 10-inch - **3 3** to **5 6**
Edging Shears, 8 to 10-inch- **5 6** ,, **8 0**
Myticuttah Lopping Shears - **8 0** ——
Long-handled Lopping Shears, small size - - - **3 3** ——
Long-handled Lopping Shears, large size - - - **6 3** ——

Rose Pruners. 2s. 6d. each.

Secateurs (Vine Pruners).

Various patterns **3/- 3/6 4 0** and **5 6**

Weed Fork.

Twig Nippers.

"Footprint" brand, 6-inch - - **1 6**
,, ,, 8-inch - - **2 9**
,, ,, 9-inch - - **3 0**

Watering Cans (ENGLISH MADE.)

Painted Green, with spouts 2 ft. long and two brass roses, fine and coarse, detachable, extra finish.
4-qts. - **7 0** 6-qts. - **8 0** 8-qts. - **9 6**
Common fine - - - **2 3** to **5 9**

Leather Garden Gloves.

Strong "Gauntlets" for pruning **3 0** & **3 6**
Oxford Tans, with cuffs - - **2 0** ,, **2 9**
Ladies', for garden work - - **1 6** ,, **2 6**

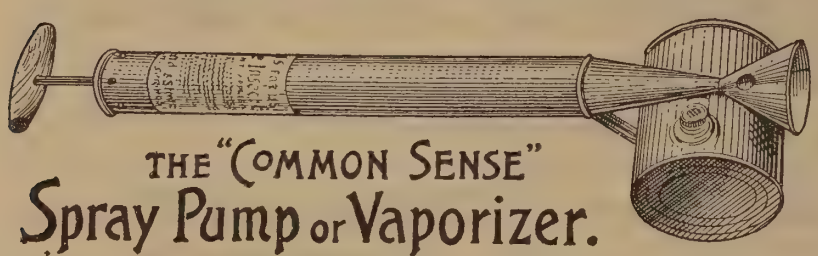
Dutch Hoe.

Garden Lines.

Strong cord - - - **1 6**

Garden Reels.

3s. 6d. each.



THE "COMMON SENSE" Spray Pump or Vaporizer.

Tin, 3s. 6d. each. Packing and postage free in N.S.W., **5s.**; other Colonies, **6s.**
Copper, 6s. each. Packing and postage free in N.S.W., **8s.**; other Colonies, **9s.**

THE most effective **Cheap Amateur's Spray Pump and Vaporizer** yet offered. It throws a spray as fine as mist, and is in consequence more effectual than any other Spray Pump made, and only uses about one-tenth the liquid.

Directions for Using.—The leather plunger on the inside of air chamber should be kept well oiled. Care should be taken to see that it does not get hard and dry, as it forms the air suction; it should be taken out and rubbed occasionally, in case it becomes hard, especially if unused for some time. To produce a heavy spray, work the plunger quickly. Always clean the machine thoroughly before putting away, when not in use. For destroying scale, mealy bug, red spider, thrips, black or green fly, and mildew or insect life of any kind on plants, shrubs, or fruit trees, use Nikoteen, Gishurst's Compound, or any of the washes or emulsions recommended can be applied with this sprayer.

Messrs. Anderson & Co. have the sole control of this splendid Sprayer, for both New South Wales and Queensland.

BRASS GARDEN SYRINGES.

LAWSON'S PATENT

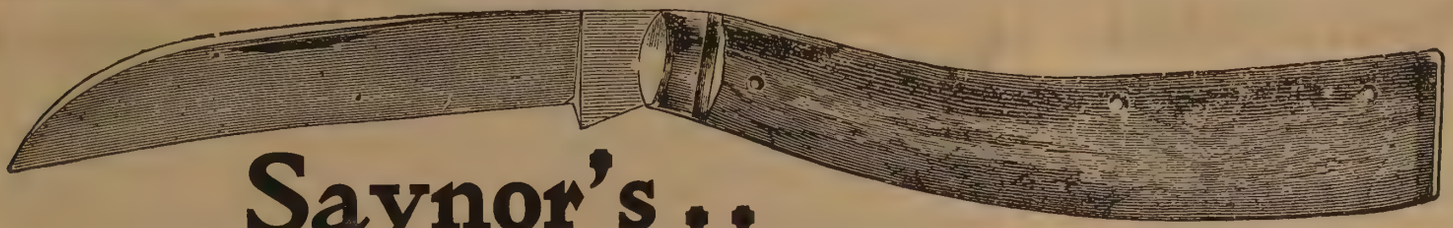
No. 1, 12-in. barrel - - **9 0**
No. 1½, 15-in. barrel - - **12 0**
No. 3, 18-in. barrel - - **17 6**
No. 4 - - - - - **19 0**

THIS useful instrument can be used for a variety of purposes in the garden. Where insect pests are numerous, and where the application of Gishurst's Compound or of an Insecticide of some kind is so frequently necessary, the Syringe is indispensable. The spare roses, when not in use, are screwed on to the side, as represented by our woodcuts, so that they may be changed at pleasure. The roses are of three sizes.

Cheap Syringes.

For spraying with insect washes and insecticides. **4s. 6d.** to **7s. 6d.** each.

No. 1. No. 1½. No 3 No. 4.



Saynor's .. Pruning and Budding Knives.

ANY OF THESE CAN BE SENT BY POST.

Bone-handled Budding Knives.

324	325	329	BL	325½	204	207
3/6	3/6	3/-	3/6	5/-	3/6	3/6

Buckhorn-handled Pruning Knives.

938	189	197	195½	196½	187	195	312B	194	312	196	166	192	188	191
4/6	4/-	3/6	3/6	4/6	3/-	3/6	3/-	3/-	3/-	4/6	2/6	3/6	3/6	4/-

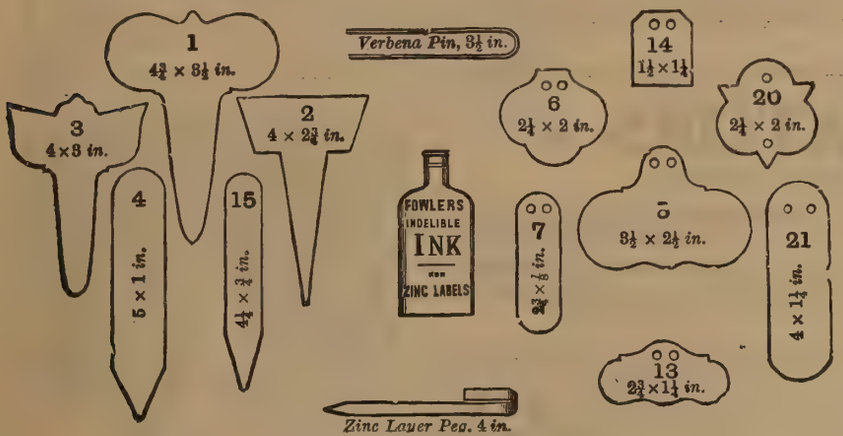
Labels, Etc., for Pots, Borders and Trees.

ZINC LABELS

For Pots, Borders, or for Suspending from Trees, Etc.

THESE Labels are indestructible, and can be written on with indelible ink, or have a number punched on them to correspond with a number in a register. The hanging labels are attached by lead wire.

For Pots, Borders, Etc. **For Suspending, Nailing, Etc.**



- - - PRICE PER ONE HUNDRED - - -

No. 1	4 0	No. 4	3 0	No. 7	2 0	No. 15	2 6
„ 2	3 0	„ 5	3 6	„ 13	2 6	„ 20	2 6
„ 3	3 6	„ 6	2 6	„ 14	2 0	„ 21	3 6

Verbena Pins - **1s.** per box. **Layer Pegs** - **1s.** per box.

Lead Wire.

For tying on Hanging Zinc Labels.

1s. 6d. per lb., 3 sizes.

Indelible Ink.

For writing on Zinc Labels.

In bottles, **6d.** and **1s.** each.

Wood Garden Labels.

PAINTED.

	per 100		per 100
4-inch	1 0	9-inch	2 6
6-inch	1 3	10-inch	3 0
7-inch	1 9	12-inch	3 6

PLAIN.

6-inch	0 9	12-inch	1 9
9-inch	1 3		

Indelible Black Pencils

4d. each.

Excellent substitutes for pen and ink; the weather has no effect on labels written with them.

Cannot write on zinc labels with these.

Summer Cloud Shading . . .

Packets, with description, 1s. 6d.

LARGELY used for shading frames and green-houses. It is applied outside the glass, and cannot be washed off by rain. It is put on like whitewash, and gives shade enough to protect plants from the glare of the sun, and transparent enough to admit sufficient light.

Flower Sticks.

Wood Flower Sticks.

THESE are made of white wood, and are most useful for supporting Carnations or Chrysanthemums, and any tall-growing plants; they have a very neat appearance, especially when painted green.

UNPAINTED (White).

	HUNDRED		HUNDRED
1 foot	0 9	3 feet...	2 6
1½ feet	1 0	3½ „	3 6
2 „	1 6	4 „	4 6
2½ „	2 0	4½ „	5 0

PAINTED (Green).

	DOZEN		DOZEN
1 foot	0 3	3 feet...	0 10
1½ feet	0 4	3½ „	1 0
2 „	0 6	4 „	1 3
2½ „	0 8		

Florist Stake (Bamboo Cane).

4 feet. **6d.** per dozen.

ARE thin and strong, and most suitable for Carnations, Bouvardias, and tall-growing florist flowers.

Colonial Hardwood Stakes.

THIS is an excellent stake, and can be used for almost any class of work; nicely pointed, and are very durable.

3 feet long, ½-inch square...	0 7	per doz.	4 0	per 100
3½ „ ½-inch „ ...	0 9	„	5 0	„
4 „ ½-inch „ ...	1 0	„	6 0	„
4 „ 1-inch „ ...	1 3	„	8 0	„
4½ „ 1-inch „ ...	1 3	„	8 6	„
5 „ 1-inch „ ...	1 6	„	9 0	„

RAFFIA FIBRE.

1s. 6d. per lb. Special Prices for large parcels.

THE most popular tying material known to horticulturists, and is used all over the world. It is cheap, convenient to use, and for tying up plants and for horticultural purposes generally it is unequalled. It should be damped before being used, and can be split into the finest threads if necessary. It is very strong.

GRAFTING WAX (French).

8d., 1s. 3d., 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d. per tin.

LARGELY used in the nurseries where grafting is extensively practised.

FLOWER . . . Pots and Saucers.

WE exercise every care in packing Flower Pots for transit by Steamer or Rail, but we will accept no responsibility whatever regarding them in the matter of breakage.

Flower Pots.

	DOZEN		DOZEN
4-inch	1 6	8-inch	6 0
5-inch	2 6	9-inch	9 0
6-inch	3 0	10-inch	12 0
7-inch	4 0	12-inch	18 0

Saucers.

	DOZEN		DOZEN
For 5-inch pots ...	1 6	For 9-inch pots ...	4 6
For 6-inch pots ...	2 0	For 10-inch pots ...	6 0
For 7-inch pots ...	3 0	For 12-inch pots ...	8 0
For 8-inch pots ...	4 0		

Seed Pans.

	EACH		EACH
7-inch	0 8	10-inch	2 0
8-inch	0 10	12-inch	2 3
9-inch	1 2		

HYACINTH GLASSES.

These are supplied for the purpose of growing and flowering Hyacinth bulbs in water as a drawing-room ornament.

Various Colours ... ... **9d.** each or **6s.** per dozen

We have also a beautiful assortment of **Ornamental Hyacinth Glasses** from **1/6** to **2/6** each

Very pretty patterns; can be used for cut flowers, grasses, etc., when not wanted for Hyacinth culture.

Brass Hyacinth Supports ... ... **4d.** each

ORCHID PEAT.

Finest prepared. **17s. 6d.** per bag.

SPECIALLY imported from the best English source of supply for orchid culture.

SPHAGNUM MOSS.

Per bag of about 5 bushels, **15s.** (unbroken).

ANY other quantity supplied, Special Prices.

VIRGIN CORK.

6d. per lb. Large Lots, Special Price.

THIS ornamental bark is largely used for horticultural decorative purposes; in the hands of a person of taste it can produce the most charming ferneries, etc.

Garden Manures

Flor Vita, The Life of Flowers.

One of the best Manures for Pot Plants.

Bottles, **1s. 6d.** each.

Directions for Use.—For soft-wooded Plants in pots, Roses, etc., use one teaspoonful to each gallon of water. Ferns and plants requiring abundance of water, half the quantity. It may be applied to the roots or right over the plant.

. . . Standen's . . . Gardeners' Friend Manure.

In tins, **1s. 6d.** and **3s.**

FOR promoting a vigorous growth, and giving a fine healthy appearance to all Flowers and Vegetables, and particularly to pot plants.

Clay's Fertiliser, or Plant Food.

In boxes, **1s. 6d.** each.

ONE of the oldest and most reliable of all Garden Manures, either for Plants in pots or in the border; now very largely used, and preferred by some gardeners to all others.

Superior Garden Fertiliser

For Vegetables and Flowers.

In Bags of about 7 lb., price **1s.**; half-size, **6d.**

THIS first-class Manure is a fertiliser of a very high class, containing Potash, Lime, Nitrogen, and Phosphoric Acid in the proportions best suited to become the food of plants. It is ground to a fine powder, and is perfectly free from any smell; can be used either in a liquid or dry state.

Special Manures.

For . . All Crops.

Cereals - - -
Vegetables -
Potatoes- - -
Flowers - - -
Fruit Trees -

For . . All Soils.

Heavy Clay -
Sandy Soils -
Moist Soils -
Peaty Land -
Poor Soils -

TRADE MARK.

For full particulars, catalogues, and quotations, apply to Messrs. Geo. Shirley & Co., Agents, 53 and 54 Pitt Street, Sydney.

- FUMIGATORS -

THE BEST FUMIGATOR IN THE MARKET.

Universal Fumigator.

No. 1 - -	4 6
No. 2 - -	6 6
No. 3 - -	11 6

THE best insect fumigator in the market, producing the largest quantity of genuine Tobacco Smoke. No special care or paper is required; no cinders used in lighting; no waste; it gives a thick, cool smoke; will burn any kind of tobacco, tobacco paper, rags, cord, leaves, common tobacco, or any fumigating material.

Lethorion, Vapour Cone.

Price, **1s., 1s. 6d.,** and **2s. 6d.** each, the smaller size being large enough to disinfect about 500 cubic feet.

FOR the distribution of certain principles in a state of vapour, whereby their active properties are most closely brought into direct and intimate contact with vegetation for the purpose of destroying **parasitic life** with a certainty hitherto unachieved, and without hurt or prejudice to the most delicate and fragile organisation of the plant.

These **vapour cones** may be used for cleansing all kinds of plants, either under glass or in bush-houses.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH CONE.

Gishurst Compound.

1 lb. boxes, **1s. 6d.**; 3 lb., **4s.**; 12 lb., **14s.**

A VERY old specific, which has been largely used for the last 40 years; a very efficacious dressing for the destruction of Aphis, Green Fly, Red Spider and Thrips; also, for dressing Apple Trees infested with blight or other insects; and is death to the pests of the Orange Tree—Scale and Cocus. A most excellent preparation.

Fowler's Insecticide.

In jars, **1s. 6d.** and **3s.**

WELL KNOWN and highly esteemed in the horticultural world; a most thorough eradicator of Fly, Thrips, Mildew, Scale, Aphis, Cocus, etc., and a valuable preparation for the removal of all insect pests in plants.

Medicated Tobacco Paper.

Packets, 1 lb., **2s. 6d.**

FOR fumigating pot plants of every kind for the destruction of insect pests such as Red Spider, Mealey Bug and Aphis.

Tobacco Powder.

Tins, **1s.**

FOR fumigating plants and for the destruction of Spider, Mealey Bug, etc., and it can also be applied by a distributor. Plants should be syringed with clean water some time after they have been treated.

Tobacco Powder Distributors, for above, 3s. 6d.

"Slugicide."

In boxes, **2s.**

THIS powder, used as a Slug destroyer, is most effective, acts as a fertiliser to the soil, and is perfectly harmless to plant and animal life. It is sprinkled over the ground; plants near are perfectly secure, and slugs are at once destroyed.

Soluble Fir Tree Oil.

Half-pint bottles, **2s.**

ONE of the best of all insecticides for plants or animals.

Nicotine Soap.

In jars, **1s. 6d.**

ANOTHER useful insecticide for washing plants; a sure cure.

"Nikoteen."

Sufficient to make 5 gallons of wash	-	0 9
„ „ 10 „ „	-	1 6
„ „ 20 „ „	-	2 6
„ „ 80 „ „	-	6 0

CERTAIN death to Aphis, Scale, and all other insect pests; harmless to plant life. This has proved itself to be the best remedy yet introduced, as the many satisfactory testimonials will show. Directions on each bottle.

RATES BY PARCELS POST

THE tables we give below will be found useful for the guidance of our constituents in this and the other colonies as to the cost of Postage on Seeds, etc., which we do not deliver free.

These rates apply only to Post Towns within the **Parcels Post Districts,** to which we can send up to 11 lbs. There are many post towns where the limit of weight is 3 lbs.

We send small packages of **Plants** through the Parcels Post. Customers who have no ledger account with us must, when ordering plants to be sent in this manner, allow for postage as per these tables. We cannot book small balances :—

For NEW SOUTH WALES.

Over 1 lb.	and under 2 lbs.	-	-	-	0 8
„ 2 „	„ 3 „	-	-	-	0 11
„ 3 „	„ 4 „	-	-	-	1 2
„ 4 „	„ 5 „	-	-	-	1 5
„ 5 „	„ 6 „	-	-	-	1 8
„ 6 „	„ 7 „	-	-	-	1 11
„ 7 „	„ 8 „	-	-	-	2 2
„ 8 „	„ 9 „	-	-	-	2 5
„ 9 „	„ 10 „	-	-	-	2 8
„ 10 „	„ 11 „	-	-	-	2 11

For THE OTHER COLONIES.

	Under 1 lb.	-	-	-	0 8
Over 1 lb.	and under 2 lbs.	-	-	-	1 2
„ 2 „	„ 3 „	-	-	-	1 8
„ 3 „	„ 4 „	-	-	-	2 2
„ 4 „	„ 5 „	-	-	-	2 8
„ 5 „	„ 6 „	-	-	-	3 2
„ 6 „	„ 7 „	-	-	-	3 8
„ 7 „	„ 8 „	-	-	-	4 2
„ 8 „	„ 9 „	-	-	-	4 8
„ 9 „	„ 10 „	-	-	-	5 2
„ 10 „	„ 11 „	-	-	-	5 8

ANDERSON & CO.'S

Works on Gardening.

"The Kitchen Garden." **1s. 1d. Post Free**

Treats of Soil, Manure, Preparation of the Land, and the Culture of all useful vegetables. Calendar of Operations for each month, Hedge Plants, Economic Plants in the Kitchen Garden, and much other reliable information.

"The Flower Garden." **1s. 1d. Post Free.**

A handy Guide to Success, containing short articles on Garden Tools, Draining, Soils, Trenching, Manures, Laying out the Garden, the Bush-house and Fernery, Lawns and Rockwork, Propagation, Grafting, Small Cottage Gardens, Garden Flowering Plants, Calendar of Work, etc.

"The Fruit Garden." **Two vols., each 1s. 1d. Post Free.**

No. 1 opens with Practical Hints on the Propagation of Fruit Trees and Shrubs by Grafting, Budding, Layering or Cuttings, and general information regarding culture of the Pear, Nectarine, Peach, Apricot, Plum, Cherry, Raspberry, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Mulberry, Currant, Fig, Almond, and Olive; also, a list of the best varieties of these fruits. No. 2 treats of the culture of all the other well-known fruits not named in No. 1.

For **"Common Sense" Spray Pumps**

SEE PAGE 100.

For **New Lawn Mower, "PASTIME,"**

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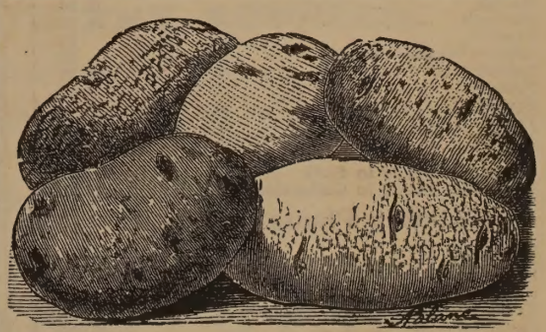

SEED POTATOES.

During the month of July we publish our General Potato List of all the most approved and new varieties. **Write for it.**

Anderson & Co. Seedsmen and Plant Merchants, Sydney.

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W. E. SMITH Ltd., Printers, Bridge Street, Sydney.

Our 4 Photographic Plates.

TWO BEAUTIFUL PLANTS.

Cupressus Macrocarpa Variegata, re-introduced. (See Illustration).—This is certainly the most beautiful of all the family, is of a free growing habit, and perfectly variegated yellow and green; it is not too tall growing, and can be grown on a lawn or shrubbery. It is a charming companion to dark green foliaged plants, always of a bright and fresh appearance; capital for decorative purposes, and admirable for bouquet making.

Cupressus Lambertiana Aurea.—Our illustration of this charming variety speaks for itself. Our photo. represents a plant which, in the sunlight, was a glowing golden pyramid. Its habit is exactly the same as Cupressus Lambertiana, but it is not so quick a grower; it is always golden, but the colour deepens during the summer. A fitting companion for the above.

Cassia Candolleana (See Illustration).—A most beautiful shrub which has been much neglected, and which we wish to specially recommend. It attains a height of about 10 to 12 feet, but can be pruned and cut back, and is much improved by so doing. It completely clothes itself in bright golden pea-shaped flowers, and is in full bloom in April, when flowers are scarce.

Our illustration of the little wicket gate represents a pathway bordered by the beautiful Pittosporum Eugenoides Variegata on the left, and Cupressus Lambertiana on the right; the latter has been cut into a hedge-like form, the top branches describing an arch.

The Calendar for the Flower Garden,

INCLUDED IN

"MAKE A BRIGHT SPOT AROUND YOUR HOME."

A Calendar for the Vegetable Garden has already appeared in previous issues of our Catalogue, and has proved a reliable guide to thousands of our customers who look to us for instruction in horticultural practice; and, in the present issue, we have attempted a much more difficult task, viz., the classification and arrangement of flowers, grown from seed, into tables, which indicate the several species which can be sown at certain seasons. We have so arranged our information that the amateur will have no difficulty in finding out what flower seeds he can sow from month to month.

OUR NEW PREMISES. PLEASE NOTE THE ADDRESS.

The old premises which we occupied in Pitt Street for so many years may have been considered old fashioned by some of our customers, but in the handsome pile which we have erected in George Street they will find not only a beautiful building, but a Seed Warehouse which is fitted with every modern convenience and an up-to-date stock of

Everything for the Farm and Garden.

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Opposite Royal Hotel, between King and Market Streets.

Brompton Stock

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